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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 3, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: June 1990

Postal Code Conversion File

January 1990

The January 1990 *Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF)*, now available, updates the January 1989 version released last year. The PCCF provides a link between Canada Post Corporation's six-character postal codes and the standard geographical areas for which Statistics Canada produces data.

The file contains over 698,000 postal code records, as of January 1990, linked to the 1986 Standard Geographical Classification and other geostatistical areas of the 1986 Census. Some important features of this new version of the PCCF are: 11,707 new postal codes have been added and over 25,900 errors in geographic linkages on the file have been corrected; and five additional data fields have been added to the file to improve its utility. They include CMA/CA indicator, PCMA/PCA indicator, 1986 EA population, 1986 EA dwelling counts and EA urban/rural indicator.

The file is available for Canada, the provinces and territories, or any standard or non-standard user-defined geographic area. Data can be obtained on tape or diskette.

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or Geography Information Services (613-951-3889), Geography Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gypsum Products
May 1990

Manufacturers shipped 22 836 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in May 1990, down 4.8% from the 23 999 thousand square metres shipped in May 1989, but up 15.3% over the 19 802 thousand square metres shipped in April 1990.

Year-to-date shipments were 109 521 thousand square metres, a decrease of 6.4% from the January to May 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The May 1990 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5.00/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
February 1990

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of $7.1 million in February 1990. Operating revenues of $527.2 million were down $25.6 million from the February 1989 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 5.1% from February 1989; freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 0.5% and freight car-kilometres increased by 1.6%.

All 1989 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The February 1990 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, March 1990.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, May 1990.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, May 1990.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

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Appliances, Major	May 1990	June 29, 1990
Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical	April 1990	June 5, 1990
Asphalt Roofing	May 1990	June 29, 1990
Asphalt Roofing Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	June 8, 1990
Aviation Statistics, Canadian Civil	1989	June 29, 1990
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Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	March 1990	June 15, 1990
Balance of International Payments, Canada's	First Quarter 1990	June 20, 1990
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Financial Flow Accounts	First Quarter of 1990	June 20, 1990
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Milling and Crushing Statistics	April 1990	June 6, 1990
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Motor Vehicle Sales, New	April 1990	June 11, 1990
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Particleboard Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	June 8, 1990
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Petroleum, Crude and Natural Gas Industry – Capital and Operating Expenditures	1989	June 13, 1990
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Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen	June 1, 1990	June 15, 1990
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Rural Postal Code Socio-Economic Data, FSA and	1988	June 21, 1990
Sawmills East of the Rockies	April 1990	June 20, 1990
Sawmills in British Columbia	April 1990	June 19, 1990
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Steel Exports	May 1990	June 19, 1990
Steel Foundries Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	June 8, 1990
Steel Pipe and Tubing	April 1990	June 7, 1990
Steel Price Indexes, Structural	First Quarter 1990	June 18, 1990
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Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	April 1990	June 6, 1990
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Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1990	June 27, 1990
Universities, Financial Statistics of Canadian	1987-1988	June 14, 1990
Urban Transit Statistics, and Bus, Passenger	1988	June 20, 1990
	April 1990	June 8, 1990
Vegetable and Fruit Area Survey	1990	June 15, 1990
Vegetables and Fruits Processed	February 1990	June 18, 1990
Waferboard and Fibreboard, Particleboard	April 1990	June 7, 1990
Waferboard Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	June 8, 1990
Wholesale Trade	1987	June 4, 1990
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Wednesday, July 4, 1990

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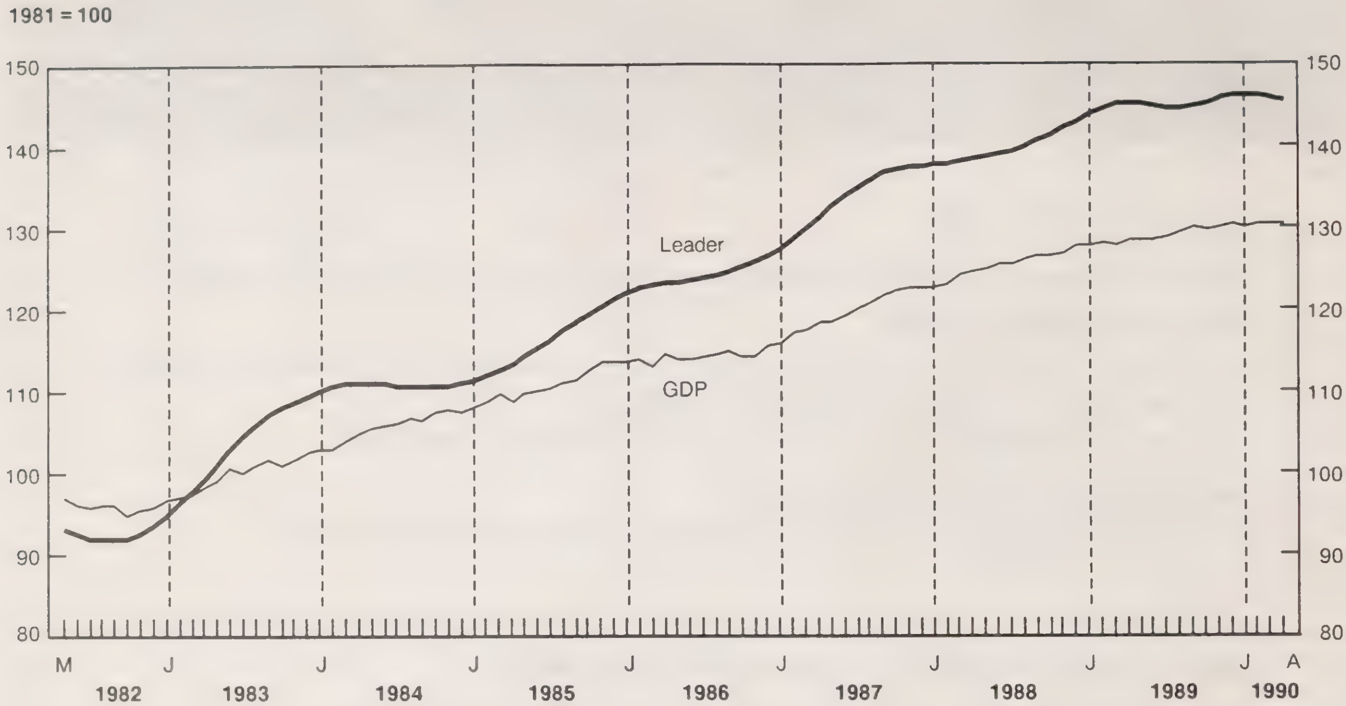
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

April 1990

The composite leading index fell by 0.4% in April, after drops of 0.1% in February and 0.2% in March. A decline of this magnitude typically has preceded a marked slowing of the economy in the past. Within the 10 components, the number declining rose from seven in March to eight in April. There was weakness in most of the indicators of final demand, while manufacturing continued to contract. The drop in the financial market indicators also deepened. The unsmoothed index fell 1.0%, its third decline in the last four months.

The components related to household demand all declined in April. The housing index fell 3%, its second straight drop. Lower house sales continued, while housing starts fell for the first time after several months of growth. The number of unsold houses rose sharply in March and April. Furniture and appliance sales also slackened. Sales of other durable goods declined, partly because of the waning stimulus of rebates on autos. A drop in paid-worker employment so far in the second quarter suggests there will be little reversal of these trends in the short-term.

The manufacturing indicators continued to decline in April. The trend of new orders for durable goods fell at a particularly rapid rate, as the auto industry contracted further and the capital goods industry remained mixed. Auto exports dropped in April after inventories rose in the U.S. in March. The ratio of shipments to stocks remained on a downward trend due to declining shipments, while the average workweek shortened.

The financial market indicators both continued to post marked declines in April. The Toronto stock exchange index fell by 2.7%, despite a rally in the United States markets. The real money supply continued to decline at rates comparable to the 1986 slowdown.

The leading indicator for the United States was up 0.1% in April, the same as in March. New orders declined anew, while building permits weakened. A larger increase in the index in May partly reflected gains in auto production, although sales remained sluggish. Consumer confidence fell to its lowest level since the 1987 stock market crash.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the July issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of July 15. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	February	March	April	March	April
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	145.5	144.9
Unsmoothed	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	144.1	142.6
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	1,008[4]	1,084[4]
Other durable goods sales	0.5	0.4	-0.3	3,900[4]	3,889[4]
House Spending Index[1]	0.4	-1.0	-3.0	147.1	142.7
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	-2.5	-1.9	-1.5	9,596[4]	9,454[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods)[2]	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	1.43	1.42
Average workweek (hours)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	38.5	38.4
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.7	0.6	0.6	1,762	1,773
United States Composite Leading Index (1967 = 100)	-0.1	0.1	0.1	193.6	193.7
TSE300 Stock Price index (1975 = 1000)	-1.2	-1.6	-2.7	3,834	3,731
Money Supply (MI) ($1981)[3]	-0.1	-0.7	-0.8	25,567[4]	25,373[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars..*

■

Help-wanted Index

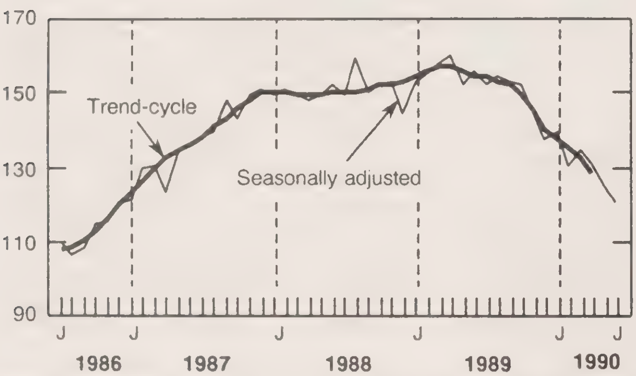
June 1990

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) continued to decrease in June, falling four points to 120. The index declined in three regions and advanced in two.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Changes by Region

Between May and June 1990, the seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index decreased 8.0% in the Prairie provinces (to 80 from 87), 6.7% in Ontario (to 112 from 120), and 3.4% in Quebec (to 143 from 148). The index increased 6.3% in the Atlantic provinces (to 168 from 158) and 3.4% in British Columbia (to 121 from 117).

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data include irregular components which can obscure the short-term trend. While these data are useful for examining month-to-month changes in the Help-wanted Index, smoothed seasonally adjusted data or trend-cycle estimates are also provided for readers interested in the longer-term trend. Trend-cycle estimates for the two most recent months are not shown because they can change significantly as new data become available.

Highlights – Longer-term Trend

- The trend-cycle for Canada continued to decrease between March and April 1990, falling four points to 128. The index had reached a peak of 157 in March 1989, then started to decline in May 1989.

- The long-term trend is downward in all regions, although the start of the decrease varied considerably across the country. Using April 1990 as a reference month, the trend-cycle had been decreasing for 15 consecutive months in Ontario, for 11 months in Quebec, for nine months in the Atlantic provinces, and for three months both in the Prairie provinces and in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
			Seasonally Adjusted			
1989						
June	**156**	232	178	167	87	130
July	**152**	213	171	161	90	131
August	**154**	181	176	159	92	132
September	**153**	204	177	161	93	128
October	**152**	190	168	171	91	129
November	**144**	182	160	154	91	139
December	**137**	164	153	150	89	132
1990						
January	**139**	183	159	145	83	131
February	**130**	173	143	139	89	121
March	**134**	186	149	135	89	129
April	**131**	181	145	128	91	138
May	**124**	158	148	120	87	117
June	**120**	168	143	112	80	121
			Trend-cycle			
1989						
April	**157**	199	179	174	89	128
May	**156**	201	179	170	89	130
June	**154**	203	178	167	90	131
July	**154**	204	176	164	90	131
August	**153**	203	174	161	91	130
September	**152**	199	171	159	91	130
October	**149**	192	167	156	91	131
November	**145**	186	162	153	91	132
December	**140**	181	157	149	90	132
1990						
January	**137**	179	152	145	90	132
February	**135**	177	149	139	89	129
March	**132**	175	147	132	88	126
April[p]	**128**	172	146	126	86	123

[p] *Preliminary*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Statistics

April 1990

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in April 1990 decreased to 36 798 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 4.8% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 44.6% to 1 033 GWh, while imports climbed from 1 024 GWh to 1 858 GWh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 165 972 GWh, down 5.9% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 3 851 GWh, were down 48.4%, while imports, at 7 871 GWh, were up 146.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The April 1990 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Cement

May 1990

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 125 776 tonnes of cement in May 1990, a decrease of 7.9% from the 1 222 291 tonnes shipped a year earlier, but an increase of 29.7% over the 867 755 tonnes shipped in April 1990.

January to May 1990 shipments totalled 3 773 920 tonnes, down 1.3% from the 3 823 324 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35) .

The May 1990 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Notifiable Disease Summary

Monthly Periods for January, February, March and April 1990

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for January, February, March and April 1990 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050133.

For further information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, April 1990.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171.00).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), April 1990.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

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The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 5, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Pension Plans in Canada

1989

Highlights

- At the beginning of 1989, almost five million Canadian workers participated in over 20,000 employer-sponsored pension plans, a 2.5% increase over 1988 levels and an 11% increase over 1980.
- Between 1980 and 1989, female membership in pension plans rose 36. Women comprised 37.6% of all plan members in 1989, up from the 30.8% recorded in 1980. Following a slight decline in the early 1980s, the number of male participants had still not regained by 1989 the level recorded at the beginning of the decade.
- The proportion of employed paid workers[1] belonging to employer-sponsored pension plans was virtually unchanged from the previous year (44.9% in 1988 and 44.6% in 1989).
- The pension plan coverage rate for men dropped from 52.9% in 1986 to 49.9% in 1989. The rate for women, on the other hand, increased slightly over this same period, from 37.0% to 37.8%.

[1] *Excluded from employed paid workers are unpaid family workers, the unemployed and the self-employed who, by definition, are not eligible for membership in employer-sponsored pension plans.*

- The number of pension plans in 1989 decreased 4.7% from 1988, to 20,250. The principal change was in plans with fewer than five members, which in 1989 constituted 36% of all plans but covered less than 1% of the total membership. The number of these plans, primarily for executives and significant shareholders, declined over 10% from 1988, after more than doubling between 1980 and 1986.
- Public sector plans (914 in 1989) accounted for only 4.5% of all employer-sponsored pension plans but covered 45% of all plan participants. The coverage rate for employed paid workers in the private sector was 30.8% (20.5% for women and 38.7% for men) compared with virtually 100% coverage, for both sexes, in the public sector.
- Women accounted for 48% of all public sector pension plan members in 1989, but only 29% of the members in the private sector. From 1980 to 1989, growth in the number of female members was more rapid in the private than the public sector (43% vs. 31%).

Detailed data on these 20,250 plans are now available in a package containing key tables for the reference period January 1, 1989. To order this package (priced at $25.00) or to obtain information on pension plans in Canada, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Note: Also available are historical data for those years for which information was not previously released (i.e. every other year from 1973 to 1987). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Fixed Assets in Canada

1990

The total estimated constant (1986) dollar value of non-residential buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment is expected to reach $1,428 billion in 1990. This is a real increase of 3.9% over the 1989 level. Valued in current dollars, the stock of fixed assets is expected to amount to $1,620 billion in 1990, up 7.5% from the 1989 level.

In the manufacturing sector, the stock of fixed assets is expected to increase 5.5% in real terms to reach a level of $226 billion. The real increase for the non-manufacturing sector is expected to be 3.6%, with the stock of fixed assets attaining a level of $1,202 billion.

Note to Users:

The fixed capital flows and stocks series for Canada have been updated and are now available on CANSIM: matrices 6520-6570 (for current dollars) and 6571-6621 (for constant 1986 dollars) and by special request. The old matrices 3435-3470 and 3472-3522 are now terminated. In approximately two weeks' time, further detailed national figures and provincial data will be available on a special request basis. The entire time series of fixed capital flows and stocks at constant prices have been rebased from 1981 to 1986.

For further information, please contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579) or David Wallace (613-951-9685), National Wealth and Capital Stock Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

System of National Accounts – Gross Domestic Product By Industry, April 1990.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), May 1990.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Wholesale Trade, April 1990.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Security Transactions with Non-residents, April 1990.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158.00; United States: US$19.00/US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221.00).

Labour Force Information, June 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63.00; United States: US$7.60/US$76.00; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88.00).
Available Friday, July 6 at 7 a.m.

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)

Industrial Research and Development Expenditures

1981 to 1990

The results of the latest survey of industrial research and development show that Canadian firms plan to increase R&D spending by 6% in 1990.

More details are now available in the Vol. 14, No. 4 issue of *Science Statistics Service Bulletin* (88-001, $7.10/$71). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Boucher (613-951-7683), Private Sector, Services, Science and Technology Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: July 9-13

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey
June 1990

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey show little overall change in the labour market between May and June 1990. Marginal changes in employment and unemployment levels resulted in the unemployment rate edging down 0.1 to 7.5.

Employment

For the week ended June 16, 1990, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,615,000 (+11,000) and the employment/population ratio remained steady at 61.8.

- Employment among persons aged 15 to 24 continued to decline in June (-8,000) and their employment/population ratio decreased to 60.4 (-0.2). Employment in this age group has been falling for more than a year (five quarters).
- Employment rose overall only for women, especially among those aged 25 and over.
- Full-time employment slipped to 10,680,000, while part-time employment remained virtually unchanged at 1,917,000.
- The seasonally adjusted level of employment in manufacturing rose moderately (+23,000) following a considerable drop over the past several months. Employment also rose in agriculture and in community, business and personal services. Decreases were noted in the primary industries other than agriculture (-11,000), in construction (-30,000) and in transportation, communications and other utilities (-15,000). There was little or no change noted in the other industries.
- The employment estimate increased by 19,000 in Ontario, after a sharp drop in May. Newfoundland posted a third consecutive drop in employment. There was little or no change in the remaining provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment declined slightly to 1,024,000 (-12,000) and the unemployment rate edged down to 7.5 (-0.1). The participation rate decreased to 66.8 (-0.1).

- The number of persons aged 15 to 24 looking for work fell by 11,000, causing a slight decline in the unemployment rate for the group. This is the result of a withdrawal from the labour force rather than an increase in level of employment.
- Unemployment and participation rates for persons aged 25 years and over were virtually unchanged.
- The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment fell 6,000 in Alberta and edged down in Quebec and Ontario. Unemployment increased in Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Manitoba. There was little or no change in the remaining provinces.
- The unemployment rate dropped by 0.9 in Prince Edward Island (13.6), 0.5 in Nova Scotia (10.7), 0.2 in Quebec (9.1) and Ontario (5.6) and 0.5 in Alberta (6.4). The unemployment rate climbed 1.0 in Newfoundland, reaching 18.6 in June. This is the third consecutive substantial increase for that province. The rate rose by 0.7 in New Brunswick (11.7) and Manitoba (8.0), 0.4 in Saskatchewan (7.2) and 0.3 in British Columbia (7.9).

Changes Since June 1989 (Unadjusted)

- Employment rose by an estimated 98,000 (+0.8%) to 12,954,000.
- Employment declined 112,000 (-4.3%) among persons aged 15 to 24, but rose 210,000 (+2.0%) among persons 25 and over.
- Full-time employment increased by 66,000 (+0.6%) and part-time employment by 32,000 (+1.7%).
- Employment in the goods-producing industries dropped 3.8% as the result of the sharp declines in manufacturing over the past year (-7.1%).

- Employment in the service industries posted an increase of 2.7%, led by the strong advance in community, business and personal services (+5.6%).

- The estimated number of unemployed increased by 30,000 (+3.2%) to 975,000.

- The unemployment rate increased to 7.0 (+0.2).

- Both the participation rate (68.2) and the employment/population ratio (63.5) declined by 0.4.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1990 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1990; those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning Students:

- Employment among returning students, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at 936,000, a decline of 43,000 from June 1989. The employment/population ratio dropped to 54.7 (-2.9).

- The overall participation rate for returning students dropped sharply (-2.6) to 60.9.

- The unemployment rate was estimated at 10.2, an increase of 1.0 over the rate posted a year ago.

Note to Data Users

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.

For further information call:

Ray Ryan (613) 951-0053
Tim Thompson (613) 951-5907
Ken Bennett (613) 951-4720
Hélène Lavoie (613) 951-2301

General Inquiries (613) 951-9448

- Compared to June 1989 the labour market softened considerably for persons aged 20 to 24 intending to return to school. The unemployment rate for the group jumped to 11.0, a rise of 2.9, the employment/population ratio tumbled to 73.5, a drop of 6.2, and the participation rate fell 4.1 to 82.6.

Other Students:

- In spite of a slight decrease in employment for this group of students, the employment/population ratio, estimated at 64.7, was up 1.8 over the June 1989 figure.

- The unemployment rate fell slightly, from 14.3 to 13.5, for this group.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the June 1990 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179), available the third week of July 1990, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989
		Seasonally Adjusted	
Labour Force (,000)	13,639	13,640	13,490
Employment (,000)	12,615	12,604	12,502
Unemployment (,000)	1,024	1,036	988
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	7.6	7.3
Participation Rate (%)	66.8	66.9	67.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.8	61.8	62.1
		Unadjusted	
Labour Force (,000)	13,929	13,757	13,801
Employment (,000)	12,954	12,717	12,856
Unemployment (,000)	975	1,040	944
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	7.6	6.8
Participation Rate (%)	68.2	67.5	68.6
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	63.5	62.4	63.9

■

Estimates of Labour Income

April 1990

The April 1990 preliminary estimate of labour income, which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts was $31.2 billion, an increase of 9.0% over April 1989.

Supplementary labour income advanced by 17.6% over April 1989 as a result of changes in the funding of the Ontario health insurance plan and increases in employer contribution rates for Canada/Quebec pension plans and the unemployment insurance program.

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries[1] for April 1990 rose 0.6% over March, in line with the average monthly change recorded in the first three months of 1990.
- Wages and salaries increases were noted in manufacturing (0.7%), finance, insurance and real estate (0.8%), health and welfare services (0.8%), forestry (1.5%) and mines, quarries and oil wells (1.5%).
- All provinces and the two territories showed changes of less than 1.0% in wages and salaries, with the exception of Ontario (+ 1.0%).

[1] *Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Unadjusted

- The April 1990 year-over-year growth in wages and salaries was 8.1%, bringing the year-to-date increase to 8.3%. This represents a significant deceleration from the 9.1% rate of growth posted in the last quarter of 1989.
- The rate of year-to-year growth in wages and salaries in the first four months of 1990 compared to the last quarter of 1989 decelerated in manufacturing, transportation, communications and other utilities, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and commercial and personal services.
- Provincially, declines in year-over-year rates of growth were noted in New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia.

Revisions to Previous Years' Data

- Revised estimates of labour income covering the period 1985 to 1989 are released with the April data. The statistics have been revised to incorporate the most current source data and revised seasonal patterns.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1990 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	April 1990p	March 1990r	February 1990f	April 1989
		Unadjusted		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	157.2	141.6	114.2	152.5
Forestry	163.5	170.9	182.4	152.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	670.5	671.4	673.8	649.2
Manufacturing industries	5,465.4	5,376.7	5,342.8	5,155.6
Construction industry	1,876.0	1,718.8	1,647.9	1,681.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,710.0	2,700.5	2,668.1	2,497.8
Trade	3,923.8	3,901.1	3,781.9	3,626.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,423.1	2,369.9	2,344.4	2,250.0
Commercial and personal service	4,134.2	4,101.7	4,037.2	3,742.8
Education and related services	2,399.6	2,395.4	2,374.2	2,233.6
Health and welfare services	1,888.3	1,871.2	1,851.0	1,756.5
Federal administration and other government offices	878.2	882.9	869.5	812.4
Provincial administration	669.9	672.1	649.6	616.0
Local administration	566.9	561.5	565.3	517.2
Total wages and salaries	**27,926.6**	**27,535.6**	**27,102.3**	**25,844.1**
Supplementary labour income	3,226.2	3,116.4	3,068.7	2,743.4
Labour income	**31,152.7**	**30,652.0**	**30,170.9**	**28,587.5**
		Seasonally Adjusted		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	208.6	208.4	206.9	201.1
Forestry	204.8	201.8	200.5	201.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	684.3	674.1	676.3	663.2
Manufacturing industries	5,519.0	5,479.5	5,445.5	5,207.3
Construction industry	2,051.7	2,043.4	2,001.2	1,843.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,736.1	2,721.9	2,720.6	2,522.4
Trade	3,946.7	3,945.3	3,886.9	3,648.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,412.2	2,392.6	2,401.3	2,241.1
Commercial and personal service	4,216.4	4,209.5	4,176.5	3,817.9
Education and related services	2,308.8	2,301.6	2,279.9	2,149.4
Health and welfare services	1,894.2	1,879.7	1,870.8	1,762.3
Federal administration and other government offices	883.7	890.7	886.7	814.2
Provincial administration	680.5	684.5	669.7	626.1
Local administration	585.7	585.9	583.3	534.6
Total wages and salaries	**28,325.4**	**28,145.3**	**27,920.4**	**26,249.3**
Supplementary labour income	3,272.2	3,188.9	3,180.3	2,784.9
Labour income	**31,597.7**	**31,334.2**	**31,100.7**	**29,034.2**

p *Preliminary estimates*
r *Revised estimates*
f *Final estimates*

■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

May 1990

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) rose 1.0% over the previous month, to 159.1 for May.

On a monthly basis, the index for St. John's increased by 5.0%, due to increments in current collective agreements. Vancouver followed closely at 4.4%, while Halifax and Victoria showed increases of 4.2% and 4.0%, respectively. A marginal increase of 0.1% was observed for Winnipeg.

On a year-over-year basis, the Canada Composite Index rose 1.3%. By city, the largest increase occurred in St. John's (11.0%), followed by Halifax (4.8%), Vancouver (4.4%), Victoria (4.0%), Saint John (3.9%), and Winnipeg (0.8%). Cities in Quebec recorded an increase of 0.5% on average, while cities in Ontario registered an increase of 0.1% on average.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

May 1990
(1981 = 100)

	May 1990	April 1990	May 1989	% change May 1990/ April 1990	% change May 1990/ May 1989
Canada	**159.1**	**157.6**	**157.1**	**1.0**	**1.3**
St.John's	158.5	151.0	142.8	5.0	11.0
Halifax	182.2	174.8	173.8	4.2	4.8
Saint John	158.2	158.2	152.3	–	3.9
Quebec City	158.6	158.6	157.8	–	0.5
Chicoutimi	157.9	157.9	157.1	–	0.5
Montreal	158.2	158.2	157.4	–	0.5
Ottawa	165.0	165.0	164.5	–	0.3
Toronto	160.8	160.8	160.8	–	–
Hamilton	160.1	160.1	159.9	–	0.1
St. Catharines	162.1	162.1	161.8	–	0.2
Kitchener	166.9	166.9	166.9	–	–
London	164.4	164.4	164.2	–	0.1
Windsor	160.7	160.7	160.7	–	–
Sudbury	163.3	163.3	163.3	–	–
Thunder Bay	161.9	161.9	161.9	–	–
Winnipeg	144.2	144.1	143.1	0.1	0.8
Vancouver	154.3	147.8	147.8	4.4	4.4
Victoria	153.1	147.2	147.2	4.0	4.0

– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending June 30, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 30, 1990 totalled 280 137 tonnes, a decrease of 2.6% from the preceding week's total of 287 537 tonnes and down 0.5% from the year-earlier level of 281 421 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 7 266 572 tonnes, a decrease of 8.8% from 7 971 417 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 21, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 3.5% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 3.9% and the number of cars loaded had an increase of 2.6% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.2% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

May 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.5 million tonnes in May 1990, an increase of 2.6% over the May 1989 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total year-to-date loadings in Canada increased 4.6% over the same period in 1989, while receipts from United States connections increased 2.5%.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The May 1990 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the fourth week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

May 1990

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 71,565 kitchen appliances in May 1990, down 44.2% from the 128,356 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 49,405 in May 1990, an increase of 31.1% over the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 368,491^r (revised figures). Corresponding data for the same period in 1989 amounted to 531,131 units.

The May 1990 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

May 1990

May 1990 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Production of Poultry and Eggs

1989

Production and disposition of eggs, by province and month, are now available. Average prices of eggs sold for consumption and egg-feed ratio, for Canada by month, are also available.

Available on CANSIM in matrices 1145, 1146, 5689-5691.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Other Primary Steel Industries

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other primary steel industries (SIC 2919) totalled $8,856.8 million, up 10.7% over $8,000.0 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5507.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry, 1988 and 1989.
Catalogue number 22-203
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, August 1989.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 14, No. 4, **Industrial Research and Development Expenditures**, 1981 to 1990..
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries US$9.90/US$99.00).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 9 - 13

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	May 1990
10	New Housing Price Index	May 1990
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	May 1990
11	Farm Product Price Index	May 1990
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	May 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

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Statistics Canada

Monday, July 9, 1990

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

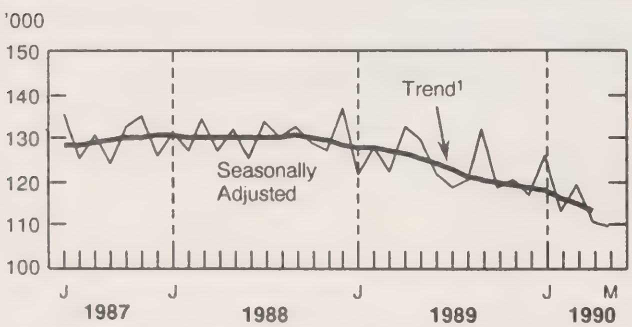
New Motor Vehicle Sales
May 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 109,000 units in May 1990, a decrease of 1.2% from the revised April 1990 level. In May, lower sales were posted for both trucks (-1.3%) and passenger cars (-1.2%).

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1987-1990



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

- In the first five months of 1990, new motor vehicle sales have fluctuated markedly while registering on average a modest decline. Strong gains in January and March did not fully offset the declines in the other months.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 1.5% in May 1990 to a level of 47,000 units, while sales of imported passenger cars decreased 0.5% to 25,000 units. The declines for both North American and imported passenger car sales constituted two consecutive monthly declines.

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 148,000 units in May 1990, down 14.8% from the May 1989 level. Sales of trucks decreased by 18.0%, while passenger car sales recorded a drop of 13.2%.

- Unit sales of North American passenger cars declined by 18.5%. Sales of imported passenger cars were down by a modest 0.3% from their level in May 1989. The decline was attributable to a 1.0% decrease in cars imported from "other countries" and to a 0.1% drop in sales of Japanese cars.

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 26.8% in May 1990 from 23.3% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers as their market share declined to 66.7% from 71.0% in May 1989.

- All provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in May 1990 compared to May 1989 except for Prince Edward Island (+1.6%). The decreases ranged from -21.2% in Nova Scotia to -8.4% in Alberta.

- For the first five months of 1990, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 10.1% from the same period last year to 602,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down by 14.7% to 268,000 units, while imported passenger car sales decreased 1.2% to 132,000 units. Sales of trucks totalled 202,000 units during this period, down 8.8% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The May 1990 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada
May 1990

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	February 1990r	March 1990r	April 1990r	May 1990p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**112,998**	**119,178**	**110,597**	**109,248**
	-10.2	**5.5**	**-7.2**	**-1.2**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	49,892	51,949	48,260	47,540
	-8.0	4.1	-7.1	-1.5
Overseas	26,053	26,538	25,239	25,106
	-4.6	1.9	-4.9	-0.5
Total	**75,946**	**78,486**	**73,499**	**72,647**
	-6.8	**3.3**	**-6.4**	**-1.2**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**37,053**	**40,691**	**37,098**	**36,602**
	-16.4	**9.8**	**-8.8**	**-1.3**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	May 1990	Change 1990/89	January-May 1990	Change 1990/89
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**148,056**	**-14.8**	**601,579**	**-10.1**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	67,634	-18.5	267,635	-14.7
Japan	27,130	-0.1	104,871	2.2
Other Countries(Including South Korea)	6,568	-1.0	26,761	-12.6
Total	**101,332**	**-13.2**	**399,267**	**-10.7**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	39,525	-21.0	170,584	-11.4
Overseas	7,199	2.7	31,728	8.0
Total	**46,724**	**-18.0**	**202,312**	**-8.8**

p *Preliminary*
r *Revised*

■

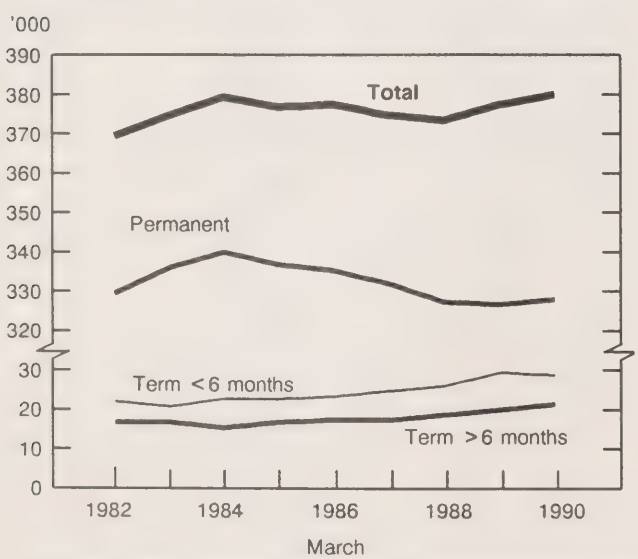
Federal Public Sector Employment
March 1990

Highlights

Federal Government

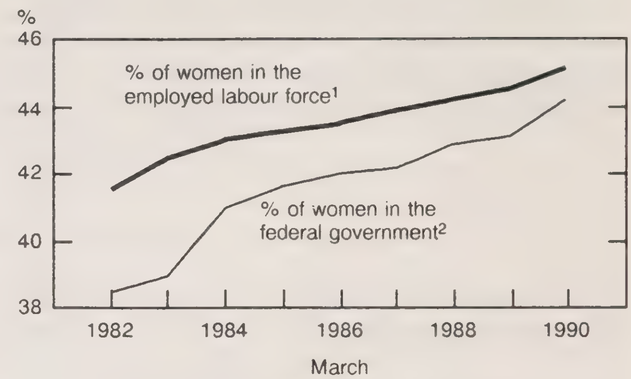
- Employment in the federal government increased 0.6% to 379,900 in March 1990 from 377,500 in March 1989.
- During this same period, the number of permanent employees increased 0.5% to 327,700. Term employees hired for a period of six months or more increased 6.7% (1,300), while term employees hired for less than six months decreased 2.6% (600).
- The increase is a continuation of the trend evident over the last six months and it reflects staffing increases related to the GST and Refugee Determination programs.

Federal Government Employment by Type of Employment



- In March 1990, the percentage of women in the federal government work force (excluding military personnel) was 44% (128,500), marginally below the 45% rate for all women in the employed labour force in Canada. This is an increase from March 1982 when the percentage of women employed by the federal government was 38% (109,500), and the proportion of women in the employed labour force was 41%.

Percentage of Women in the Employed Labour Force and Federal Government Employment



[1] *Unadjusted data*
[2] *Excluding military*

- Women represented 83% (67,200) of the total federal employees in the administrative support category (clerical, secretarial and data processing positions) in March 1990. This reflects little change from March 1982 when women employed in this category represented 82% (68,000).
- In March 1990, the executive, scientific and professional category (managers, statisticians, teachers) had 30,100 employees, with women accounting for 24% (7,200). In March 1982, there were 25,500 employees in this category and 21% (5,500) were women.

Government Enterprises

- The number of employees in federal government business enterprises decreased 16.5% from 193,000 in March 1989 to 161,200 in March 1990. This was largely related to the privatization of Air Canada and layoffs at CN Rail, Via Rail and Petro-Canada.

Historical Revision

- The federal government employment and payroll series have been revised from January 1975 to December 1989. The Bank of Canada, which was part of the federal government, has been transferred to government business enterprises.

The data are available on CANSIM matrices 2717 and 2718.

Definitions and Data Availability

- Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, military personnel and RCMP uniformed personnel, but excludes government business enterprises. The Public Institutions Division's federal public sector employment series is the only measure of federal government employment that includes all federal government agencies, military personnel and RCMP uniformed personnel. A comparison with Treasury Board and Public Service Commission universes demonstrates the differences.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2717(for quarterly data), **2718** (for monthly data by province) **and 2720** (for military data).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1851) or Pearl Allen (613-951-1845), Public Institutions Division.

Detailed data on federal government employment are available in standard format and special tabulation from the Public Institutions Division. Data are available by department, occupational category, province and a number of other categories.

For further information on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767) or FAX (613-951-0661). ■

Federal General Government Employment – March 1990:

Based on Statistics Canada, Treasury Board and Public Service Commission universes

Statistics Canada
379,874

Treasury Board
239,710

Public Service Commission
215,421

- Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions 372
- Public Service Staff Relations Board 144
- Northern Careers Program 72
- Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universes 214,833
- Employees not appointed by the Public Service Commission 1,009
- Term employees appointed for less than 6 months 23,868
- Employees of other federal government agencies for which Treasury Board is not the employer 31,429
- National Defence Military Personnel 89,186
- RCMP Uniformed Personnel 18,961

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
June 1990

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 91 421 tonnes for all types of sugar in June 1990, comprising 85 548 tonnes in domestic sales and 5 873 tonnes in export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 465 682 tonnes: 437 338 tonnes in domestic sales and 28 344 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 97 921 tonnes in June 1989, of which 94 716 tonnes were domestic sales and 3 205 tonnes were export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 491 504 tonnes: 460 294 tonnes in domestic sales and 31 210 tonnes in export sales.

The June 1990 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5.00/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics
May 1990

In May 1990, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 118,656,099 fare passengers, a decrease of 2.9% from the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed a decrease of 4.2%. Operating revenues totalled $93,374,404, down 2.4% from April 1990 but up 3.6% from May 1989.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,151,271 fare passengers, up 0.7% from the previous month but down 9.3% from the same month last year. Earnings of these carriers totalled $19,948,481, a 0.4% decrease from the April 1990 operating revenues but an increase of 19.4% over May 1989.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The May 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the fourth week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
May 1990

Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services for the first five months of 1990 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 7.5%, while international passenger-kilometres increased by 8.9% over the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for May 1990 will be published in the August issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Katerina Tieman (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins
May 1990

Canadian chemical firms produced 134 987 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in May 1990, an increase of 23.8% from the 109 071^r (revised figures) tonnes produced in May 1989.

January to May 1990 production totalled 648 541 tonnes, up 13.1% from 573 403^r (revised figures) tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for May 1990, May 1989 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The May 1990 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
March 1990

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for March 1990 are now available. The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly* (32-011, $5.00/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Grain Trade of Canada, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 22-201
(Canada: $39.00; United States: US$47.00; Other Countries: US$55.00).

Gypsum Products, May 1990.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, May 1990.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Industry Price Indexes, April 1990.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, April 1990.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Construction in Canada, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 64-201
(Canada: $39.00; United States: US$47.00; Other Countries: US$55.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Annual Supplement to 73-001 Monthly, 1990.
Catalogue number 73-202S
(Canada: $38.00; United States: US$46.00; Other Countries: US$53.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

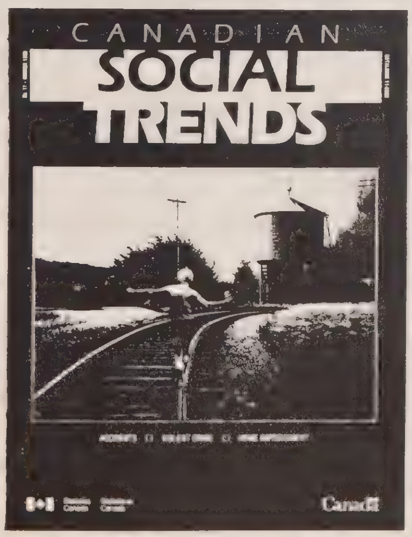
Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 10, 1990 — **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS



Canadian Social Trends

Attacks and the threat of violence are the crimes that Canadians fear most, according to the lead story in the Summer issue of *Canadian Social Trends*. An estimated 1.7 million incidents of assault, robbery and sexual assault occurred in Canada in 1987 for a rate of 83 violent incidents per 1,000 people aged 15 and over. The majority of these incidents (65%) involved a physical attack, such as being hit, kicked, slapped, knocked down, or pushed. Approximately one-fifth of all physical attacks caused the victims to experience difficulty conducting their normal activities.

The highest rates of victimization were in urban areas. The people most likely to be victimized were men aged 15-24.

Rates of victimization were also high among people who participated in 30 or more evening activities outside their homes each month, and among those whose weekly consumption of alcohol amounted to 14 or more drinks.

As well as violent victimization, the Summer 1990 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* presents companion articles on homicide and policing. Other articles deal with home improvement, changes in educational attainment, Canada's demographic future, accidents, secretaries, and time use of the elderly.

Further information is available from the editors (613-951-2560). Order *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $34 for four issues) from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

May 1990

Highlights

Department stores sales including concessions totalled $1,127 million in May 1990, down 1.4% from the May 1989 level of $1,144 million. Adjusted for the number of trading days, department store sales decreased 3.3% on a year-over-year basis. Concessions sales totalled $88.9 million, 7.9% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during May 1990 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from May 1989 in parentheses):

Department Store Sales Including Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $14.9 million (+17.1%);
- Prince Edward Island, $6.7 million (-4.8%);
- Nova Scotia, $35.5 million (-2.3%);
- New Brunswick, $23.5 million (-6.4%);
- Quebec, $228.3 million (-3.3%);
- Ontario, $461.0 million (-2.8%);
- Manitoba, $49.0 million (-0.9%);
- Saskatchewan, $31.4 million (-0.5%);
- Alberta, $122.0 million (+0.4%);
- British Columbia, $155.1 million (+3.6%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $46.5 million (-1.3%);
- Edmonton, $53.3 million (-0.3%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $19.4 million (-2.9%);
- Hamilton, $32.3 million (-6.9%);
- Montreal, $124.2 million (-3.6%);
- Ottawa-Hull, $53.7 million (-1.6%);
- Quebec City, $32.7 million (-3.3%);
- Toronto, $178.8 million (-5.8%);
- Vancouver, $85.2 million (-1.2%);
- Winnipeg, $43.3 million (-3.7%).

Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas are exaggerated due to the inclusion of some outlets previously classified to the general merchandise category.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in The Daily during the week of July 23.

Department Stores Sales Excluding Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $12.9 million (+15.7%);
- Prince Edward Island, $6.1 million (-6.1%);
- Nova Scotia, $32.6 million (-2.5%);
- New Brunswick, $21.5 million (-6.3%);
- Quebec, $213.7 million (-3.8%);
- Ontario, $422.2 million (-3.4%);
- Manitoba, $44.1 million (-1.1%);
- Saskatchewan, $28.5 million (-1.5%);
- Alberta, $112.6 million (-0.6%);
- British Columbia, $144.2 million (+3.5%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $42.5 million (-1.6%);
- Edmonton, $49.3 million (-2.8%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $18.1 million (-3.6%);
- Hamilton, $29.5 million (-8.5%);
- Montreal, $117.4 million (-4.2%);
- Ottawa-Hull, $50.5 million (-2.0%);
- Quebec City, $30.6 million (-4.3%);
- Toronto, $165.6 million (-6.6%);
- Vancouver, $79.7 million (-1.7%);
- Winnipeg, $39.4 million (-3.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (levels 10-12).

Order the May 1990 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27), available the fourth week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending June 30, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 5.7% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 14.9% and the number of cars loaded decreased 12.2% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.7% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

March 1990

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of $20.1 million in March 1990. Operating revenues of $619.3 million were down by $11.8 million from the March 1989 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 9.3% over March 1989. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 5.5%, while freight car-kilometres increased by 6.9%.

All 1989 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The March 1990 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released the fourth week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

May 1990

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 136,566 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in May 1990, a decrease of 7.9% from 148,272 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales for January to May 1990 totalled 757,719^{r} automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries, down 16.8% from 910,539 for the same period in 1989.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The May 1990 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

May 1990

Pulpwood receipts totalled 2 328 269 cubic metres in May 1990, a decrease of 10.3% from 2 595 663 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 830 432 cubic metres, down 0.9% from 4 872 196 cubic metres in May 1989. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 723 105 cubic metres, an increase of 1.7% over 8 578 488 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 18 823 038 cubic metres, an increase of 4.4% over 18 033 416 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 15 688 058 cubic metres, a decrease of 8.3% from 17 117 168 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 4.0% to 23 837 507 cubic metres, from the year-earlier level of 22 915 279 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 42 453 005 cubic metres, was down 1.5% from 43 078 313 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The May 1990 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics
May 1990

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,935,295 pairs of footwear in May 1990, a decrease of 8.4% from the 3,204,447[r] pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to May 1990 totalled 13,831,175[r] pairs of footwear, down 2.1% from 14,132,988[r] pairs produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The May 1990 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
May 1990

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for May 1990 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 75 150 tonnes in May 1990, an increase of 14.1% over the 65 838[r] tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The May 1990 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends, Summer 1990.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada $8.50/$34.00; United States: US$10.00/US$40.00; Other Countries US$12.00/US$48.00).

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, January-March 1990.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

Building Permits, April 1990.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.20/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

How to Order Publications

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 11, 1990 — For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

May 1990

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 145.6 in May, down 0.3% from April 1990. Decreases in Victoria (-2.9%), Vancouver (-1.3%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-1.0%), Calgary (-0.5%) and Toronto (-0.3%) all contributed to this decline.

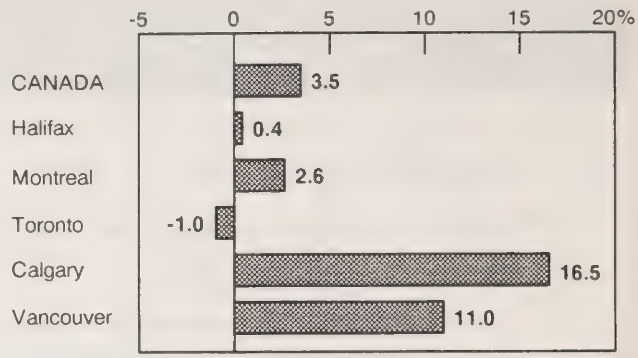
Although Toronto accounts for over one-third of the Canada Total index weight, Toronto's decrease did not have as much downward impact on the Canada level index as the significant decline exhibited in British Columbia by Vancouver and Victoria.

Between April and May 1990, the estimated House Only Index decreased 0.8%, while the estimated Land Only Index increased 0.4%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 3.5% higher than the year-earlier level. This increase represents a considerably slower rate of increase when compared with the same period last year, when the index stood 14.6% higher on a yearly basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, May 1990



The second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007,$18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

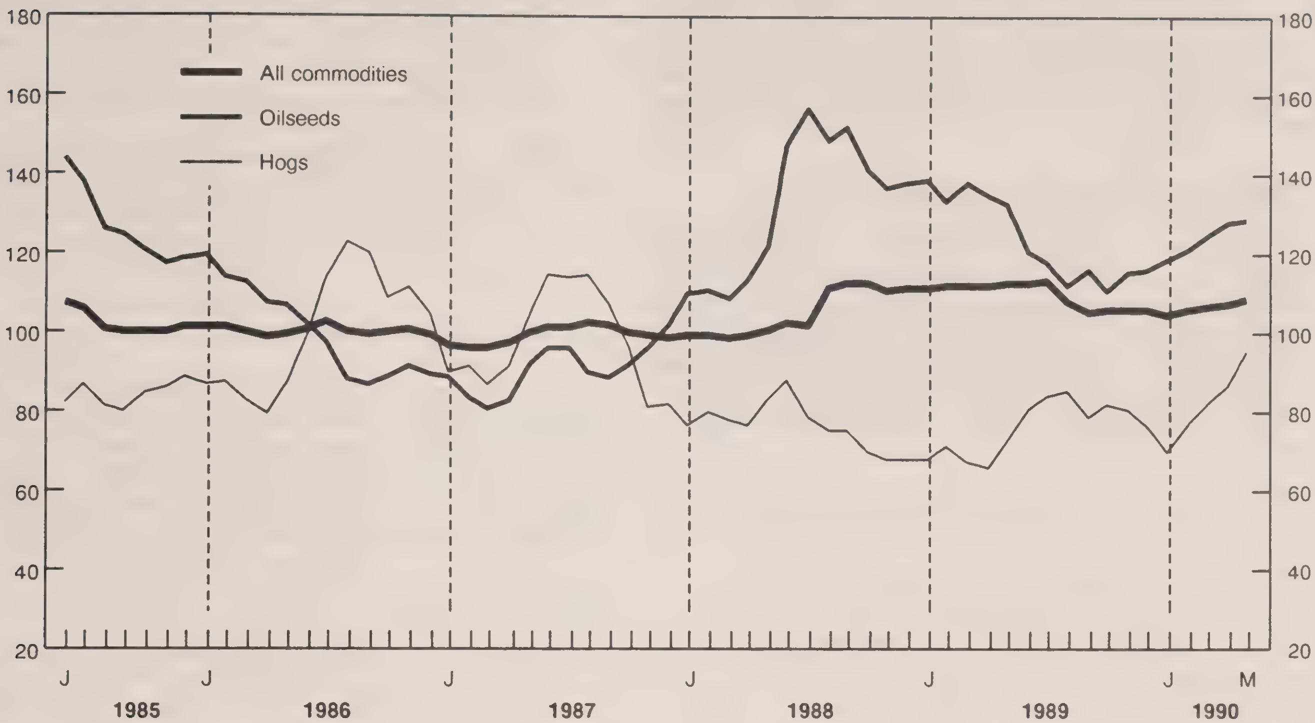
1986 = 100

	May 1990	April 1990	May 1989	May/ April 1990	May 1990/1989
				% change	
Canada Total	**145.6**	**146.1**	**140.7**	**-0.3**	**3.5**
Canada (House Only)	**137.0**	**138.1**	**134.4**	**-0.8**	**1.9**
Canada (Land Only)	**170.1**	**169.5**	**157.5**	**0.4**	**8.0**
St.John's	115.8	115.8	112.2	–	3.2
Halifax	109.6	109.6	109.2	–	0.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	113.5	112.6	111.7	0.8	1.6
Quebec City	129.8	129.8	127.0	–	2.2
Montreal	133.6	133.4	130.2	0.1	2.6
Ottawa-Hull	124.4	124.5	117.9	-0.1	5.5
Toronto	179.4	180.0	181.3	-0.3	-1.0
Hamilton	147.4	147.3	141.3	0.1	4.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	142.3	141.6	128.5	0.5	10.7
Kitchener-Waterloo	142.2	143.6	137.0	-1.0	3.8
London	145.1	144.8	137.6	0.2	5.5
Windsor	128.3	128.3	123.3	–	4.1
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	135.0	134.2	125.4	0.6	7.7
Winnipeg	108.8	108.6	106.3	0.2	2.4
Regina	108.8	108.8	106.6	–	2.1
Saskatoon	107.5	107.5	106.6	–	0.8
Calgary	137.9	138.6	118.4	-0.5	16.5
Edmonton	138.2	137.9	117.6	0.2	17.5
Vancouver	139.0	140.9	125.2	-1.3	11.0
Victoria	125.6	129.3	114.1	-2.9	10.1

The survey has been discontinued in Prince George
– Nil or zero.

■

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

May 1990

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 108.9 in May, up 1.6% over the revised April level of 107.2. The crops index increased 0.5%, and the livestock and animal products index rose 2.3%. The overall index remained 3.4% below the year-earlier level of 112.7. Cereal and oilseed prices for the 1989-90 crop year (August 1 - July 31) have been much lower than the previous crop year, as 1989 North American grain production rebounded from the drought-reduced 1988 level.

The percentage changes in the index between April and May 1990 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	+ 1.3%
• Prince Edward Island	-6.9%
• Nova Scotia	+ 1.9%
• New Brunswick	-1.5%
• Quebec	+ 4.6%
• Ontario	+ 2.1%
• Manitoba	+ 1.5%
• Saskatchewan	+ 0.4%
• Alberta	+ 0.4%
• British Columbia	+ 0.9%
• **Canada**	**+ 1.6%**

Crops

The crops index rose 0.5% in May to 114.3, as prices for cereals and oilseeds increased. The index, however, stood 14.4% below the year-earlier level of 133.5. Grain prices for the 1989-90 crop year have fallen below those of the previous crop year, but have been trending upwards since November 1989, mainly due to increasing oilseed prices. Grain prices in the previous crop year were the highest in four years, as drought in North America reduced crop production.

- The cereals index increased 0.7% in May to 110.8. The cereals index has been fluctuating between 108.8 and 110.8 for the last six months, and remained 19.9% below year-earlier levels.

- The oilseeds index rose 0.7% in May to 128.4. Oilseed prices remained 3.1% below year-earlier levels, despite increases since November 1989.

- The potatoes index decreased 0.5% in May to 168.1. The index stood 12.4% below the year-earlier level and 24.2% below the record level attained in July 1989.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index increased 2.3% in May to 105.6, as hog prices increased 15.3% and cattle prices decreased 0.2%. Poultry prices rose 0.6%, while egg prices fell 2.6%. The May increase in the livestock index was a continuation of the generally rising trend which has occurred throughout 1989 and the first half of 1990, mainly resulting from higher hog prices.

- The hog index rose 15.3% to 99.4 in May, its highest level since September 1987. Hog prices in both Canada and the U.S. have been increasing since January as a result of good consumer demand and strong futures prices, especially for pork bellies. The May index stood 37.7% above the year-earlier level of 72.2.

- The cattle index decreased 0.2% to 107.1 in May. This was down 0.5% from the year-earlier level. The cattle index has been quite stable during the last 12 months, fluctuating between 106.4 and 108.3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The May issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003,$7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on July 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mario Menard (613-951-2446), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics
May 1990

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in May 1990 was 187 441 tonnes, down 4.0% from the 195 762 tonnes milled in May 1989.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 2% to 145 083 tonnes in May 1990, from 147 737 tonnes in May 1989.

Crushing

Canola crushings for May 1990 amounted to 82 759 tonnes, down 42% from the 143 282 tonnes in May 1989. Resulting oil production decreased 43% to 32 578 tonnes, from 57 546 tonnes in May 1989. Meal production decreased 42% to 47 232 tonnes, from 81 966 tonnes in May 1989.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 42% to 107 463 tonnes, from 75 558 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 47% to 19 533 tonnes in May 1990, from 13 298 tonnes in May 1989. Meal production also increased, up 43% to 82 840 tonnes from 57 889 tonnes in May 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The May 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard
May 1990

Canadian firms produced 188 707 cubic metres of waferboard in May 1990, an 11.4% increase over the 169 389[r] cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production reached 101 321 cubic metres, down 8.6% from 110 898 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for May 1990 was 9 154 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 10.4% over the 8 291[r] thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, produced in May 1989.

Cumulative production of waferboard for 1990 totalled 928 883 cubic metres, up 10.7% over the 839 355[r] cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 498 907 cubic metres, down 2.0% from the 509 210 cubic metres for January to May 1989. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 41 992 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 5.7% over the 39 735[r] thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The May 1990 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing
May 1990

Steel pipe and tubing production for May 1990 totalled 122 284 tonnes, a decrease of 18.0% from the 149 031 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 642 504 tonnes, down 7.7% from the 696 385 tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The May 1990 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Coal and Coke Statistics, April 1990.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Gas Utilities, March 1990.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Electric Power Statistics, April 1990.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1989.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, April 1990.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00; United States: US$17.60/US$176.00; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206.00).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 12, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Juristat: The Future of Crime Statistics

The first report in a revised system of crime reporting, providing more information on the crime itself, its circumstances and the victims and accused persons, is now available from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

The revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey collects individual statistical records on each reported criminal incident from automated police information systems. (An aggregate or summary method, done manually, was used in the past.) This greatly improves data quality and allows better comparisons of crime rates among police jurisdictions across the country. It also makes the information more valuable for analytical purposes.

Gathering information at this level of detail will lay the foundation for better reports on such issues as family violence or seriousness of property crime and on the profiles of persons involved with crimes, whether as victims or accused.

The *Juristat Service Bulletin* (85-002, Vol. 10, No. 10, $3.90/$78) – *The Future of Crime Statistics from the UCR Survey* gives the historical background to the development of the revised crime reporting system and examples of the type of data which will be available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Joanne Lacroix or Gordon MacKay (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending July 7, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 7, 1990 totalled 224 171 tonnes, a decrease of 20.0% from the preceding week's total of 280 137 tonnes and down 26.9% from the year-earlier level of 306 731 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 7 493 148 tonnes, a decrease of 9.5% from 8 279 327 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms

May 1990

Steel, primary forms, production for May 1990 totalled 1 327 115 tonnes, a decrease of 3.3% from 1 372 967 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 6 038 977 tonnes, down 10.5% from 6 749 663 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The May 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,$5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats

May 1990

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in May 1990 totalled 54 994 tonnes, an increase of 11.4% over the 49 354^{r} tonnes produced in April 1990. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 253 909^{r} tonnes, an increase of 3.5% over the corresponding 1989 figure of 245 334 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 096 tonnes in May 1990, up over the 8 758^{r} tonnes sold the previous month. Cumulative sales-to-date were 46 627^{r} tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 48 343^{r} tonnes in 1989.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 078 tonnes in May 1990, from 4 309 tonnes in April 1990. Cumulative sales-to-date in 1990 were 29 935 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 32 431^{r} tonnes in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The May 1990 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, May 1990.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May 1990.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Cement, May 1990.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Railway Carloadings, May 1990.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Railway Operating Statistics, February 1990.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60/US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Telephone Statistics, 1988.
Catalogue number 56-203
(Canada: $36.00; United States: US$43.00; Other Countries: US$50.00).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 10, **The Future of Crime Statistics from the UCR Survey.**
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada $3.90/$78.00; United States: US$4.70/$94.00; Other Countries US$5.45/$109.00).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 13, 1990

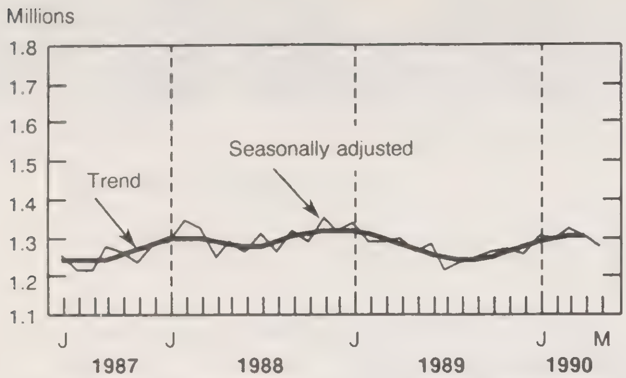
For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

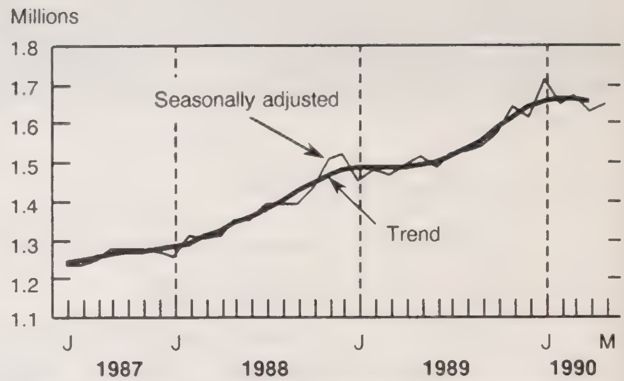
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Trips of One or More Nights to Canada by Non-residents



Trips of One or More Nights Abroad by Canadian Residents



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

May 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates show that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada totalled 1,315,000 in May, slightly above (0.1%) the level a year earlier. However, the volume of overnight visits for the first five months of 1990, at 3,945,100 trips, is still up 2.4% over that for 1989, and a record level for the period.

- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents reached a record number for the month of 1,515,400 re-entries, 9.0% above a year ago. On a year-to-date basis, trips to the United States increased at a stronger rate (12.9%) than visits to other countries (4.8%).

- During the first five months of the year, total trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents increased 16.2% above the same period in 1989. Same-day travel to the United States amounted to over 19 million short trips in the first five months of 1990, 18.4% higher than during January-May 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the May volume of foreign travellers to Canada on trips of one or more nights decreased 2.0% from the revised April level, as the numbers from both the United States and overseas dropped. The moderate upward trend in foreign overnight travel to Canada, noted since the middle of 1989, has slowed in recent months.

- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents were up 1.5% over the previous month, reflecting increases in visits to both the United States and other countries in May 1990 over the previous month. However, the upward trend in foreign travel by Canadians has levelled off since the beginning of 1990, and started to point towards an apparent reversal with the latest monthly results.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661 - 2697.

The May 1990 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available mid-July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Note to Users:

The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and change in international travel to and from Canada. The trend for the last month is not shown since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

May 1990

	May 1990 p	% Change 1990/1989	January-May 1990 p	% Change 1990/1989
		Unadjusted		
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,314,970	0.1	3,945,078	2.4
United States	1,042,919	0.3	3,137,936	1.9
Other Countries	272,051	-0.7	807,142	4.1
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,515,412	9.0	7,755,491	11.2
United States	1,287,874	9.7	6,246,140	12.9
Other Countries	227,538	5.0	1,509,351	4.8
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	3,244,907	0.2	11,501,203	0.7
United States	2,944,627	0.5	10,616,302	0.6
Other Countries	300,280	-2.0	884,901	2.6
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,007,154	15.1	27,049,033	16.2
United States	5,779,616	15.6	25,539,682	17.0
Other Countries	227,538	5.0	1,509,351	4.8

	1990			
	May p	April r	March	February
		Seasonally Adjusted		
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,269,880	1,296,315	1,320,066	1,288,905
United States	1,022,530	1,041,212	1,063,742	1,029,092
Other Countries	247,350	255,103	256,324	259,813
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,651,349	1,626,567	1,667,484	1,650,403
United States	1,390,191	1,370,619	1,408,999	1,394,496
Other Countries	261,158	255,948	258,485	255,907
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	3,165,981	3,198,428	3,255,089	3,203,766
United States	2,898,701	2,924,745	2,975,913	2,918,837
Other Countries	267,280	273,683	279,176	284,929
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,954,761	5,664,938	5,864,213	5,852,861
United States	5,693,603	5,408,990	5,605,728	5,596,954
Other Countries	261,158	255,948	258,485	255,907

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same day entries by land only, via the United States.*

2 *Includes same day travel.*

p *Preliminary.*

r *Revised.*

■

Apartment Construction Price Indexes

First Quarter 1990

Highlights

- Prices rose 1.0% across Canada between the fourth quarter 1989 and the first quarter 1990. This compares with an increase of 1.3% in the same period in 1989, 1.8% in 1988 and 1.0% in 1987.

- In Western Canada, prices rose more rapidly in the first quarter of 1990 with Edmonton at 1.6%, Calgary at 1.6% and Vancouver at 1.4%. In Central and Eastern Canada, only Ottawa matched these rates at 1.5%, while the other cities had more moderate increases with Montreal at 1.0% and Toronto and Halifax both at 0.9%.

- Toronto, with the most active construction market in the country, shows the largest gain since 1986 (24.2%), followed by Ottawa (22.6%), Vancouver (20.3%), Calgary (17.8%), Edmonton (16.2%), Montreal (15.5%) and Halifax (10.5%).

- Over the period 1987 to the first quarter 1990 the greatest increase (1.9%) at the Canada level occurred in the second quarter of 1988. Price changes in the most recent three quarters (0.7%, 0.7% and 1.0%) indicate a slowing of the rate of increase.

- Edmonton is the only city which showed a decline in the survey period, -4.2% in 1987, however it rebounded with the largest annual increase, 11.4% in 1989, bringing it almost in line with Calgary.

- The annual weights for the cities in the Canada composite are constructed from the values of building permits issued for the three previous years, price corrected to the last quarter of the third year. In 1986 Montreal had the largest weight, followed by Toronto and Vancouver. However this relationship changed in 1989 with Toronto now having the largest weight, followed by Montreal and Vancouver.

Note to Users:

These indexes, which are being published for the first time, measure contractors' selling price changes of new apartment construction. The indexes relate to both general and trade contractors' work and exclude the cost of land, land assembly, design, development and real estate fees.

All prices are collected directly by Statistics Canada quantity surveyors and include the cost of materials, labour, equipment, relevant federal and provincial taxes and contractors' overhead and profit.

Commencing in the fourth quarter of 1987, prices were collected quarterly in all seven cities. In the period from 1981 to 1987, prices were collected in the first quarter of each year in Montreal, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver. In 1986 and 1987, price movement was interpolated to establish the annual figures.

The prices for work-in-place are obtained mainly by phone surveys with sub-contractors and general contractors who construct apartment buildings, on the basis that they are bidding on a fixed specification and quantity under current market conditions. Prices collected or used include contractors' overheads and profit. Prices for certain materials, labour rates, rental of equipment, municipal charges and sales taxes are obtained from a variety of secondary sources; particularly for the mechanical and electrical trades.

Weights were derived from a detailed cost analysis of an actual apartment building (a seven-storey, reinforced concrete structure with 53 units) constructed in 1981 and have been expressed in 1986 prices.

A fixed weighted formula is used at the city level. A Chain-Laspeyres index formula is used for the seven-city composite levels, for which the weights are derived from building permit data for the previous three years, valued at the price levels of the fourth quarter of the last year.

The figures of the most recently published quarterly indexes are subject to revision but all other figures are final.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046 for 1986 to present quarterly information (1986 = 100).

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information regarding this index, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607) or Stan Seymour (613-951-9609), Prices Division. □

Apartment Construction Price Indexes
1986 = 100

	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Canada
	Price Indexes							
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**
1987*	102.5	103.1	105.3	106.3	102.9	95.8	102.3	**104.1**
1988	104.8	108.6	111.9	114.7	107.2	100.4	107.3	**110.3**
1989	108.5	113.3	119.4	121.4	113.8	111.9	116.0	**116.4**
1989 Q4	109.5	114.3	120.8	123.1	115.9	114.4	118.6	**117.9**
1990 Q1	110.5	115.5	122.6	124.2	117.8	116.2	120.3	**119.1**
	Percentage Change							
1987/1986	2.5	3.1	5.3	6.3	2.9	-4.2	2.3	**4.1**
1988/1987	2.2	5.3	6.3	7.9	4.2	4.8	4.9	**6.0**
1989/1988	3.5	4.3	6.7	5.8	6.2	11.4	8.1	**5.5**
Q1 1990/1989	3.4	3.4	4.8	4.4	6.3	6.8	6.2	**4.2**
Q1 1990/Q4 1989	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	**1.0**

* *In 1987 prices were collected in the first and fourth quarters for Montreal, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver and in the fourth quarter only for Halifax, Ottawa and Edmonton.* ■

Local Government Employment and Payroll

December 1989

Estimates from the local government employment survey for December 1989 show an increase of 13,000 over a year earlier in the number of persons employed in local government services. The large increase is explained by a large rise in employment in metropolitan and major urban areas, together with a substantial increase in municipalities with less than 10,000 population. For small municipalities, this is the first noticeable rise in local government employment since 1985.

Employment

- Employment growth among small municipalities, less than 10,000 population, increased 7.3% or by 3,000 employees. After four years of small increases or decreases, this is the strongest indication of an upward move in local government employment.
- Quebec recorded slightly more than half of the total small municipality employment growth. Six other provinces and the two territories showed small increases. Two provinces remained flat, while Newfoundland recorded a small decline.
- Local government employment in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) continued its steady increase as a proportion of total local government employment. Since December 1985, the CMA portion has grown two percentage points to 68.5%.
- As a proportion of municipalities with more than 10,000 population, CMAs now report 80% of local government employment, an increase of two percentage points from the 78% of December 1985.

Remuneration

- Total remuneration of local government employees for the October-December 1989 quarter was $2.4 billion or 38% of estimated local government gross expenditures on current goods and services.
- Total remuneration for the year 1989 was estimated at $9.3 billion for local governments, compared to the federal government's estimated total gross payroll of $14.3 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2725 (for local government employment and remuneration data by month, by province and territory) and matrix 2726 (for employment and remuneration data for municipalities over 10,000 population, by census metropolitan area and by major urban area).

For more information on this release, contact Mahed Fathy (613-951-1843) or Peter Dudley (613-951-1851), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through standard tables and special request. For more information or general inquiries on products and services of the Public Institutions Division, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767 or FAX 613-951-0661). ■

Note to Users:

Local government includes municipalities, boards, commissions, and conservation authorities, but excludes schools, hospitals and local business enterprises.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin
April 1990

Preliminary operational data reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. for the first four months of 1990 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 8%, while international passenger-kilometres increased by 12% over the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

In 1989, total aircraft movements at the 60 Transport Canada towerd airports increased by 5% over the 1988 total, to six million.

Preliminary data for 1989 indicate that the number of enplaned and deplaned passengers remained at the previous year's level of 66 million.

Preliminary fourth quarter 1989 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international charter services increased to over one million, up 10% from the 1988 figure.

The Vol. 22, No. 7 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

The Dairy Review
May 1990

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 9 353 tonnes in May, a 0.5% increase over a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 867 tonnes, a decrease of 8.3% from May 1989.

An estimated 633 967 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in April 1990, a decrease of 1.3% from April 1989. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first four months of 1990 to 2 411 966 kilolitres, a decrease of 1.9% from the January-April 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The May 1990 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on August 1st. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of Eggs
May 1990

Canadian egg production in May 1990 was 40.1 million dozen, a 1.7% decrease from May 1989. The average number of layers decreased 2.2% between May 1989 and 1990, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,238 from 2,227.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Canadian Potato-seeded Area
1990 Estimates

The preliminary estimate of 1990 Canadian area seeded to potatoes, by province, is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order *Canadian Potato Production* ($21/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Heimbecker (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Freight Origin and Destination
1988

Preliminary data are now available.

The 1988 edition of *Rail in Canada* (52-216, $45) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Wayne Reinhard (613-951-2493), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, May 1990.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Retail Trade, April 1990.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $14.40/ $144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 16 - 20

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
17	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade**	May 1990
20	**The Consumer Price Index**	June 1990
20	**Retail Trade**	May 1990
20-24	**Wholesale Trade**	May 1990

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 16, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada

Fourth Quarter 1989

Highlights

- Production of primary energy in 1989 reached 11 327 petajoules (PJ)[1], 175 PJ or 1.6% above the level achieved in 1988. Exports of energy products declined slightly in 1989, down 11 PJ (0.2%) from the 4 614 PJ recorded a year earlier. Coal exports were up 122 PJ (13.9%) to 998 PJ. Natural gas exports increased 72 PJ (5.3%) to 1 432 PJ, and natural gas liquids were up 21 PJ (13.1%) to 182 PJ. Offsetting these increases were declines in exports of crude oil of 143 PJ (9.0%) and in electricity of 42 PJ (34.3%). Imports of energy products were up 107 PJ (5.6%) to 2 024 PJ. Within these imports the absolute increase of crude oil was offset by the corresponding decline in coal. As a consequence of these movements, Canada's positive trade balance in energy forms declined by 118 PJ (4.4%) to 2 579 PJ.

- Final demand by Canadian consumers of energy, including non-energy use, rose by only 2.7% to 7 176 PJ in 1989, from 6 986 PJ in 1988. Within this total, industrial demand, including non-energy use, was up 0.2% to 2 804 PJ, transportation was up 1.7% to 1 871 PJ, the residential/farm sector grew 7.4% to 1 425 PJ and the government/commercial sector by 5.4% to 1 076 PJ. It should be noted that the latter two sectors are weather-sensitive and that 1989 was colder than 1988, with the number of degree days below 18° C being 6.4% higher than in 1988.

- Since 1985, Canada's production of primary energy has grown by 13.6%, from 9 996 PJ to 11 327 PJ in 1989, an annual rate of increase of 3.2%. During this period, the composition of primary energy production has shifted, with natural gas and its by-products increasing their share from 36.9% to 40.0% and coal increasing from 14.9% to 15.2%. These increases were offset by declines in crude oil production from 35.3% in 1985 to 33.3% in 1989 and in primary electricity, down to 11.5% from 12.9%.

- Canada's domestic requirement for energy as measured by gross availability has increased over the period at a rate of 3.1% per year, rising from 7 910 PJ in 1985 to 8 947 PJ in 1989. Per capita energy consumption (based on population estimates at the middle of each year) was 315 gigajoules[2] in 1985, which increased to a level of 342 gigajoules in 1989, an annual rate of increase of 2.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7976-8001.

Order the fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127), to be released the fourth week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Industry Division. ■

[1] *To give the reader an idea of what is meant by energy expressed in these terms, 1 PJ is equal to the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for a year, if each car used 40 litres of gasoline a week.*

[2] *315 gigajoules is roughly equivalent to the energy required to run the average car for five years.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Telephone Statistics
May 1990

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,119.5 million in May 1990, up 4.9% over May 1989.

Operating expenses were $821.5 million, an increase of 6.3% over May 1989. Net operating revenue was $298.0 million, an increase of 1.3% over May 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The May 1990 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of July 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood
May 1990

Canadian firms produced 186 760 cubic metres of construction type plywood during May 1990, an increase of 1.7% over the 183 669 cubic metres produced during May 1989.

January to May 1990 production totalled 916 502 cubic metres, an increase of 1.9% over the 899 661 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The May 1990 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel
May 1990

Rolled steel shipments for May 1990 totalled 1 218 686 tonnes, an increase of 24.2% over the preceding month's total of 981 134^r tonnes, but a decrease of 1.2% from the year-earlier level of 1 232 877 tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 5 221 735^r tonnes, a decrease of 9.2% compared to 5 748 613 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The May 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, April 1990.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138.00; United States: US$16.60/US$166.00; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193.00).

Greenhouse Industry, 1988 and 1989.
Catalogue number 22-202
(Canada: $26.00; United States: US$31.00; Other Countries: US$36.00).

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, First Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11.00/$44.00; United States: US$13.25/US$53.00; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62.00).

Oils and Fats, May 1990.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly, March 1990.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, May 1990.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, May 1990.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, May 1990.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Railway Operating Statistics, March 1990.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, May 1990.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade, May 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).
– Available Tuesday, July 17 at 8:30 a.m.

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $11.00/$44.00; United States: US$13.25/US$53.00; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 17, 1990 — For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade (H.S. Based)

May 1990

According to preliminary data on merchandise trade, seasonally adjusted exports totalled $12.4 billion in May 1990, an increase of $575 million over the revised April data. Exports to the United States alone climbed by $360 million in May. Exports for the first five months of the year totalled $59.8 billion, somewhat less than the $60.3 billion posted for the corresponding period in 1989.

Imports totalled $11.5 billion in May, virtually unchanged from April. In May, imports of energy products fell significantly, notably crude petroleum (-$171 million). Conversely, imports of automotive parts rose significantly ($153 million), coinciding with the increase in Canadian production of motor vehicles reported in May. For the first five months of 1990, imports totalled $56.8 billion, over $300 million higher than the level observed for the same period in 1989.

With the recovery in exports, Canada's trade balance posted a surplus of $958 million, more than double the April level. The May trade surplus with the United States alone to talled $1.1 billion, up from the April level of $760 million. For the first five months of 1990, the overall merchandise trade surplus totalled $3.0 billion.

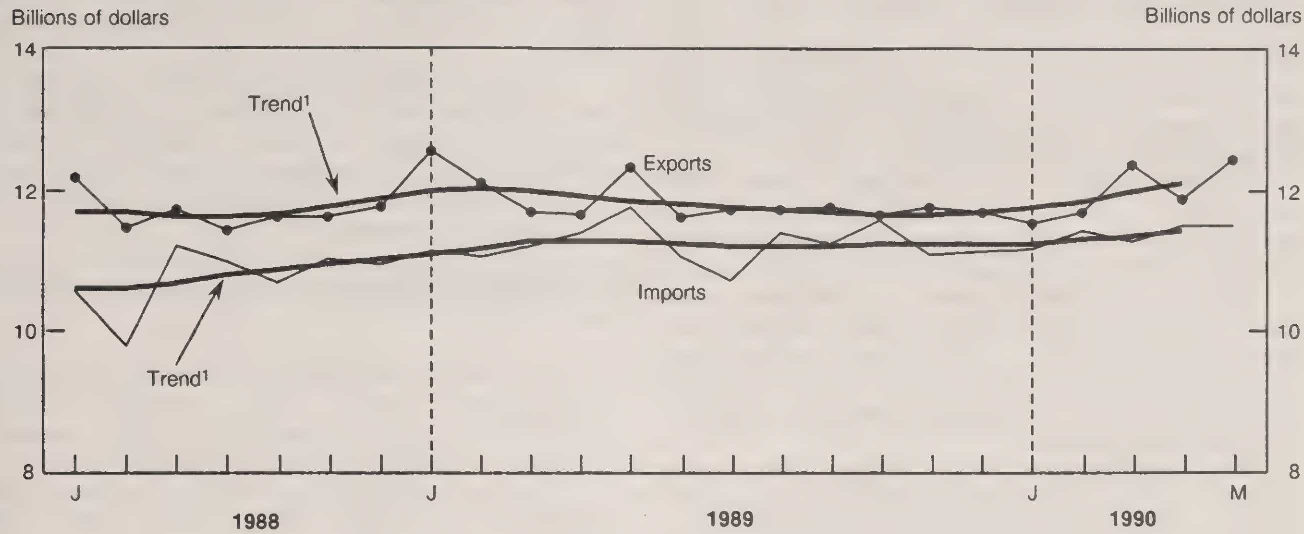
Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

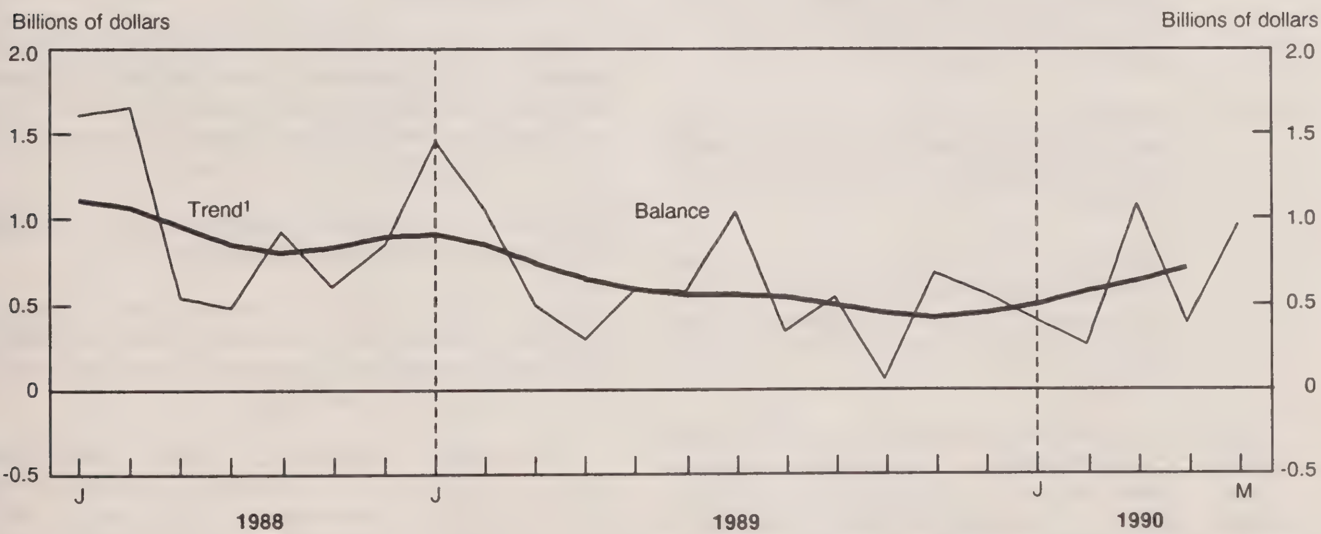
For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the May 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of August, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001). ■

Merchandise Trade
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Survey of Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities – Numeracy Skills

1989

On May 30, 1990 the reading skills data from this survey were released. Statistics are now available on the numeracy skills of Canadians.

For the purpose of the survey, literacy was defined as: the information processing skills necessary to use the printed material commonly encountered at work, at home and in the community.

Functional numeracy skills of Canadians were assessed through the use of commonly encountered documents and forms (e.g. bank deposit slip, catalogue order form). Several numeracy tasks were used and involved either a single operation or a series of numerical operations.

The main outcome of the literacy survey is a separate test score for each respondent for reading, writing and numeracy. To aid in the interpretation of these scores, respondents have been categorized into skill levels according to their performance on the test. In the case of numeracy, the levels are:

Level 1 Canadians at this level have very limited numeracy abilities which enable them to, at most, locate and recognize numbers in isolation or in a short text.

Level 2 Canadians at this level can deal with material requiring them to perform a simple numerical operation such as addition and subtraction.

Level 3 Canadians at this level can deal with material requiring them to perform simple sequences of numerical operations which enable them to meet most everyday demands.

For more detailed information, contact Gilles Montigny (613-951-9731), Household Surveys Division or Karen Kelly (613-951-4594), Social Survey Methods Division or The National Literacy Secretariat (819-953-5283), Department of the Secretary of State. ■

Export and Import Price Indexes

May 1990

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to May 1990 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to May 1990 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The May 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

First Quarter 1990

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended March 31, 1990 are now available. Revised detailed estimates for the period 1986 to 1989 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 (federal), 2712 (provincial) and 2713 (local).

Note: *Certain CANSIM revenue and expenditure data and series titles have been changed back to 1970 to eliminate discrepancies between the various government-related CANSIM series.*

For further information, contact John (Sean) Bergin (613-951-1815) (federal), Joumana Feghali (613-951-1824) (provincial) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563) (three levels of government), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

July 1, 1990

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at July 1st, 1990 and revised figures for June 1st, 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Exports

June 1990 (Preliminary)

Data on preliminary steel exports for June 1990 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, June 1990 (41-001, $5/$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Footwear Statistics, May 1990.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, July 1990.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1989.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), April 1990.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 18, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

General Social Survey, Public Use Microdata File: Education and Work
1989

The above-noted microdata file is now available. Stored on the medium of the purchaser's choice, this file comes with a comprehensive data-user's guide and costs $750.

The General Social Survey collected data, by telephone in January and February of 1989, on education and work. Data were collected nationally and resulted from 9,338 completed interviews.

This file will allow in-depth investigation of the educational background and work history of Canadians. Other information available: science and technology and its effect on Canadians, involvement in organizations, retirement and extensive demographic information.

For further information about the file or to obtain a copy of the file, contact the General Social Survey Section, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division (613-951-4995) or (613-951-2572).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products
June 1990

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.10 billion cigarettes in June 1990, a 2.6% decrease from the 4.21[r] billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1989. Production for January to June 1990 totalled 24.60 billion cigarettes, down 9.4% from 27.14[r] billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1989.

Domestic sales in June 1990 totalled 3.93 billion cigarettes, an increase of 10.1% over the 3.57 billion cigarettes sold in June 1989. Year-to-date sales for 1990 totalled 21.66 billion cigarettes, down 7.3% from the 1989 cumulative amount of 23.37 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the June 1990 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Motion Picture Theatres
1988-89

Data from the 1988-89 annual Motion Picture Theatres Survey (regular and drive-ins) are now available.

Highlights

- A total of 790 regular and drive-in theatres operated in Canada, a drop of 4% from 1987-88. The decrease in the number of drive-ins (10% since 1987-88) was greater than for regular theatres (3% since 1987-88).
- Motion picture theatres in Canada reported a total attendance of 79 million, slightly less than in 1987-88.
- The most avid movie-goers in Canada were residents of Alberta. They attended the movies an average of four times per person. Average attendance was lowest in New Brunswick, in Prince Edward Island and in Newfoundland at under two times per person.
- Movie theatres in Canada had $499 million in revenues, incurred expenses of $427 million and earned total profits of $72 million (14% of total revenue).
- Admission receipts increased over the previous year by 4%, while attendance decreased by 7%.

For further information on motion picture theatres (regular and drive-ins) in Canada, please contact Nicole Charron (613-951-1544), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers
June 1990

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 194 164 thousand square metres in June 1990, a decrease of 8.5% from the 212 184[r] thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to June 1990 domestic shipments totalled 1 058 692 thousand square metres, down 6.9% from the 1 136 664[r] thousand square metres for the same period in 1989.

The June 1990 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks
June 1990

Data on soft drinks for June 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Processed Fruits and Vegetables
April 1990

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for April 1990 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly* (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined Petroleum Products, April 1990.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/255.00).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, May 1990.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56.00; United States: US$6.70/US$67.00; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78.00).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, April 1990.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Canada's Balance of International Payments, First Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $27.50/$110.00; United States: US$33.00/US$132.00; Other Countries: US$38.50/US$154.00).

The Labour Force, June 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179.00; United States: US$21.50/US$215.00; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 19, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Economic Observer
July 1990

The July issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The July issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, and major economic and statistical events in June, a review of the first quarter National Accounts, and a feature article on new measures of productivity. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

For more information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending July 14,1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 14, 1990 totalled 251 936 tonnes, an increase of 12.4% over the preceding week's total of 224 171 tonnes, but down 16.7% from the year-earlier level of 302 523 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 7 745 084 tonnes, a decrease of 9.8% from 8 581 850 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 7, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.0% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 0.3% and the number of cars loaded decreased 1.3% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.5% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps

June 1990

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 19,876,259 light bulbs and tubes in June 1990, a decrease of 3.7% from the 20,632,853 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1990 amounted to 121,338,658 light bulbs and tubes, up 1.6% over the 119,456,858 sold during the same period in 1989.

The June 1990 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

May 1990

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S. Based) for May 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The May 1990 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Consumer Price Index on a 1986 Time Base

As previously announced, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is changing time base from 1981 = 100 to 1986 = 100. The CPI data for June will be published on the new time base on Friday, July 20, 1990. To aid users to adapt to the new time bases, historical data on the 1986 = 100 time base are now **available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230 and 2231-2259.**

Users will find that the series identifiers on CANSIM have changed slightly, with the "D" at the start of each identifier changed to a "P".

For further information on CANSIM, call (613-951-8200).

For further information on the time base conversion, contact your local Statistics Canada Advisory Services office or the Information and Current Anlysis Unit (613-951-9606), (613- 951-3349), (613-951-3353), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, July 1990.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/$260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/$310.00).

Canadian Economic Observer: Historical Statistical Supplement, 1989-1990.
Catalogue number 11-210
(Canada: $27.00; United States: US$32.00; Other Countries: US$38.00).

Construction Type Plywood, May 1990.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, 1989.
Catalogue number 55-201
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Consumer Price Index, June 1990.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/$130.00).
Available Friday, July 20, 1990 at 7 a.m.

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, January-March 1990.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30.00; United States: US$9.00/US$36.00; Other Countries: US$10.50/US$42.00).

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Statistics Canada

Friday, July 20, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index,
June 1990

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.4% between May and June to reach a level of 119.2 (1986 = 100). This change was slightly lower than the 0.5% increase posted the month before. The latest change featured advances in six of the major component indexes ranging from 0.1% for Recreation, Reading and Education to 1.4% for Food which provided the largest contribution to the overall rise. The Health and Personal Care index declined by 0.1%.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.4%, up from the increase of 0.3% reported for May.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between June 1989 and June 1990, was 4.3%, down slightly from the 4.4%[1] increase registered in May. This slowing was essentially attributable to the sharp rise in the CPI between May and June 1989 caused mainly by Federal and provincial tax increases. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (March to June) was 2.7%, the same increase as observed for the three-month period ending in May.

Food

The Food index advanced by 1.4% in June, a marked acceleration from the moderate 0.3% rise observed in May. The latest performance resulted from a partly seasonal increase of 1.9% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores, slightly dampened by a rise of 0.2% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

Increases in the indexes for Meat (3.0%), Fresh Fruit (8.3%) and Fresh Vegetables (6.8%) were the most important contributors to the jump in the index for Food Purchased from Stores. In the case of meat, the prices of beef and pork rose by 2.1% and 9.3% respectively as the beef market responded to seasonal increases in demand, while the demand for pork rose sharply at a time of low supplies. Higher prices, on average, were also reported for cured meat products (7.1%) and ready cooked meat products (4.6%). The rise in the Fresh Fruit index was largely a reflection of seasonally reduced supplies, particularly for apples, citrus fruits, and pears. The latest increase in the Fresh Vegetables index was associated with sharp rises in the prices of celery, tomatoes and potatoes as prices of fresh vegetables tend to reach a seasonal high in June.

Over the 12-month period, June 1989 to June 1990, the Food index rose by 4.1%, considerably faster than the 3.4%[1] increase reported for May. The latest change resulted from advances of 4.0% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 5.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

> **Note to Users**
>
> *Users of Consumer Price Index (CPI) information are reminded that with the release of the CPI for June I990 the time base has been changed from 1981 = 100 to 1986 = 100. As a result, index levels are changed but the percentage change between any two periods are the same other than due to rounding.*
>
> *For further information on the time base conversion contact your local Statistics Canada Advisory Services office or the Information and Current Anlysis Unit, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 (613 951-9606, 951-3349, 951-3353).*

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose by a moderate 0.3% in June compared to the 0.6% increase reported for the previous month. Much of the latest rise was explained by increases of 0.3% in Transportation, 0.6% in Clothing and 0.2% in Housing.

The Transportation index rose by 0.3% as both the Private Transportation and Public Transportation indexes increased b y 0.3%. The advance in the Private Transportation index was associated with seasonal increases in auto rental charges (5.1%) and

[1] *The conversion to 1986 = 100 has caused some previously published percentage changes to round to slightly different values.*

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change June 1990 from	
	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	May 1990	June 1989
All-items	**119.2**	**118.7**	**114.3**	**0.4**	**4.3**
Food	116.4	114.8	111.8	1.4	4.1
All-items excluding food	119.9	119.6	114.8	0.3	4.4
Housing	119.2	119.0	114.1	0.2	4.5
Clothing	117.4	116.7	113.6	0.6	3.3
Transportation	115.8	115.4	111.7	0.3	3.7
Health and personal care	120.3	120.4	113.9	-0.1	5.6
Recreation, reading and education	120.4	120.3	116.1	0.1	3.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	137.0	136.7	127.5	0.2	7.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	83.9	84.2	87.5		
All-items Consumer Prices Index converted to 1981 = 100	157.8				

rises in gasoline prices (0.9%) and parking rates (2.6%) in some cities. The Public Transportation index rose largely because of a seasonal increase of 5.6% in rail fares.

The Clothing index advanced by 0.6% as the Women's Wear index and the Men's Wear index rose by 0.3% and 1.6% respectively. The latter index reflected higher prices for men's suits, pants, accessories and footwear. The Women's Wear index reflected price increases for sports wear, jeans, foundation garments, hosiery and lingerie. A fall in the prices of jewellery for both men and women provided a small dampening effect.

The Housing index rose by 0.2% in June as several opposing price movements were observed. Upward pressures originated from higher mortgage interest costs, rents and electricity rates as well as from higher prices for furniture, horticultural goods, and cleaning and polishing supplies. Much of the downward pressure came from a drop of 0.6% in the prices of new homes (mainly in Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria), in maintenance and repair charges and in home insurance premiums. Price declines were also noted for detergent and soap, household textiles and household equipment.

Changes in the indexes for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (0.2%), Recreation, Reading and Education (0.1%), and Health and Personal Care (-0.1%) each contributed modestly to the change in the All-items excluding Food index. The first index mainly reflected higher prices for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores (beer in Alberta, wines in Manitoba and Alberta, and liquor in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta). The increase in the Recreation, Reading and Education index was largely due to higher movie admission charges and increased newspaper prices. The Health and Personal Care index fell, largely due to lower prices for selected personal care supplies. These provided a small moderating influence on the overall rise in the All-items excluding Food index.

Over the 12-month period, June 1989 to June 1990, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 4.4%, down from the 4.6% increase reported for May.

Goods and Services

The Goods index moved up by 0.6% in June following a 0.4% rise in May. At the same time, the Services index edged up by 0.2% compared to the 0.5% increase posted in May. Between June 1989 and June 1990, the Goods index climbed 3.4%, slightly faster than the 3.2% rise in May. In contrast, Services registered a slowdown, rising by 5.4% in the latest period compared to 5.8%[1] the month before.

City Highlights

Between May and June, increases in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from 0.3% in Halifax, Saint John, Montreal and Ottawa to 0.7% in Thunder Bay and Calgary. Lower than average increases were observed mainly

in the Food indexes for Halifax, Saint John and Montreal and mainly in the Housing index for Ottawa. In Thunder Bay, increases above the national average were posted in the Food and Housing indexes. In Calgary, greater than average advances were noted in the indexes for Food, Transportation and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages.

Between June 1989 and June 1990, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 3.3% for St. John's to 5.8% in Calgary and Vancouver.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.4%, with most of the upward impact originating in the Housing component. The rise in the Housing index was largely due to higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for owned accommodation. Advances in the Food and Clothing indexes also had a notable upward impact. Higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks explained the rise in the Food index. Declines in the prices of personal care supplies, home entertainment equipment, and recreational equipment had a dampening effect. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.3%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Advances in the Food and Clothing indexes explained most of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, higher prices were observed for fresh produce, pork, chicken, bakery products, sugar and soft drinks. Higher prices for men's wear caused the Clothing index to rise. Also exerting a considerable upward effect were advances in vehicle rental charges and increased prices for gasoline. Charges for personal care supplies were up as well. Within the Housing component, charges relating to owned accommodation, household furnishings and household operation advanced, but these advances were largely offset by decreased charges for electricity. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Halifax

Higher prices for men's and women's wear, and increased transportation charges (most notably for gasoline, vehicle rentals and parking), accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Advances in reading, recreation and education expenses were also observed. The Food index rose slightly, reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit, pork, cured and prepared meats, and beef. Charges for personal care supplies advanced as well. Rented accommodation charges were up, while owned accommodation charges declined. Since June 1989, the All- items index has risen 4.4%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose 0.3%, with most of the upward impact originating in the Housing and Clothing components. Within Housing, most of the advance was due to increased charges for owned accommodation, and, to a lesser extent, to higher charges for rented accommodation and increased prices for household equipment. Higher prices for men's and women's wear explained the rise in Clothing. A rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit, sugar, soft drinks, pork, cured meats and prepared meats, also exerted an upward impact. Declines in recreational and home entertainment equipment charges exerted a considerable dampening effect. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

Quebec

The All-items index rose 0.4%, mainly reflecting advances in the Food, Transportation, Housing and Clothing components. The rise in the Food index was largely due to higher prices for fresh produce, pork, cured and prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Higher prices for gasoline and increased rental charges for automobiles accounted for the rise in the Transportation index. Most of the rise in the Housing index was explained by advances in owned accommodation charges and higher prices for furniture. Higher prices for men's wear caused the Clothing index to advance. Prices for personal care supplies were up as well. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

Montreal

Advances in the Food, Housing, Clothing and Transportation components accounted for most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, higher prices for fresh produce, beef, pork and prepared meats were observed. Increased charges for owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings were responsible for the rise in the Housing index. Higher prices for men's wear, and to a lesser extent women's wear, explained the rise in Clothing. The Transportation index advanced due to

higher prices for gasoline. From June 1989 to June 1990, the All-items index rose 3.4%.

Ottawa

Higher overall food prices and increased charges for men's and women's wear were among the main contributors to the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, much of the increase was due to higher prices for fresh produce, bakery products, cured and prepared meats, and beef. Increased transportation costs (particularly higher charges for vehicle rentals and increased prices for gasoline) also had a notable upward impact. Recreational expenses were up as well. Rented and owned accommodation charges advanced, while prices for household furnishings and equipment declined, causing the Housing index to remain unchanged. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Higher food prices and increased charges relating to transportation were the major contributors to the rise. Within Food, much of the increase was due to higher prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, beef, pork and soft drinks. The Transportation index advanced as a result of higher prices for gasoline and increased charges for vehicle rentals. Price increases for men's wear also had an upward impact. Charges for personal care supplies advanced as well. Within Housing, rented accommodation charges advanced, but were more than offset by lower prices for new houses and decreased charges for household furnishings and equipment. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Thunder Bay

Advances in the Food and Housing indexes explained most of the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, much of the upward impact originated from higher prices for fresh produce, pork, prepared meats, beef and soft drinks. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for owned accommodation and, to a lesser extent, higher prices for household equipment. Advances were also noted in the prices of men's wear and in selected recreational expenses. Train fares were up, while gasoline prices declined. Charges for personal care supplies were down as well. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

Winnipeg

Higher food prices and increased transportation charges were the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for pork, fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, beef, soft drinks and restaurant meals explained the rise in the Food index. Advances in vehicle rental charges, gasoline prices, and train fares accounted for the rise in the Transportation index. Higher prices for men's wear and increased recreational expenses were observed as well. Within Housing, advances in rented and owned accommodation charges and higher household operating expenses were moderated by declines in the prices of household furnishings. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Regina

Higher food prices and increased housing charges accounted for most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, cured and prepared meats, pork and beef. The Housing index reflected higher mortgage interest costs, increased household operating expenses, and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Advances in charges for train travel, gasoline,and parking were also noted. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.8%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 0.5%. A rise in the Food index exerted the largest upward influence, as higher prices for fresh produce, beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, and cereal and bakery products were observed. A rise in the Housing index, particularly for household furnishings and equipment, and for mortgage interest costs, was also observed. Charges for train travel, vehicle rentals and home entertainment equipment advanced as well. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Edmonton

Advances in the Food and Housing indexes explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, much of the upward impact originated from higher prices for fresh produce, prepared meats and pork. The rise in the Housing index mainly reflected higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased mortgage interest costs, and higher charges for rented accommodation. Higher

prices for alcoholic beverages (particularly for those purchased from stores) also exerted a considerable upward influence. Advances in the prices of men's and women's wear, and increased charges for vehicle rentals and train travel were observed as well. Between June 1989 and June 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.4%.

Calgary

The 0.7% rise in the All-items index was largely explained by advances in the Food and Transportation indexes. Within Food, higher prices were observed for fresh produce, beef, pork, and prepared meats. The Transportation index was up as a result of higher prices for gasoline and increased fares for train travel. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages (particularly from stores) also had a considerable upward influence. A rise in the Housing index added to the overall change, as advances were observed in rented and owned accommodation charges, and in the prices of household furnishings. Clothing prices were up, while charges for personal care supplies declined. Since June 1989, the All- items index has risen 5.8%.

Vancouver

Higher food prices (especially for fresh produce, beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, dairy products and cereal products) explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for rented accommodation, owned accommodation and electricity were also observed. Advances were noted in the prices of men's and women's wear, in vehicle rental charges and in train fares. Charges for personal care supplies were up as well. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.8%.

Victoria

An advance in the Food index was the main contributor to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, cereal products, dairy products, beef and pork were responsible for the rise in Food. Increased transportation charges, most notably for vehicle rentals and train fares, also had a considerable upward influence. Higher prices for clothing and personal care supplies were noted as well. Within Housing, increased charges were observed for rented accommodation, electricity, household furnishings and equipment, and household operation. These advances were largely moderated by a decline in charges relating to owned accommodation. Since June 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the June 1990 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $8.90/$89).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
June 1990 index	113.1	112.1	110.6	115.4	110.6	115.5	118.8	121.7
% change from May 1990	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.1
% change from June 1989	3.3	2.6	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.1	3.1	2.8
Charlottetown/ Summerside								
June 1990 index	116.9	117.9	112.4	113.1	110.3	124.1	120.4	148.8
% change from May 1990	0.4	0.9	-0.1	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0
% change from June 1989	4.7	4.6	4.5	2.9	3.6	8.8	3.3	11.4
Halifax								
June 1990 index	117.8	122.5	112.7	113.6	112.8	118.5	119.7	148.3
% change from May 1990	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
% change from June 1989	4.4	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	3.2	4.2	11.2
Saint John								
June 1990 index	116.0	117.2	112.9	113.8	110.5	119.0	117.3	146.3
% change from May 1990	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.0
% change from June 1989	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.5	1.9	4.5	2.2	9.1
Quebec								
June 1990 index	116.0	113.5	116.6	116.2	110.3	120.7	115.0	133.1
% change from May 1990	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	-0.3	0.0
% change from June 1989	3.5	1.2	4.7	3.7	1.8	5.6	1.4	10.1
Montreal								
June 1990 index	117.7	116.9	118.7	116.3	111.7	119.7	117.8	132.4
% change from May 1990	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
% change from June 1989	3.4	1.9	3.6	3.7	2.4	4.9	2.8	9.7
Ottawa								
June 1990 index	118.7	114.9	117.8	118.9	116.2	126.8	120.5	135.9
% change from May 1990	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
% change from June 1989	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.0	2.7	5.8	2.8	6.3
Toronto								
June 1990 index	123.3	119.0	126.5	120.1	118.0	124.5	123.6	135.3
% change from May 1990	0.5	2.1	-0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
% change from June 1989	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.9	8.1	4.7	6.0
Thunder Bay								
June 1990 index	117.5	114.1	114.4	118.2	118.0	116.9	121.4	138.7
% change from May 1990	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	-0.8	0.4	0.1
% change from June 1989	3.7	4.3	3.5	4.9	2.4	3.5	3.2	6.4
Winnipeg								
June 1990 index	118.6	117.7	115.0	118.6	117.9	120.7	121.9	139.5
% change from May 1990	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	-0.5	0.4	0.1
% change from June 1989	4.9	5.9	3.4	4.5	6.6	4.2	4.5	5.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
June 1990 index	119.1	119.8	112.3	116.8	124.8	130.8	119.2	136.8
% change from May 1990	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.2
% change from June 1989	3.8	5.0	2.5	4.0	6.4	3.6	1.9	3.2
Saskatoon								
June 1990 index	118.8	118.6	114.5	116.1	117.3	143.8	119.3	132.1
% change from May 1990	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
% change from June 1989	3.9	4.8	3.1	4.0	4.8	4.2	3.0	4.4
Edmonton								
June 1990 index	117.4	113.6	114.3	115.7	116.2	118.3	120.2	147.3
% change from May 1990	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.3	2.4
% change from June 1989	4.4	2.3	6.0	2.8	3.7	5.1	3.0	7.3
Calgary								
June 1990 index	117.4	112.8	114.7	117.1	114.2	117.1	119.8	148.1
% change from May 1990	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.9	-1.6	-0.1	2.1
% change from June 1989	5.8	6.7	6.6	3.3	4.9	4.4	4.3	7.9
Vancouver								
June 1990 index	117.5	115.5	116.0	113.7	120.1	113.1	118.0	132.6
% change from May 1990	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2
% change from June 1989	5.8	8.5	5.8	2.2	5.7	3.9	4.1	6.8
Victoria								
June 1990 index	117.0	116.7	113.5	113.8	118.8	115.3	120.8	133.6
% change from May 1990	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
% change from June 1989	5.5	6.5	5.9	2.5	5.2	6.8	3.7	7.2

1 *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $18/$72).* ■

Retail Trade

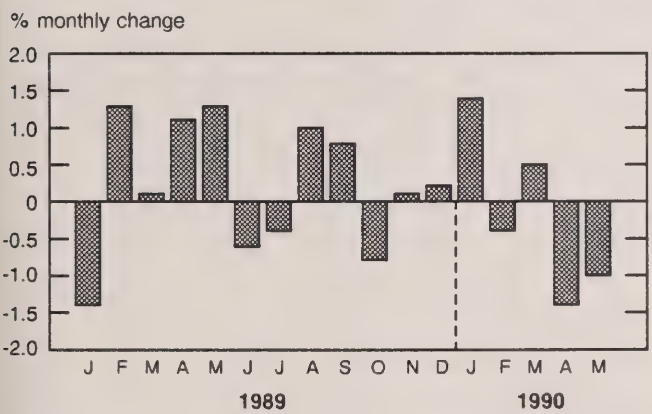
May 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales declined 1.0% in May to $16.1 billion, following a 1.4% decrease in April 1990. Excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers, retail sales decreased 1.3% in May, following a 0.1% increase in April.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted



- Retail sales have remained relatively weak during 1990, except for a 1.4% gain in January. In the last four months sales declined 0.6% a month on average.

- The May decline was broadly based, with 11 of the 16 trade groups recording lower sales. The most significant sales decreases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by general merchandise stores (-3.1%), supermarkets and grocery stores (-1.2%), and automotive parts, accessories and services (-2.6%).

- The major trade groups have shown sizable month-to-month fluctuations in the last several months. The 3.1% decline in sales reported by general merchandise stores followed a modest 0.4% gain in April. The 1.2% decrease by supermarkets and grocery stores followed a 1.6% increase in April. Gasoline service station sales increased 1.0% in May, following a 1.4% decline in April.

- For the second consecutive month, most provinces posted sales declines. In May, the decreases ranged from 3.3% in Newfoundland, to 0.2% in Ontario. New Brunswick registered an increase of 0.9%, while sales were virtually unchanged in Manitoba. The Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded an increase of 1.5%.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first five months of 1990 amounted to $76.4 billion, up 3.2% over the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), 2399 (seasonally adjusted) and 2400 (unadjusted).

The May 1990 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $14.40/$144) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

May, 1990.

Trade group	Unadjusted May 1989	Unadjusted April 1990[r]	Unadjusted May 1990[p]	Unadjusted May 1990/1989	Seasonally Adjusted May 1989	Seasonally Adjusted Feb. 1990[r]	Seasonally Adjusted March 1990[r]	Seasonally Adjusted April 1990[r]	Seasonally Adjusted May 1990[p]	Seasonally Adjusted May/April 1990	Seasonally Adjusted May 1990/1989
Canada	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,485	3,286	3,611	3.6	3,451	3,491	3,451	3,506	3,465	-1.2	0.4
All other food stores	291	295	311	6.8	287	300	300	305	299	-2.0	4.3
Drug and patent medicine stores	697	747	800	14.8	713	763	773	791	802	1.4	12.6
Shoe stores	180	159	173	-3.7	169	173	171	170	161	-5.0	-4.7
Men's clothing stores	190	160	188	-1.0	186	186	180	179	179	-0.1	-3.5
Women's clothing stores	338	333	355	4.8	331	345	351	348	340	-2.2	2.9
Other clothing stores	379	348	358	-5.7	404	368	383	379	374	-1.5	-7.5
Household furniture and appliance stores	750	669	720	-4.0	796	774	773	761	761	0.1	-4.4
Household furnishings stores	222	194	219	-1.2	217	209	218	212	212	-0.1	-2.2
Recreational and motor vehicle dealers	4,754	4,088	4,413	-7.2	3,745	3,610	3,745	3,504	3,500	-0.1	-6.5
Gasoline service stations	1,217	1,141	1,260	3.5	1,182	1,200	1,208	1,191	1,203	1.0	1.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,084	990	1,119	3.3	948	1,052	1,033	1,002	976	-2.6	3.0
General merchandise stores	1,704	1,549	1,666	-2.2	1,728	1,741	1,722	1,729	1,675	-3.1	-3.0
Other semi-durable goods stores	693	606	778	12.2	623	660	665	679	684	0.7	9.7
Other durable goods stores	449	386	467	4.0	462	480	477	470	475	1.0	2.8
All other retail stores	1,019	895	1,029	1.0	955	1,028	1,008	1,009	961	-4.7	0.7
Total, all stores	**17,452**	**15,845**	**17,466**	**0.1**	**16,196**	**16,380**	**16,459**	**16,236**	**16,069**	**-1.0**	**-0.8**
Total excluding rec. and motor vehicle dealers	**12,698**	**11,757**	**13,053**	**2.8**	**12,451**	**12,770**	**12,714**	**12,732**	**12,568**	**-1.3**	**0.9**
Department store type merchandise	5,602	5,151	5,724	2.2	5,628	5,699	5,713	5,718	5,664	-1.0	0.6
Regions											
Newfoundland	321	288	318	-1.1	293	304	300	296	286	-3.3	-2.4
Prince Edward Island	72	63	71	-0.4	66	68	68	66	66	-0.7	-0.9
Nova Scotia	563	510	561	-0.3	532	550	545	530	519	-2.2	-2.6
New Brunswick	426	395	443	4.1	401	410	415	409	413	0.9	2.9
Quebec	4,553	4,053	4,485	-1.5	4,035	4,064	4,034	3,966	3,933	-0.8	-2.5
Ontario	6,580	5,821	6,484	-1.5	6,195	6,049	6,139	6,044	6,033	-0.2	-2.6
Manitoba	619	574	623	0.7	587	591	584	583	584	--	-0.5
Saskatchewan	556	507	548	-1.4	519	514	517	517	505	-2.4	-2.7
Alberta	1,730	1,589	1,712	-1.1	1,633	1,642	1,645	1,635	1,593	-2.6	-2.5
British Columbia	1,988	2,005	2,172	9.3	1,922	2,094	2,139	2,112	2,073	-1.8	7.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories	45	42	49	8.7	44	45	46	46	47	1.5	7.3
Yukon	20	17	21	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	25	25	28	11.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

p Preliminary.
r Revised.

■

Sales of Natural Gas

Preliminary Data
May 1990

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during May 1990 totalled 3 657.1 million cubic metres, a 6.0% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in May 1990 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from May 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 743.8 million cubic metres (-2.4%); commercial sales, 603.2 million cubic metres (-3.0%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 310.0 million cubic metres (-7.9%).

Year-to-date figures for the first five months of 1990 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 27 513.6 million cubic metres, a 4.7% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1989.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 7 785.7 million cubic metres (-5.2%); commercial sales, 6 389.6 million cubic metres (-5.6%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 13 338.4 million cubic metres (-4.0%).

The May 1990 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
May 1990

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	thousands of cubic metres				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	53 932	98 120	299 384	4 685	456 121
Ontario	360 896	228 688	670 371	126 237	1 386 192
Manitoba	45 199	42 600	18 393	910	107 102
Saskatchewan	41 227	23 570	2 797	89 395	156 989
Alberta	155 288	129 232	864 040	–	1 148 560
British Columbia	87 290	81 033	125 420	108 412	402 155
May 1990 – Canada	**743 832**	**603 243**	**1 980 405**	**329 639**	**3 657 119**
May 1989 – Canada	761 954	621 819	2 206 380	302 272	3 892 425
% change	-2.4	-3.0	-7.9		-6.0
Year-to-date Canada 1990	**7 785 704**	**6 389 552**	**11 336 171**	**2 002 182**	**27 513 609**
Year-to-date Canada 1989	8 211 260	6 765 041	12 133 833	1 767 308	28 877 442
% change	-5.2	-5.6	-4.0		-4.7

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the Gas Utilities publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

June 1990

For the quarter ending June 30, 1990, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet of up to 3.175 millimetres in thickness totalled 1 885 126 square metres, for a value of $16,604,008. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 2 126 099 square metres, for a value of $17,804,379.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

The June 1990 quarterly issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Employment Dynamics – Canada and Provinces

1987-1988

In Canada, although small firms with less than 20 employees accounted for only 21.6% of total employment in 1988, they contributed a dramatic 44.3% of the total employment growth between 1987 and 1988.

Special tabulations on Employment Dynamics according to *firm size, industry*, and *life status* for two reference years at both the national and provincial levels are now available for 1987-1988 and prior years. Based on T4 payroll information, the data offer a comprehensive longitudinal assessment of payroll, business count, and an employment measure calculated by dividing firm payroll by industry/provincial average annual earnings as derived from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours *(SEPH)*. The database covers 912,153 firms that had paid employees in 1988.

Information at the national or provincial 1-digit SIC level is available through the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres for $100 each.

For other special tabulations, contact Michel Cormier at (613-951-3746), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Wage and Salary Earners – Canada and Provinces

1988

Women in general across Canada during 1988 accounted for 43% of total payroll, while women in the personal services industry accounted for 73% of payroll. Men in Canada over 45 years of age accounted for 14% of all employment (including part-time and full-time); however 49% of them were found in large firms with greater than 500 employees.

Special tabulations on Wage and Salary Earners according to *age, sex, business size*, and *industry* at both the national and provincial levels are now available for 1988 and prior years. The data are derived from T4 administrative data and offer information on payroll, firm counts, and an employment measure representing every person participating in the work force during a given year. The database covers 912,153 firms and 14.0 million people in 1988.

Information at the National SIC1 level is available through the Statistics Canada Regional Centres for $100 each.

For other special tabulations, contact Michel Cormier (613-951-3746), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Newsprint Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the newsprint industry (SIC 2712) totalled $9,393.3 million, up 10.0% over $8,537.4 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5484.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the motor vehicle industry (SIC 3231) totalled $46,790.4 million, up 19.7% over $39,093.2 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5550.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Railroad Rolling Stock Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of production for the railroad rolling stock industry (SIC 3261) totalled $1,095.4 million, down 5.7% from $1,161.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5563.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Agricultural Chemical Industries

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other agricultural chemical industries (SIC 3729) totalled $488.6 million, down 25.5% from $655.8 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6874.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly, April 1990.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, June 1990.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Farm Product Price Index, May 1990.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/$US85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Touriscope – International Travel – Advance Information, May 1990.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 23 - 27

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
23	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	May 1990
24	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	May 1990
25	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	May 1990
26	**Building Permits**	May 1990
26	**Private and Public Investment in Canada**	Revised Intentions 1990
26	**Security Transaction with Non-residents**	May 1990
27	**Farm Input Price Index**	Second Quarter 1990
27	**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas**	April 1990

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 23, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

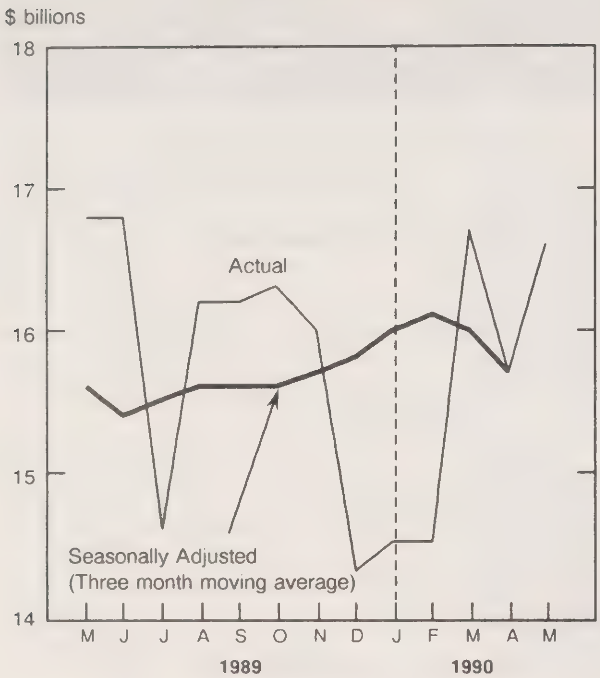
MAJOR RELEASES

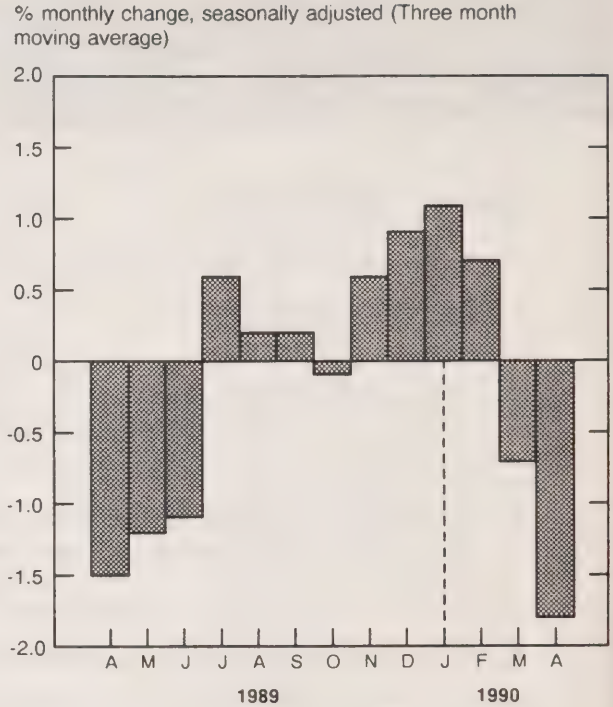
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Merchants' Sales





Wholesale Trade

May 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted Sales – May 1990

- In May, wholesale merchants' sales were $16.6 billion, a decrease of 1.6% from the same month a year earlier. The downward trend continued as a year-over-year sales decrease was recorded for the fourth time in five months.

- The overall decline between May 1989 and May 1990 sales was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (-7.2%), wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-3.3%), wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-5.7%) and wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-6.8%). Gains were reported by wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+3.3%) and wholesalers of other products (+3.5%)

- Regionally, eight provinces and the territories posted sales decreases, ranging from -9.3% in Prince Edward Island to -1.6% for Manitoba. Increases were registered in Alberta (2.5%) and British Columbia (1.4%).

Year-to-date

- In the first five months of 1990, cumulative sales were estimated at $77.9 billion, 0.6% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales – April 1990

- Wholesale merchants' sales on a seasonally adjusted basis were down 1.8% from the previous month, to $15.7 billion in April 1990. Sales declined for the second consecutive month.
- Eight of the nine trade groups registered lower sales than in March 1990. The trade group having the most significant dollar impact on the overall sales decrease, was wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-2.8%). Higher sales were reported by wholesalers of apparel and dry goods, up 0.1%.
- Regionally, declines were registered in eight provinces and the territories, ranging from -9.5% in Yukon and Northwest Territories to -1.1% for Ontario. Gains were recorded in Alberta (0.9%) and Newfoundland (0.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 648 and 649.

The May 1990 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $17.40/$174) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

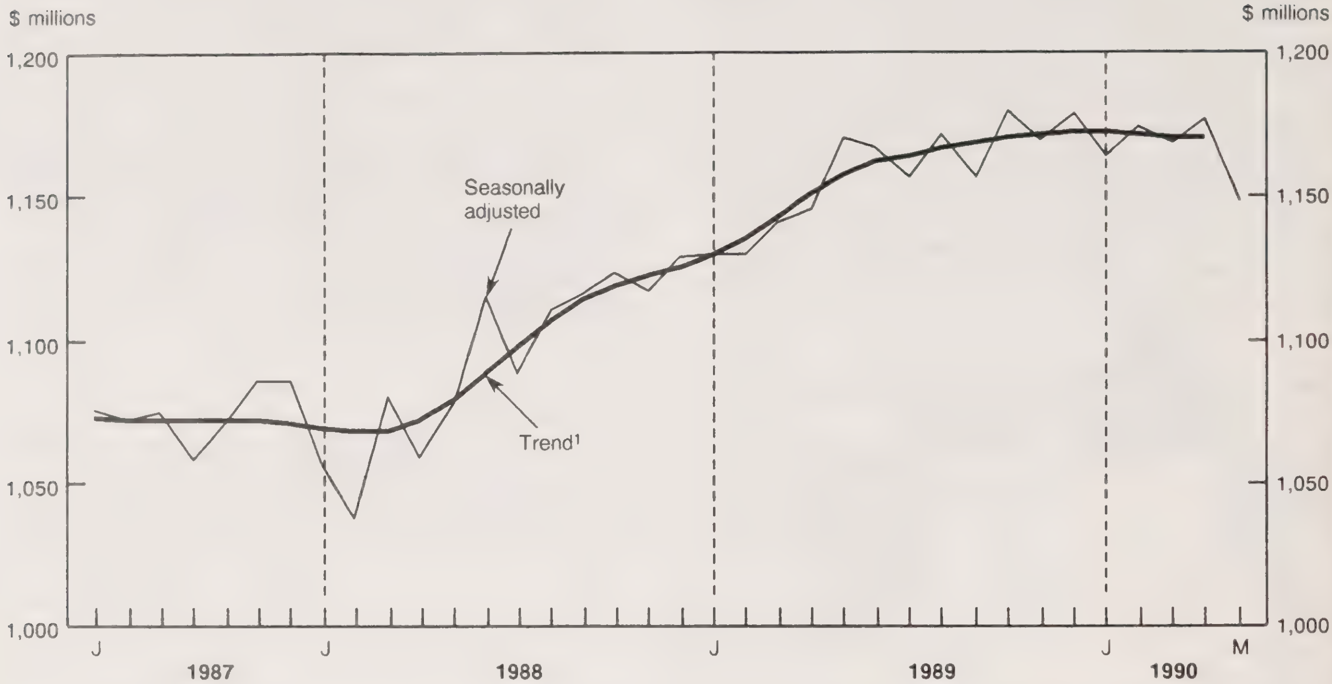
For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Larry Murphy (613-951-3589), Industry Division.

Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region
May 1990

Trade Group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	May 1989	April 1990 r	May 1990p	May 1990/1989	April 1989	Jan. 1990 r	Feb. 1990 r	March 1990 r	April 1990p	April 1990/March 1990	April 1990/1989
Canada											
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,617	3,557	3,738	3.3	3,455	3,619	3,619	3,622	3,576	-1.3	3.5
Apparel and dry goods	331	367	300	-9.2	433	385	391	400	400	0.1	-7.8
Household goods	533	539	538	1.0	551	594	589	571	562	-1.6	2.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,048	1,826	1,900	-7.2	1,787	1,770	1,793	1,774	1,741	-1.9	-2.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,430	1,303	1,333	-6.8	1,398	1,352	1,319	1,295	1,267	-2.2	-9.4
Lumber and building materials	1,881	1,630	1,773	-5.7	1,573	1,602	1,577	1,574	1,543	-1.9	-1.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	457	445	466	1.9	384	365	374	381	380	-0.2	-0.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,794	3,651	3,670	-3.3	3,887	3,839	3,900	3,869	3,762	-2.8	-3.2
Other products	2,743	2,365	2,838	3.5	2,334	2,451	2,526	2,496	2,459	-1.5	5.4
Total, all trades	**16,833**	**15,684**	**16,557**	**-1.6**	**15,803**	**15,978**	**16,087**	**15,982**	**15,691**	**-1.8**	**-0.7**
Regions											
Newfoundland	179	147	170	-5.0	173	156	157	157	158	0.5	-8.7
Prince Edward Island	42	36	38	-9.3	43	41	42	40	39	-2.8	-8.0
Nova Scotia	447	416	417	-6.8	420	419	410	413	407	-1.5	-3.0
New Brunswick	297	265	277	-6.8	302	276	274	273	268	-2.0	-11.3
Quebec	4,317	3,794	4,181	-3.1	3,942	4,118	4,111	3,993	3,845	-3.7	-2.5
Ontario	6,678	6,372	6,564	-1.7	6,396	6,256	6,355	6,359	6,288	-1.1	-1.7
Manitoba	600	516	590	-1.6	521	519	524	522	511	-2.0	-2.0
Saskatchewan	596	525	577	-3.2	497	558	540	521	507	-2.7	2.0
Alberta	1,588	1,500	1,628	2.5	1,486	1,445	1,470	1,497	1,511	0.9	1.7
British Columbia	2,069	2,097	2,097	1.4	1,999	2,173	2,174	2,157	2,101	-2.6	5.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	20	17	18	-6.9	24	21	21	20	18	-9.5	-23.5

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*

Department Store Sales, Canada



[1] The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Department Store Sales and Stocks

May 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales including concessions totalled $1,148 million in May 1990, a decrease of 2.4% from the previous month's revised total of $1,177 million.

- In the first five months of 1990, department store sales have fluctuated markedly, while registering on average a modest decline. Gains in February and April did not fully offset declines in the other months.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,762 million at the end of May, a decline of 0.6% from the April 1990 revised value of $4,793 million. This decrease followed an increase of 1.5% in April.

- The ratio of stocks-to-sales stood at 4.15:1 in May, an increase from the average ratio of 4.06:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the May 1990 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130), available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	May 1989	April 1990	May 1990	May 1990/ 1989	May 1989	Feb. 1990 r	March 1990 r	April 1990 r	May 1990p	May 1990/ April 1990	May 1990/ 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Total Sales	1,143.8	1,055.0	1,127.3	-1.4	1,170.6	1,173.8	1,168.7	1,176.7	1,148.4	-2.4	-1.9
Total Stocks	4,687.7	4,912.9	4,809.9	+2.6	4,654.3	4,778.0	4,720.3	4,792.9	4,762.2	-0.6	+2.3
Stock to Sales Ratio	4.10	4.66	4.27		3.98	4.07	4.04	4.07	4.15		

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

January-March 1989

The number of passengers carried by Canadian air carriers on charter services increased by 13% during the first quarter of 1989, surpassing the two million mark in a quarter for the first time. This occurred despite a drop of 17% in charter passengers carried by the three Level I air carriers, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (Canadian), and Wardair. While the Level I carriers reported a decrease of 186,000 charter passengers, the rest of the industry more than compensated with an increase of 431,000 charter passengers carried.

The decrease in Level I charter passengers carried occurred almost completely in international markets. However, for the Canadian industry as a whole, passengers carried on international routes increased by 270,000. This increase reflects the operations of a group of specialized charter carriers who perform mostly international operations using large jet aircraft. Several carriers which accounted for most of the increase began operations in 1987 or 1988, including Canada 3000 (formerly Air 2000), Odyssey International (a division of Soundair Corporation), Vacationair, Air Transat and Minerve Canada.

Compared to a year earlier, the first quarter 1989 economy fare index for domestic scheduled services advanced by 7% in unadjusted terms, while the discount fare index rose by 8%. For the international markets, the economy fare index rose by nearly 3%, while the discount fare index decreased by over 3%.

The decrease in the utilization of discount fares in the first quarter of 1989 was apparent in all provinces and territories, with the exception of Alberta and British Columbia and the territories. Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, with respective decreases of about nine and seven percentage points compared to the same period in 1988, posted the largest declines.

The January-March 1989 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $24.25/$97) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6192), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

May 1990

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 943 900 cubic metres of lumber and ties in May 1990, a decrease of 6.8% from the 3 159 200 cubic metres produced in May 1989.

January to May 1990 production was 14 973 400 cubic metres, an decrease of 1.3% from the 15 177 800 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The May 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

July 1, 1990

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of July 1 amounted to 30 955 tonnes as compared with 30 446 tonnes last month and 31 579 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, June 1990.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, June 1990.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: $6.00/$60.00; Other Countries: $7.00/$70.00).

Financial Institutions – Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 61-006
(Canada: $44.00/$176.00; United States: US$52.75/US$211.00; Other Countries: US$61.50/US$246.00).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 24, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

May 1990

Both shipments and unfilled orders increased slightly in May following decreases of about 1% in April. New orders increased for the second month in a row, but remained below the December 1989 level.

Seasonally Adjusted

Manufacturers' shipments and unfilled orders increased slightly in May 1990, as large increases in transportation equipment industries were mostly offset by decreases in the rest of manufacturing. Shipments in the transportation equipment industries rebounded from a large decrease in the previous month. The increase may be partly related to the possibility of a strike in the motor vehicle industry.

New orders were up for the second month in a row and were greater than the value of shipments for the first time since October 1989. Inventories declined for the third month in a row, as manufacturers continued to keep them under tight control.

The **short-term trends** for shipments and unfilled orders continued to fall, but at a slower rate. For the first time in seven months, the trend for new orders did not decline, but remained at the same level as in the previous month. The inventories trend, which had been virtually flat throughout most of 1989, has been declining slightly in recent months.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** increased 0.1% to $24.6 billion in May 1990. An 8.8% jump for transportation equipment industries was largely offset by a 1.7% decrease in the rest of manufacturing. Transportation equipment industries had dropped 6.6% in April.

  The **trend** for shipments fell for the eighth month in a row. The rate of decline, however, has slowed from -0.7% in January to -0.3% in April. The trend for transportation equipment industries was positive for the first time since September 1989. The trend for manufacturing excluding transportation equipment declined for the ninth month in a row.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased by 0.6% to $37.8 billion. Refined petroleum and coal and transportation equipment industries accounted for most of the May decrease. The trend for inventories has declined for the last four months.

- The **inventories-to-shipments ratio** decreased slightly from 1.55:1 in April to 1.54:1 in May. The trend, which increased from October 1989 to February 1990, has remained stable at 1.55:1 for the last three months.

- **Unfilled orders** edged up 0.1% to $27.6 billion. An increase of 2.7% for transportation equipment industries was largely offset by a 2.3% decrease for the rest of manufacturing. The trend for unfilled orders declined for the sixth month in a row.

  Unfilled orders are a backlog or stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders, on the other hand, represent current demand for manufactured products. They are defined to include shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) and the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** increased 1.2% to $24.7 billion. Despite increases in three of the last four months, new orders remained below December 1989 levels. The trend showed no change from the previous month, following seven consecutive monthly declines.

Year-to-date

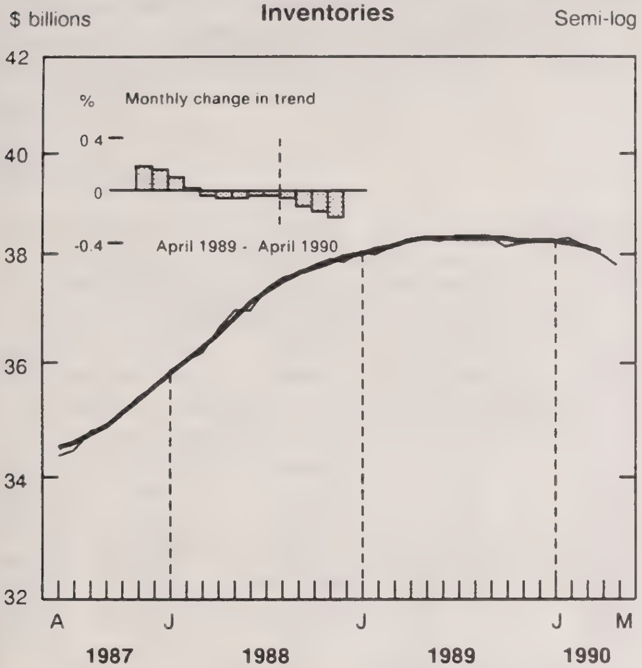
- Cumulative shipments for the first five months of 1990 were estimated at $122.4 billion, 2.9% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

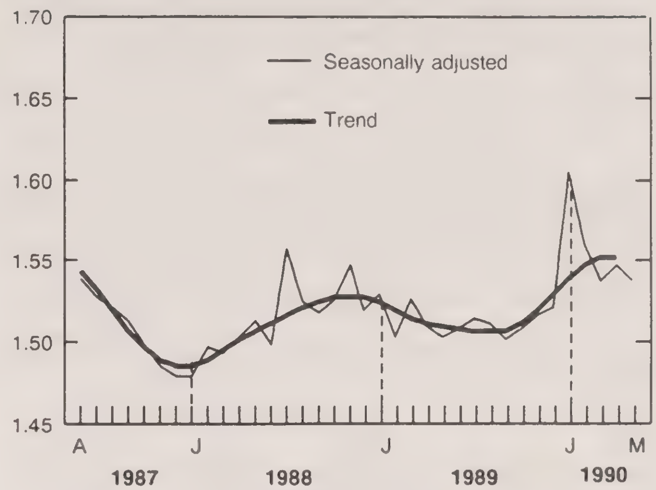
For more information, consult the May 1990 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, May 1990

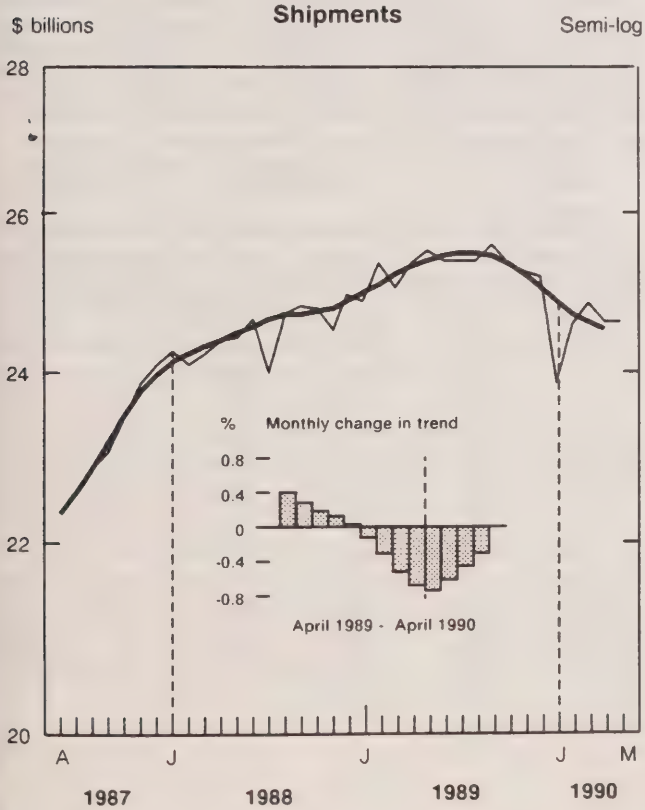
Inventories



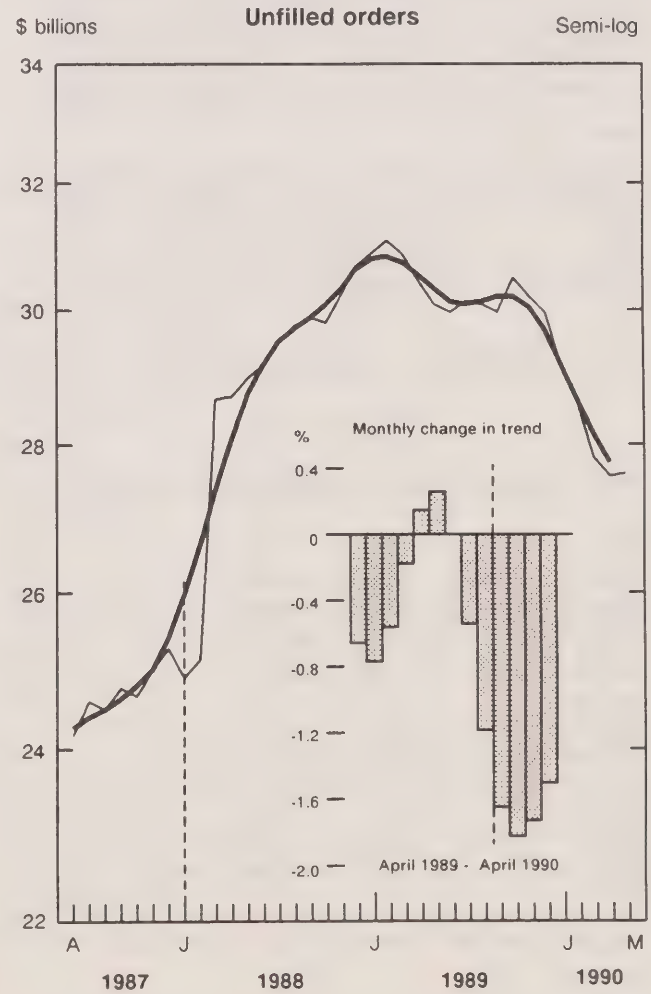
Inventory to shipments ratio



Shipments



Unfilled orders



Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-3508) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Note: *The appendix in the March 1990 issue of catalogue 31-001 contains estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1987.*

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

May 1990

Period	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
1989	$ millions							
May	27,275	38,535	30,785	26,881	25,511	38,340	30,092	25,148
June	27,083	38,159	30,114	26,412	25,376	38,241	29,961	25,245
July	22,580	38,132	30,181	22,647	25,352	38,360	30,111	25,503
August	25,165	38,370	30,020	25,004	25,376	38,355	30,046	25,311
September	26,272	37,988	29,624	25,875	25,580	38,362	29,920	25,455
October	26,552	37,842	29,954	26,883	25,333	38,173	30,494	25,907
November	26,012	37,865	29,590	25,647	25,229	38,216	30,177	24,912
December	22,926	37,681	29,095	22,431	25,161	38,255	29,927	24,911
1990								
January	22,546	38,406	29,103	22,555	23,856	38,237	29,139	23,068
February	23,117	38,944	28,861	22,875	24,564	38,316	28,619	24,044
March	26,255	38,658	28,358	25,752	24,823	38,148	27,786	23,990
April	24,366	38,485	28,200	24,208	24,582	38,017	27,552	24,347
May	26,638	37,993	28,187	26,624	24,602	37,783	27,591	24,641

	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
1989	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
May	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.50	1.51	-1.2	-0.8	0.9	0.2
June	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.1	1.51	1.51	-0.4	-0.6	0.4	0.3
July	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.51	1.51	0.5	-0.2	1.0	0.4
August	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.51	1.51	-0.2	0.1	-0.8	0.2
September	0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	1.50	1.51	-0.4	0.2	0.6	-0.1
October	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	1.51	1.51	1.9	0.0	1.8	-0.6
November	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	0.0	1.51	1.52	-1.0	-0.5	-3.8	-1.0
December	-0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.0	1.52	1.53	-0.8	-1.2	0.0	-1.1
1990										
January	-5.2	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	1.60	1.54	-2.6	-1.6	-7.4	-0.9
February	3.0	-0.6	0.2	-0.1	1.56	1.55	-1.8	-1.8	4.2	-0.6
March	1.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	1.54	1.55	-2.9	-1.7	-0.2	-0.3
April	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	1.55	1.55	-0.8	-1.5	1.5	0.0
May	0.1	*	-0.6	*	1.54	*	0.1	*	1.2	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment and Remuneration

March 1990

Highlights

- Provincial and territorial general government employment, excluding Saskatchewan, increased 1.2% (5,900 employees) between March 1989 and 1990, to an estimated 478,000 employees.
- Provincial and territorial government business enterprise employment increased 3.6% (5,500 employees) between March 1989 and 1990, to an estimated 158,000 employees.
- The January to March 1990 general government data for Saskatchewan are not currently available, but will be released with the provincial and territorial data for June 1990.
- General government is defined as departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and government-owned institutions engaged in education, health or social services but excludes government business enterprises. The Public Institutions Division's provincial and territorial government employment series is the only measure of provincial and territorial employment that includes all industry categories of employment.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2722 (employment and remuneration data by month, by province), **series 1** (general government employment data), **series 2** (corresponding pay data), **series 3** (government business enterprise employment data) and **series 4** (corresponding pay data).

Information concerning this release may be obtained from Peter Dudley (613-951-1851) or Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through standard tables or special tabulations. For more information on these and other Public Institutions Division's products, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination, (613-951-0767/FAX 613-951-0661). ■

Retail Chain and Department Stores

1988

- Retail chain organizations in Canada reported annual sales totalling $52.5 billion in 1988, up 5.8% over the 1987 level of $49.6 billion.
- The number of chain organizations in Canada decreased by 121 to 1,187 in 1988. The maximum number of chain outlets operating during the year rose by 659 to 36,986 stores.
- All provinces recorded increases in chain store sales, ranging from 10.6% in the Territories to 0.5% in Saskatchewan.
- Canadian department store organizations reported sales of $13.3 billion in 1988, a gain of 2.8%. The number of department store organizations decreased to 14 in 1988, from 15 in 1987. The number of department store outlets decreased to 837 in 1988, from 842 in the previous year.

Detailed information for 1988, including sales for kinds of business, floor area data, and certain financial statistics are now available.

Order *Retail Chain and Department Stores*, 1988 (63-210, $34), available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

May 1990

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for May 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The May 1990 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Quarterly Hospital Information System – Hospital Indicators

April-December 1989

Hospital statistics for the third quarter of the 1989-90 fiscal year are now available.

These estimates and indicators are based on data reported through the Quarterly Hospital Information System and will be revised as more complete information becomes available.

For more information contact Peter Mix (613-951-1650), Health Care Section, Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Primary Iron and Steel**, May 1990.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

✓ **Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)**, June 1990.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

✓ **Service Industry Bulletin** Vol. 2, No. 2, **The Scientific and Technical Services Industry**, 1987.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43.00; United States: US$8.65/US$52.00; Other Countries: US$10.00/US$60.00).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 25, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

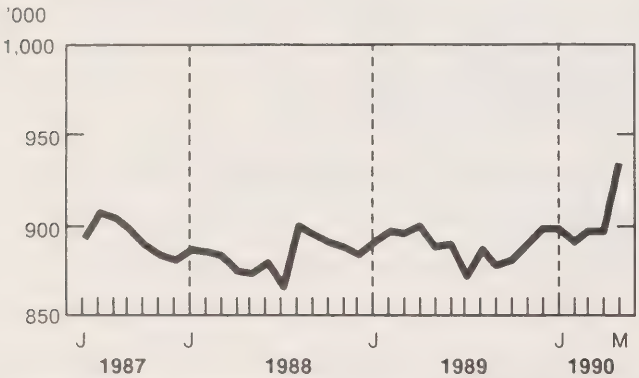
May 1990

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended May 19, 1990, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 935,000, up 4.3% over April 1990.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between April and May, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased in all provinces and territories. Advances between 3% and 5% were observed in British Columbia (3.1%), Quebec (3.4%), Alberta (3.9%), the Yukon (4.4%), and Ontario (4.8%). Increases exceeding 6% were recorded in Nova Scotia (6.6%), Manitoba (7.4%), and Saskatchewan (9.6%). The remaining provinces and the Northwest Territories registered only small changes.

- While total benefit payments (adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days) remained virtually unchanged in May at $1,047 million, the number of benefit weeks increased 2.9% to 4.6 million.

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

Unadjusted

- In May 1990, the total number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,062,000, up 5.6% over the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 10.2% to 582,000, and the number of female beneficiaries increased 0.6% to 480,000.

- Benefits paid during May totalled $1,168 million[2], up 8.4% over May 1989. For the first five months of 1990, $6,091 million has been paid to beneficiaries, a 9.2% increase over the same period last year. During this period, the average weekly payment increased 7.3% to $232.59, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 1.8% to 26.2 million.

- A total of 249,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in May, up 15.6% over the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1990, 1,354,000 claims have been received, up 10.2% over the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The May 1990 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for March, April and May 1990 will be available in August 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

[2] *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should also be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.* □

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	May 1990	April 1990	March 1990	May 1989	May1990/ April1990
	Seasonally adjusted				% change
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,046,618	1,045,381	1,043,862	966,216	0.1
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,648	4,518	4,476	4,552	2.9
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**935p**	**897p**	**897r**	**888**	**4.3**
	May 1990	April 1990	March 1990	May 1989	May 1990/ May 1989
	Unadjusted				% change
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,167,894	1,199,110	1,232,844	1,077,061	8.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,074	5,132	5,290	5,028	0.9
Average weekly benefit ($)	230.16	233.67	233.07	214.19	7.5
Claims received (000)	**249**	**230**	**256**	**216**	**15.6**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,062p	1,182p	1,242r	1,005	5.6
Regular benefits	899p	1,011p	1,069r	862	4.3

	January to May		1990/1989
	1990	1989	
Benefits			% change
Amount paid ($000)	6,091,152	5,577,543	9.2
Weeks of benefit (000)	26,189	25,735	1.8
Average weekly benefit ($)	232.59	216.73	7.3
Claims received (000)	**1,354**	**1,229**	**10.2**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,199p**	**1,178**	**1.8**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

June 1990

Manufacturers shipped 2 808 966 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in June 1990, up 0.9% from the 2 784 569 square metres shipped a year earlier, and up 11.9% from the 2 510 894^r square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of June 1990 totalled 18 201 939^r square metres, a decrease of 7.1% from the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The June issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,$5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

May 1990

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 0.9% to 2 029 077 cubic metres in May 1990 from 2 047 800^r cubic metres after revisions in May 1989.

Stocks on hand at the end of May 1990 totalled 2 736 835 cubic metres, an increase of 3.3% compared to 2 649 311 cubic metres in May 1989.

Year-to-date production in 1990 amounted to 9 657 968 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.2% compared to 9 870 213^r cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 and 122 (series 2).

The May 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 1990.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173.00; United States: US$20.80/US$208.00; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242.00).

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Quarter Ended June 1990.
Catalogue number 47-005
(Canada: $4.75/$19.00; United States: US$5.75/US$23.00; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27.00).

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-Time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1989-90 Supplementary.
Catalogue number 81-258S
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 26, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Juristat Bulletin: Drug Possession Offences in Canada

Drug possession offences comprised almost two-thirds of all drug offences between 1980 and 1989. In 1989, there were 58,459 illicit drug possession offences reported by the police, a rate of 165 offences for every 100,000 people in Canada. This represents a 32% decline from the 1980 rate of 243 possession offences per 100,000 population.

The cannabis possession offence rate declined by 50% during the past decade, from 225 per 100,000 population in 1980 to 111 per 100,000 population in 1989. This decline was not steady, occurring mostly between 1981 and 1983. Cocaine possession offences constitute an increasing minority of possession offences in Canada. In 1989, the cocaine possession offence rate of 27 per 100,000 was nine times higher than the 1980 rate of almost three offences per 100,000.

Among the provinces, British Columbia generally reported the highest possession offence rate over the past decade (309 per 100,000 population in 1989). Quebec consistently reported the lowest possession offence rate throughout the 1980s (71 per 100,000 population in 1989).

In all provinces except Quebec and Manitoba, cannabis possession offences comprised over one-half of the total possession offences reported in 1989. In Quebec, almost 40% of offences involved cocaine. In Manitoba, 58% of reported offences involved drugs other than cannabis or cocaine.

Juristat Service Bulletin – Drug Possession Offences in Canada (Vol.10, No.11, $3.70) released today, examines trends in drug possession offences across Canada during the 1980s.

For more information on this Juristat bulletin, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES


Travel-log

Summer Issue, 1990

Gone Away On a "Getaway"

Touriscope

Canada

Travel-log – Touriscope
Summer 1990 Issue

The Summer issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter is now available.

The feature article reveals how Canadians are opting for getaway holidays, one of the fastest growing travel market segments.

This release also includes a look at Florida, the number one destination in terms of nights spent outside the country by Canadians; a profile of the teacher travel market; Mid-Atlantic region visitors to Canada; households past, present and future; and travel and the disabled.

The Summer issue of *Travel-log – Touriscope* (87-003, $10.50/$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie McDougall (613-951-9169), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Private and Public Investment in Canada

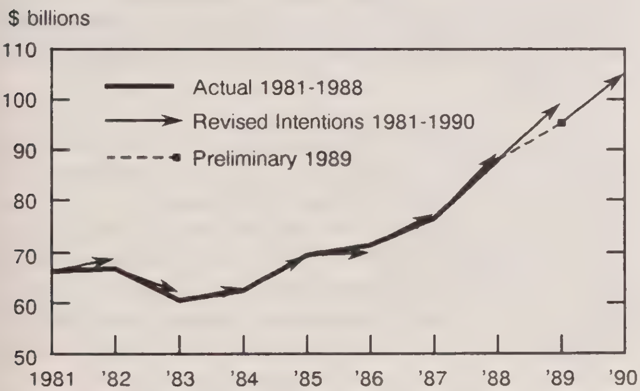
Revised Intentions 1990

Intended investment on new fixed assets for 1990 is currently estimated to be $142.9 billion or 6.4% over the preliminary estimate for actual expenditures in 1989 ($134.3 billion). The growth consists of increased spending on construction (4.4%) and on machinery and equipment (9.8%).

The current estimate is down 0.9% from an earlier survey of investment intentions released in March. There are downward revisions in four sectors: forestry (7.5%), housing (6.6%), manufacturing (4.4%) and agriculture/fishing (1.0%). But these were largely offset by upward revisions in finance (5.4%), government (4.1%), commercial services (4.1%), trade (3.0%) and utilities (1.9%).

Chart 1

Revised Capital Expenditures
Excluding Expenditures on Housing



Highlights of spending intentions for 1990, compared with the preliminary estimate for actual expenditures in 1989, are as follows:

Note to Users

Revised spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between the end of April and the beginning of July. They replace the first intentions, which were based on a survey conducted between November and early February.

Past differences between revised intentions and actual expenditures are shown in the accompanying chart 1. Over the period 1981-1988, revised intentions overestimated actual expenditures in all years except for 1985 and 1986, when actual expenditures were higher.

Business Sector

- In the business sector, intended spending is $86.2 billion, an increase of 9.7% over 1989.
- Increases for mining (up to $7.8 billion from $7.3 billion in 1989) were accounted for by a 14.6% ($0.7 billion) increase in petroleum and gas wells. Gold mines registered the sharpest decline.

- In manufacturing, investment is now expected to increase by 6.1% (up to $21.5 billion from $20.3 billion in 1989). Contributors to this increase are primary metals and chemical and chemical products industries. Transportation equipment and paper and allied industries lead those industries which show declines. The revised capital spending estimates are lower than the first round of expressed intentions (11.0% increase over 1989) due to decreases in primary metals and food and beverages.

- An estimate of $24.3 billion for utilities represents an increase of 20.1% over 1989 expenditures. Over half of the $4.1 billion increase is in electric power.

- The trade, finance and commercial industries plan to spend $26.8 billion in 1990, up 6.9% over 1989. The leading contributors are the commercial services group, followed by banks and wholesale trade.

Government and Institutions

- An anticipated 12.9% increase in planned capital spending by all levels of government (up to $14.5 billion in 1990 from $12.8 billion in 1989) is mainly accounted for by municipal governments, which plan a spending increase of 18.1% to $6.8 billion.

- Planned investments by the institutions group, as a whole, are expected to increase by 13.2% to $4.8 billion in 1990 from $4.3 billion in 1989. This increase is accounted for by the plans of hospitals, universities and schools.

1990 Revised Investment Intentions Compared to 1989

Chart 2

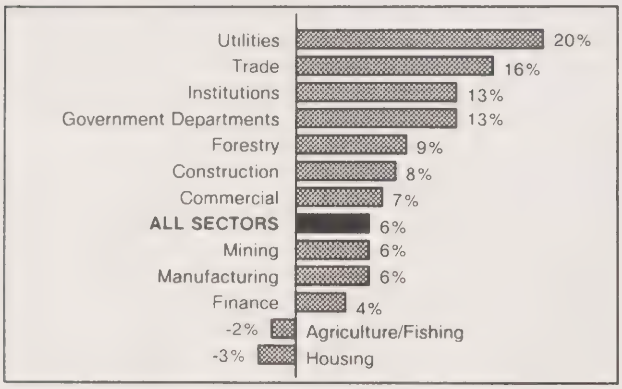
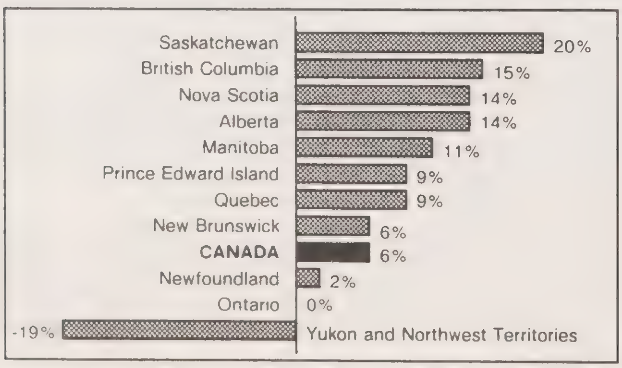


Chart 3



Housing

- The $37.4 billion for residential construction represents a 3.3% decrease from 1989 expenditures. This is much weaker than the original estimate of a 3.6% increase over 1989.

Provincial Comparisons of Public and Private Investment

On a regional basis, the growth rate in planned capital expenditures is highest for Saskatchewan, with a 20.1% increase over 1989 (see chart 3). All other provinces, with the exception of Newfoundland, Ontario and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, exceed the national average increase of 6.4%.

Ontario registered the highest downward revision (4.1%) from the earlier 1990 intentions. Decreases are also reported in Newfoundland (2.8%), Saskatchewan (1.2%), the Yukon and Northwest Territories (1.0%) and Quebec (0.4%). Increases over the 1990 intentions ranged from 8.3% reported for New Brunswick to 0.9% in British Columbia.

Additional statistics for provinces by industry or according to private and public categories are **available on CANSIM: matrices 1190-1230 by 4's (1190, 1194 ... 1230) and 1066-1079.** These matrices now include revised intentions for 1990, the preliminary actual for 1989 and actual expenditures for earlier years.

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Revised Intentions 1990 (61-206, $30) will be available mid-August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Justin Lacroix (613-951-2589) or John Foley (613-951-2591 or 613-951-9815), Investment and Capital Stock Division. Regional Reference Centres may also be contacted. □

Comparison of Capital Expenditures

	Total Capital Expenditures				
	1989 Preliminary	1990 Intentions	1990 Revised Intentions	Revised Intentions 1990/ Intentions 1990	Revised Intentions 1990/ Preliminary 1989
	(Millions of Dollars)			% Change	
Agriculture/fishing	3,284	3,253	3,221	-1.0	-1.9
Forestry	273	323	299	-7.5	9.4
Mining	7,307	7,751	7,769	0.2	6.3
Construction	2,100	2,238	2,277	1.8	8.4
Manufacturing	20,302	22,530	21,540	-4.4	6.1
Utilities	20,246	23,869	24,316	1.9	20.1
Trade	3,330	3,746	3,859	3.0	15.9
Finance	11,147	11,015	11,609	5.4	4.1
Commercial	10,596	10,881	11,327	4.1	6.9
Sub-total Business	**78,585**	**85,606**	**86,217**	**0.7**	**9.7**
Institutions	4,270	4,726	4,835	2.3	13.2
Government departments	12,810	13,896	14,465	4.1	12.9
Sub-total Social	**17,080**	**18,622**	**19,300**	**3.6**	**13.0**
Housing	38,682	40,057	37,413	-6.6	-3.3
Canada Total	**134,347**	**144,285**	**142,930**	**-0.9**	**6.4**

Summary of Provinces and Territories

1989 to 1990[1]

No.	Item		Capital Expenditures: Construction	Capital Expenditures: Machinery and Equipment	Capital Expenditures: Total	Revised Intentions 1990/ Intentions 1990	Revised Intentions 1990/ Preliminary 1989
			(Millions of Dollars)			% change	
	Atlantic Region:						
1	Newfoundland	1989	1,346	720	2,066		
		1990	1,534	634	2,168		
		1990	1,469	637	2,106	-2.8	1.9
2	Prince Edward Island	1989	286	119	405		
		1990	302	119	421		
		1990	305	137	442	5.0	9.1
3	Nova Scotia	1989	2,057	1,337	3,394		
		1990	2,168	1,425	3,593		
		1990	2,249	1,629	3,878	7.9	14.2
4	New Brunswick	1989	1,740	1,148	2,888		
		1990	1,838	992	2,830		
		1990	1,851	1,213	3,064	8.3	6.1
5	**Sub-total (items 1 to 4)**	**1989**	**5,430**	**3,323**	**8,753**		
		1990	**5,843**	**3,169**	**9,012**		
		1990	**5,874**	**3,616**	**9,490**	**5.3**	**8.4**
6	Quebec	1989	18,698	10,858	29,556		
		1990	19,351	12,874	32,225		
		1990	19,812	12,287	32,099	-0.4	8.6
7	Ontario	1989	34,534	20,836	55,370		
		1990	35,016	22,520	57,536		
		1990	32,738	22,439	55,177	-4.1	-0.4
	Prairie Region:						
8	Manitoba	1989	2,772	1,349	4,121		
		1990	3,078	1,422	4,500		
		1990	3,095	1,460	4,555	1.2	10.5
9	Saskatchewan	1989	2,863	1,475	4,338		
		1990	3,400	1,873	5,273		
		1990	3,427	1,783	5,210	-1.2	20.1
10	Alberta	1989	10,103	5,180	15,283		
		1990	11,500	5,362	16,862		
		1990	11,965	5,406	17,371	3.0	13.6
11	**Sub-total (items 8 to 10)**	**1989**	**15,739**	**8,004**	**23,743**		
		1990	**17,978**	**8,656**	**26,635**		
		1990	**18,487**	**8,649**	**27,136**	1.9	14.3
12	British Columbia	1989	10,194	5,536	15,730		
		1990	11,681	6,225	17,906		
		1990	11,656	6,411	18,067	0.9	14.8
13	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1989	933	262	1,195		
		1990	686	286	972		
		1990	750	213	963	-1.0	-19.5
14	**Canada (items 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13)**	**1989**	**85,527**	**48,820**	**134,347**		
		1990	**90,554**	**53,731**	**144,285**		
		1990	**89,317**	**53,613**	**142,930**	-0.9	6.4

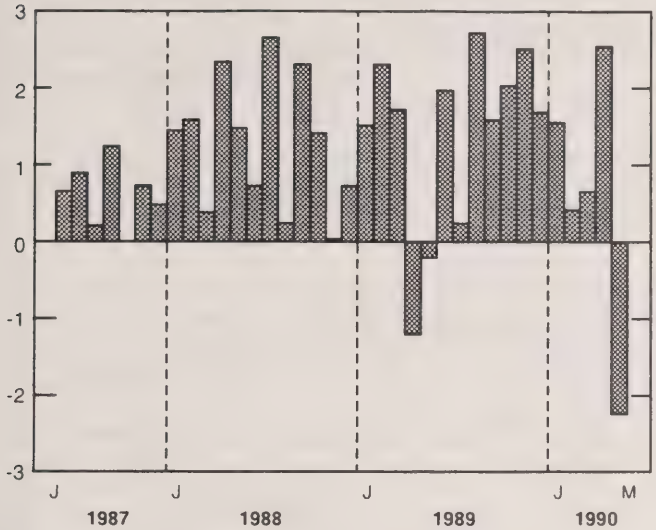
[1] Preliminary actual 1989, followed by Intentions 1990, and then Revised Intentions 1990.
NOTE: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

■

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)

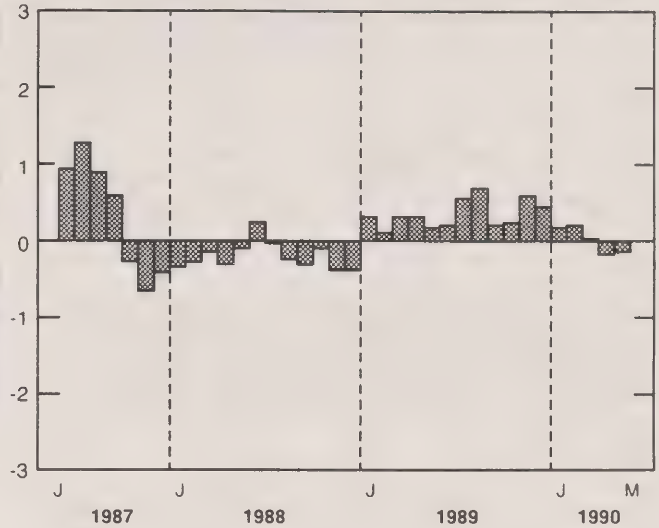
Canadian Bonds

$ Billions



Canadian Stocks

$ Billions



Security Transactions with Non-residents
May 1990

Canadian Securities

In May 1990, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by a record $2.2 billion, an abrupt reversal from their previous month's net investment of $2.5 billion. The net disinvestment in the current month was entirely driven by trading in the secondary market, with foreign investment in net new issues virtually nil.

In the secondary market, the net disinvestment of $2.3 billion by non-residents in May followed four months of erratic but smaller movements totalling a $710 million net investment. In May, the reduction was widespread geographically. The gross value of trading, which continued to be largely in federal government issues, reached an unprecedented level of $24 billion.

Foreign investment in net new issues was negligible in May, the result of both lower new issues and higher retirements compared to the previous month. New placements of $1.6 billion were mainly represented by a few large placements in the U.S. market by the provinces and their enterprises. These were offset by an equivalent $1.6 billion of retirements, notably maturing domestic issues of the federal government.

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks declined by $129 million in May, a second consecutive reduction in contrast to continuous foreign net investments since December 1988. Again, the net disinvestment was widespread geographically. After declining since the beginning of this year, Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index, rose sharply in May, recording a 7.2% increase.

Foreign Securities

Residents reduced their holdings of foreign stocks by $400 million in May, the second substantial monthly reduction since May 1989. Net selling occurred in both U.S. stocks ($344 million) and overseas stocks ($56 million). The gross value of stock turnover rose sharply to $6.0 billion, second only to the record in October 1987. Residents were net sellers of $285 million of foreign bonds in May, reversing net purchases of $785 million in April 1990.

The May 1990 issue of *Security Transactions with Non- residents* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + /net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities					Foreign Securities		
	Bonds			Stocks	**Total**	Bonds	Stocks	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds	New issues[1]	Total bonds					
	$ millions							
1989								
December	1,004	670	1,674	457	2,130	-20	-6	-27
1990								
January	608	943	1,551	162	1,713	-639	-94	-733
February	-89	499	410	224	634	552	43	595
March	-413	1,054	641	21	661	346	-46	300
April	604	1,939	2,544	-166	2,378	-785	135	-650
May	-2,287	47	-2,240	-129	-2,369	285	400	685
January to May								
1989	1,515	2,672	4,186	1,175	5,361	-431	540	109
1990	-1,574	4,482	2,908	102	3,010	-247	418	171

[1] *Net of retirements.*

■

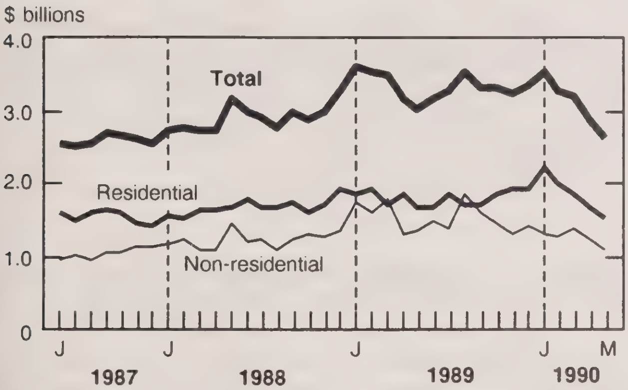
Building Permits

May 1990

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada was down 9.4% in May to $2,611.6 million, from $2,883.6 million in April. Once again, both construction sectors (residential and non-residential) were responsible for the decrease.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



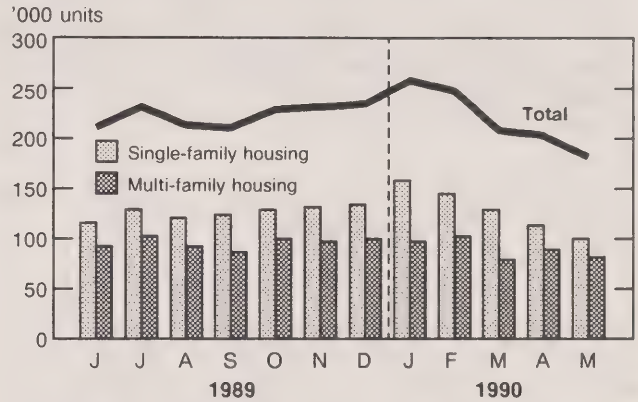
Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits decreased 8.1% in May to $1,525.1 million, from $1,659.8 million in April.
- The single-family dwelling sector decreased 8.5% to $1,041.9 million, while the multi-family dwelling sector fell 7.4% to $483.2 million.
- Losses in the value of residential building permits were reported in all regions in May.

- The number of dwelling units authorized in May dropped 10.3% to 181,092 units at an annual rate (98,880 single-detached and 82,212 multiple dwellings) from the 201,924 units authorized in April.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

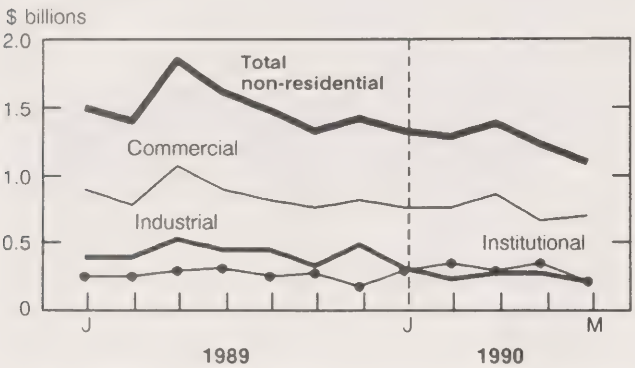
Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits declined 11.2% in May to $1,086.5 million, from $1,223.8 million in April.
- Decreases were registered in the industrial sector, which fell 21.4% to $198.3 million, and the institutional sector, which dropped 41.1% to $195.5 million. The commercial sector increased 8.3% to $692.7 million.
- On a regional basis, British Columbia was the only region to report a gain in the value of non-residential building permits in May.

Short-term Trend

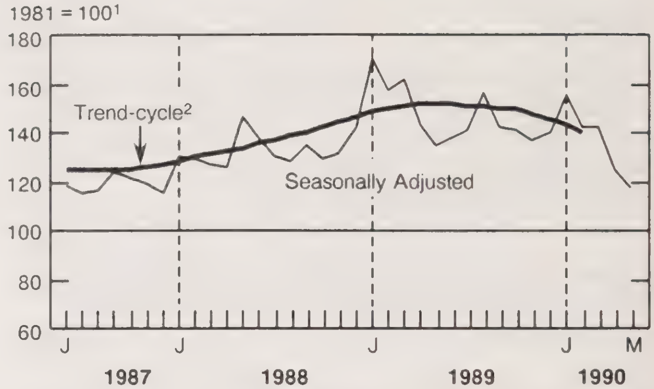
- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects) was down 2.0% in March to 139.8 from a revised level of 142.6 in February.
- The trend index of residential (-1.5%) and non-residential (-2.7%) building permits decreased in May, to 161.2 and 117.3, respectively.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The May 1990 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the first week of August.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2585), for analysis information or Louise Marmen (613-951-2583), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 21, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 21, 1990 totalled 262 440 tonnes, an increase of 4.2% over the preceding week's total of 251 936 tonnes, but down 12.3% from the year-earlier level of 299 366 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 8 007 524 tonnes, a decrease of 9.8% from 8 881 216 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 14, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.2% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 4.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 1.2% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.3% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: *Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.*

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cable Television, 1989.
Catalogue number 56-205
(Canada: $26.00; United States: US$31.00; Other Countries: US$36.00).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), May 1990.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Juristat, Vol. 10, No. 11 – **Drug Possession Offences in Canada**, 1989.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.90/$78.00; United States: US$4.70/US$94.00; Other Countries: US$5.45/US$109.00).

Travel-log – Touriscope, Summer issue, 1990.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42.00; United States: US$12.50/US$50.00; Other Countries: US$14.75/US$59.00).

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The Daily

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 27, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm Input Price Index (FIPI)

Second quarter 1990

The Farm Input Price Index (1981 = 100) for the second quarter of 1990 stood at a preliminary level of 118.7, up 1.6% over the previous quarter and an increase of 2.2% over a year earlier. All seven major group indexes which are updated quarterly rose.

- The animal production index (up 2.3%) contributed almost half of the quarterly increase of the total FIPI. Within this major group, prices rose 19.5% for weanling pigs and 1.8% for feeder cattle, while prices for feed fell 1.1%. Weanling pig prices were 36.7% higher than a year ago.

- The crop production index increased 1.7% in the second quarter due to higher prices for seeds (0.8%), fertilizer (2.0%), and pesticides (3.8%). A preliminary index for 1990-91 crop insurance was 3.5% lower than for 1989-90.

- The interest index rose 3.0% over the quarter, as the non-mortgage component was higher by 3.5% and mortgage costs by 2.2%. The interest index is now 7.9% higher than a year ago.

- The machinery and motor vehicle index was up 1.1% from the first quarter, largely because of 3.3% increase in petroleum products prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1900-1909.

The second quarter 1990 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $12.25/$49) will be available at the end of August. See "How to Order Publications".

In accordance with Statistics Canada policy, the Farm Input Price Index is being converted to a 1986 time reference base, and figures for the Third Quarter 1990 will be published as 1986 = 100.

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Farm Input Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)

	Second Quarter 1990	First Quarter 1990	Second Quarter 1989	% Change Second/First Quarter 1990	% Change Second Quarter 1990/1989
			Eastern Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**121.3**	**119.1**	**119.5**	**1.8**	**1.5**
Building and fencing	154.3	153.6	150.7	0.5	2.4
Machinery and motor vehicles	130.2	129.2	124.4	0.8	4.7
Crop production	111.9	109.9	118.0	1.8	-5.2
Animal production	109.9	106.8	111.6	2.9	-1.5
Supplies and services	150.7	149.8	144.8	0.6	4.1
Hired farm labour	154.2	152.7	148.4	1.0	3.9
Property taxes[p]	146.1	146.1	132.2	0.0	10.5
Interest[p]	107.4	104.1	98.9	3.2	8.6
Farm rent[p]	87.7	87.7	81.8	0.0	7.2
			Western Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**116.7**	**115.0**	**113.7**	**1.5**	**2.6**
Building and fencing	132.1	131.4	128.1	0.5	3.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	123.1	121.4	118.3	1.4	4.1
Crop production	100.3	98.7	102.3	1.6	-2.0
Animal production	118.8	116.6	116.7	1.9	1.8
Supplies and services	129.3	128.5	126.6	0.6	2.1
Hired farm labour	136.0	135.3	133.2	0.5	2.1
Property taxes[p]	163.2	163.2	155.9	0.0	4.7
Interest[p]	99.1	96.3	92.2	2.9	7.5
Farm rent[p]	94.7	94.7	93.4	0.0	1.4
			Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**118.7**	**116.8**	**116.1**	**1.6**	**2.2**
Building and fencing	143.6	142.9	139.8	0.5	2.7
Machinery and motor vehicles	125.3	123.9	120.3	1.1	4.2
Crop production	104.8	103.0	108.4	1.7	-3.3
Animal production	114.3	111.7	114.1	2.3	0.2
Supplies and services	139.1	138.3	134.9	0.6	3.1
Hired farm labour	146.3	145.2	141.8	0.8	3.2
Property taxes[p]	157.3	157.3	147.7	0.0	6.5
Interest[p]	102.6	99.6	95.1	3.0	7.9
Farm rent[p]	93.1	93.1	90.8	0.0	2.5

p *Preliminary figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Major Appliances
June 1990

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased 18.2% to 197,003 units in June 1990, from 166,643 units in May 1990. This was down 17.1% from the 237,548 units sold in the same month of 1989.

January to June 1990 domestic sales amounted to 1,049,057, an 11.2% decrease from 1,181,636 units for the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The June 1990 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Production of Biscuits
June 1990

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 94 864 062 kilograms for the first half of 1990, an increase of 5.1% over the 90 260 990r kilograms produced during the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

The publication *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains
May 1990

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed an increase from May 1989, except in the case of barley and canola where marketings decreased slightly. Deliveries for May 1989 and May 1990 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1989	1990
• Wheat (excluding durum)	542.8	1685.4
• Durum wheat	87.5	314.7
• **Total wheat**	**630.3**	**2000.1**
• Oats	61.4	77.5
• Barley	432.6	348.1
• Rye	8.0	30.8
• Flaxseed	13.7	14.8
• Canola	198.2	174.7
• **Total**	**1344.2**	**2646.0**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The May 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
May 1990

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for May 1990 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly* (32-011,$5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Software Research and Development in Canadian Industry
1988

As a result of a new initiative, an R&D performance measure that identifies to some extent the degree of software development in Canadian industry is now available.

More details are now available in *Science Statistics* (88-001, Vol. 14, No. 5, $7.10/$71). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Boucher (613-951-7683), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Tea and Coffee Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the tea and coffee industry (SIC 1091) totalled $916.2 million, down 1.7% from $931.9 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5396.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, May 1990.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, May 1990.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, June 1990.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Telephone Statistics, May 1990.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 14, No. 5, **Software Research and Development (R&D) in Canadian Industry**, 1988.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 30 – August 3
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	May 1990
31	Industrial Product Price Index	June 1990
31	Raw Materials Price Index	June 1990
31	Employment, Earnings and Hours	May 1990
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	June 1990
August		
1-3	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	July 1990
1-8	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	May 1990

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 30, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
June 1990

Production of process cheese in June 1990 totalled 6 753 998 kilograms, an increase of 13.5% over May 1990, but a decrease of 5.2% from June 1989. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 41 052 317 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1989 amount of 37 086 539 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 435 919 kilograms, an increase of 0.8% over May 1990 but a decrease of 0.6% from June 1989. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 2 407 583 kilograms, compared to the 2 538 070 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The June 1990 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing
June 1990

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 139 127 metric bundles in June 1990, a decrease of 2.8% from the 4 257 274[r] bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to June 1990 shipments were 19 435 890[r] bundles, down 1.0% from 19 636 517[r] bundles shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The June 1990 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products
June 1990

Manufacturers shipped 24 088 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in June 1990, down 2.7% from the 24 767 thousand square metres shipped in June 1989, but up 1.0% from the 23 843[r] thousand square metres shipped in May 1990.

Year-to-date shipments were 134 616[r] thousand square metres, a decrease of 5.0% from the January to June 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The June 1990 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, June 1990.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), May 1990.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 4 – **Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey**, 1989 and 1990.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75.00; United States: US$11.15/US$90.00; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105.00).

Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), May 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US255.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, April 1990.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/US$462.00; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539.00).

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 31, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 1990

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

May 1990 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, fell 0.2% in May, following a drop of 0.1% in April. Production of goods was 0.3% lower than in April, while services output declined 0.2%. The average level of output for April and May was 0.1% below that of the first quarter. This followed steadily declining growth rates in previous quarters: from 0.8% in the third quarter of 1989 to 0.4% in the fourth and 0.2% in the first quarter of 1990.

Goods Producing Industries

Construction, which had buoyed goods output in recent months, recorded the largest decline among goods producers in May. This was offset by an almost equally large, but narrowly based gain in manufacturing. Smaller declines elsewhere, notably in mining and forestry, resulted in an overall reduction of 0.3% in goods output. This followed a drop of 0.1% in April, and was the largest monthly cutback since January, when output fell 0.6%.

Construction output fell 1.6% in May, the largest decline since October 1986. Lower residential construction activity, mainly related to single-family homes, was the major contributor, although non-residential building activity fell somewhat. The decline in construction output in May reflects weakness in housing starts in previous months. This weakness persisted through June when starts fell 7.1%.

A 0.7% advance in manufacturing output nearly offset the decline in construction in dollar terms. Manufacturing output has been trending downwards since last summer, and while the gain in May has interrupted this trend, it was narrowly based. Production of automotive products advanced 5.3% in May, while primary iron and steel rose 10.6%. There were no substantial gains in manufacturing outside of these two industries, and excluding them output fell 0.1%. The most notable weakness was among manufacturers of electrical products such as appliances, telecommunications equipment, and computers. Output in this industry fell 1.0% in May, and has declined 6.5% since January.

Lower production levels of crude petroleum and iron ore were the major reasons for a 1.7% drop in mining output in May. Reduced production of synthetic oil in Alberta was the major factor accounting for the decline in crude. Output of iron ore fell 9.9%, and has declined 21.9% so far this year. Equipment problems and strikes accentuated the downtrend in this industry in May.

Note to Users:

This will be the last release of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry at 1981 prices. Data for June will be released on August 31, and will be valued at 1986 prices. The June issue of 15-001 will contain historical data covering the period January 1986 to June 1990. This data will also be released on CANSIM on August 31. The historical record from January 1961 to December 1985 will be released separately as an occasional publication in late September or early October. The entire historical record from January 1961 to June 1990 will be available on CANSIM in early September in matrices 4671-4674. For further information contact Milton Ingalls (613-951-9060).

Forestry output fell 3.0% in May to a level 7.1% below the peak in June 1989. This was the largest drop since last July. It follows declines in housing starts in both Canada and the U.S. in recent months, and coincides with lower exports of most forest products in May.

Services Producing Industries

Output of services fell 0.2% in May, mainly due to declines in wholesale and retail trade. Output of other major services industries changed only marginally.

Retail trade fell 1.2%, and has declined 3.0% since January. Spending cutbacks in May were largest for food and alcohol, department stores, and automotive parts and accessories. Wholesale trade was down 0.8%, and has generally declined less than retail trade since the beginning of the year. May sales were 1.3% below the January level. Sales of lumber and building materials and motor vehicles and parts fell the most.

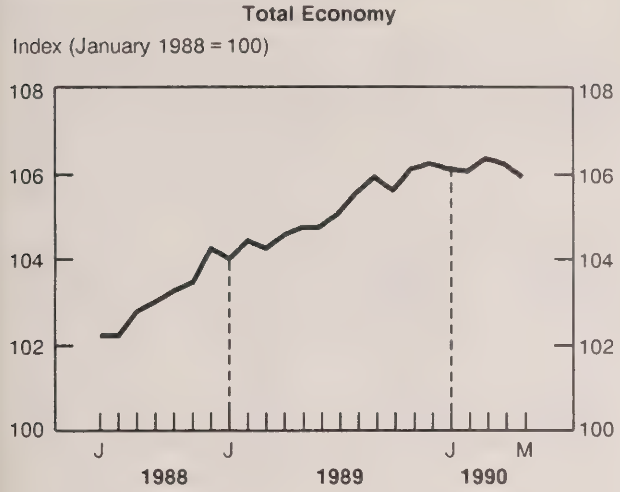
Finance, insurance and real estate services advanced 0.1%, its second consecutive monthly gain following several declines when activity fell in both the resale housing market and stock exchanges. Activity on stock exchanges picked up in both April and May, but the resale housing market continued to slide, recording a seventh consecutive decline in May.

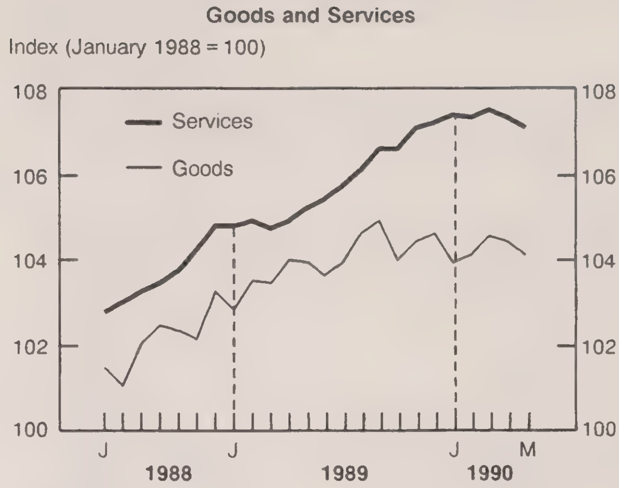
Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

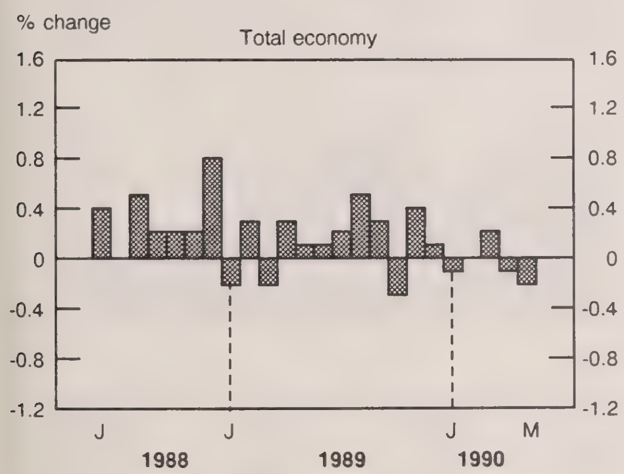
Order the May 1990 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127), scheduled for release in August 1990. Contact: Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ☐

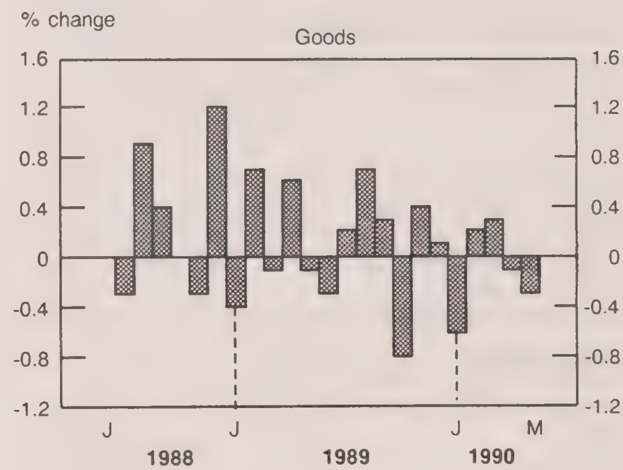
Gross Domestic Product

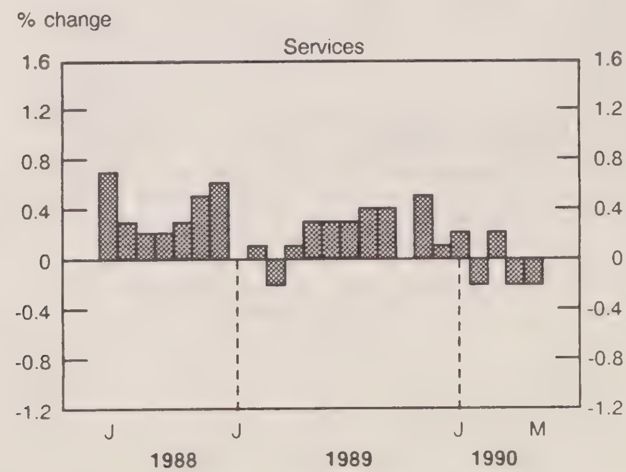
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices











Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1989	1990			
	May	February	March	April	May
Total Economy	**410,184.1**	**415,488.9**	**416,496.6**	**415,980.2**	**415,072.3**
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	9,300.0	10,032.0	10,045.1	10,052.2	10,012.9
Fishing and trapping industries	490.7	634.8	644.4	651.6	645.6
Logging and forestry industry	2,787.4	2,780.4	2,788.8	2,763.6	2,680.7
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,361.6	22,954.8	23,167.2	23,632.8	23,235.6
Manufacturing industries	79,340.0	77,612.4	77,756.5	76,874.0	77,385.6
Construction industries	31,670.4	33,678.0	33,883.8	34,172.3	33,636.0
Transportation and storage industries	19,368.1	19,239.1	19,446.8	19,425.9	19,421.9
Communication industries	13,820.6	14,803.2	14,851.2	14,976.0	15,015.6
Other utility industries	11,482.9	11,031.6	10,947.6	10,969.2	11,035.2
Wholesale trade industries	25,356.6	25,780.6	25,772.0	25,378.6	25,165.6
Retail trade industries	26,176.1	26,394.0	26,469.9	26,171.8	25,869.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	59,750.5	61,346.4	61,248.0	61,333.2	61,382.4
Community, business and personal services	42,003.6	43,046.8	43,157.3	43,209.4	43,180.5
Non-business Sector:					
Mining industries	69.5	70.8	80.4	81.6	93.6
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	329.3	342.0	340.8	337.2	339.6
Transportation industries	1,581.8	1,611.6	1,614.0	1,633.2	1,629.6
Communication industries	44.4	45.6	45.6	45.6	46.8
Water systems industry	566.5	574.8	578.4	578.4	582.0
Insurance and other finance industry	422.1	438.0	440.4	440.4	442.8
Government service ind.	24,423.3	24,914.4	24,991.2	24,982.8	25,010.4
Community and personal services	37,790.7	38,109.6	38,179.2	38,222.4	38,212.8
Special Aggregations:					
Business sector:	344,908.5	349,334.1	350,178.6	349,610.6	348,666.7
- goods	158,433.0	158,724.0	159,233.4	159,115.7	158,631.6
- services	186,475.5	190,610.1	190,945.2	190,494.9	190,035.1
Non-business sector	65,275.6	66,154.8	66,318.0	66,369.6	66,405.6
- goods	684.0	693.6	706.8	708.0	723.6
- services	64,591.6	65,461.2	65,611.2	65,661.6	65,682.0
Producing industry					
- goods	159,117.0	159,417.6	159,940.2	159,823.7	159,355.2
- services	251,067.1	256,071.3	256,556.4	256,156.5	255,717.1
Industrial production	114,868.5	112,292.4	112,578.1	112,184.0	112,380.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,712.1	33,343.7	33,246.6	33,294.7	33,267.5
Durable manufacturing industries	45,627.9	44,268.7	44,509.9	43,579.3	44,118.1

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Employment, Earnings and Hours

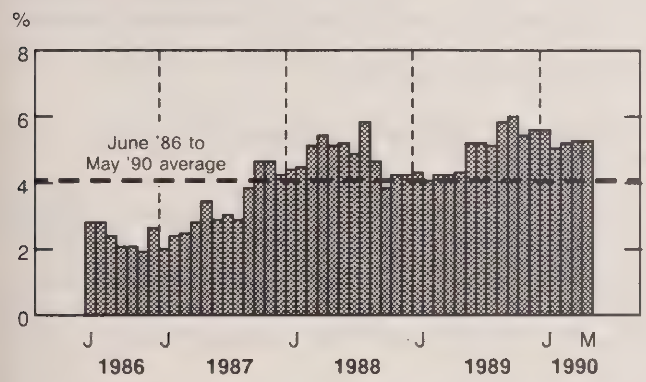
May I990 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary May 1990 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $507.83, an increase of 0.3% from April. Average weekly earnings increased by 5.3%[2] ($25.60) over May 1989.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,298,000, up 147,000 (+1.5%) from the April 1990 level. Compared to May 1989, employment was down 182,000 (-1.7%). This represented the fifth consecutive month of year-over-year decrease.

Year over-year percent change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In May, the year-over-year earnings growth was 6.2% in the goods-producing industries, with mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing and construction all showing increases over 6.0%.
- Earnings in the service-producing industries increased by 5.5% in May. For the last seven months, the increase has ranged between 5.2% and 6.0%.
- Commercial services[3] recorded a 10.0% year-over-year increase in earnings, maintaining the high growth rates evident since June 1989.
- Following four consecutive months of deceleration, earnings in finance, insurance and real estate recorded a marginal year-over-year decrease (-0.1%) in May.

Number of Employees

- Goods-producing industries recorded their sixth consecutive year-over-year decrease in employment. Compared to May 1989, their employment was down 7.2%.
- Forestry (-14.5%), mines, quarries and oil wells (-2.5%), manufacturing (-6.3%) and construction (-11.0%) all registered larger year-over-year percentage declines in employment than the industrial aggregate.
- In May, manufacturing recorded its seventh consecutive year-over-year decrease in employment. Compared to the same month last year, employment was down 124,000.
- Year-over-year employment growth in the service-producing industries has been generally decelerating since November 1989. Compared to May 1989, the employment level was virtually unchanged (+0.2%).
- For the fourth consecutive month, commercial services showed year-over-year declines in employment (-3.0%).
- Transportation, communication and other utilities (+1.0%) continued its deceleration in growth which started in January of this year.

[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In May 1990, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 31.5, down from 31.8 a year ago.

- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.2 in the goods-producing industries and 28.2 in the service-producing industries. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.3 in the goods-producing industries and 28.3 in the service-producing industries in 1989.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $12.72, up 5.0% over a year ago. Hourly earnings were estimated at $15.06 in the goods-producing industries and $11.18 in the service-producing industries.

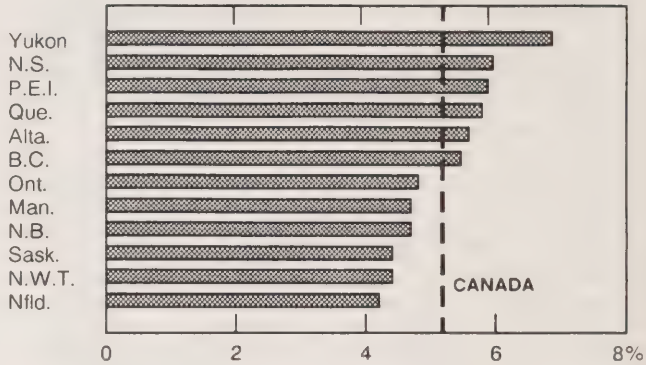
Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Yukon continued showing year-over-year decreases in employment.

- Only New Brunswick (0.7%), Alberta (2.0%) and British Columbia (2.7%) recorded year-over-year increases in employment.

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings May 1989 – May 1990



- The year-over-year increase in earnings in Ontario (+4.9%) was below the national average for the first time since July 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The May 1990 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) will be available at the end of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. ☐

Employment, Earnings and Hours

May 1990
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	May 1990p	April 1990r	May 1989	May 1990/89	Jan-May 1990/89	Jan-Dec 1989/88
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**10,297.5**	**10,150.3**	**10,479.3**	**-1.7**	**-0.5**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,538.8**	**2,463.6**	**2,734.8**	**-7.2**	**-4.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	48.4	39.4	56.6	-14.5	-12.8	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	150.5	142.5	154.3	-2.5	-3.1	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,850.4	1,820.4	1,974.1	-6.3	-5.1	0.8
Construction	489.5	461.3	549.7	-11.0	1.5	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,758.8**	**7,686.7**	**7,744.5**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	863.9	849.4	855.3	1.0	3.1	3.4
Trade	1,889.1	1,863.1	1,856.0	1.8	0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	642.6	639.7	646.7	-0.6	0.7	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,663.6	3,637.8	3,692.6	-0.8	0.1	3.4
Public administration	699.5	696.7	693.9	0.8	1.7	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	145.6	142.0	150.4	-3.1	2.7	2.9
Prince Edward Island	37.1	34.8	38.4	-3.3	0.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	294.3	287.2	306.2	-3.9	1.1	4.9
New Brunswick	228.8	214.6	227.2	0.7	0.6	3.4
Quebec	2,511.0	2,465.3	2,602.5	-3.5	-1.9	1.0
Ontario	4,200.3	4,170.7	4,315.5	-2.7	-1.7	2.3
Manitoba	391.8	380.3	396.4	-1.2	-1.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	305.4	299.0	308.3	-0.9	0.7	0.8
Alberta	987.9	970.7	968.3	2.0	2.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,165.1	1,156.7	1,134.5	2.7	3.3	4.5
Yukon	10.4	9.8	11.4	-8.4	-3.6	6.8
Northwest Territories	19.8	19.3	20.3	-2.7	0.3	2.1

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *All employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

May 1990
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	May 1990 p	April 1990r	May 1989	May 1990/89	Jan-May 1990/89	Jan-Dec 1989/88
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**507.83**	**506.38**	**482.23**	**5.3**	**5.2**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**620.82**	**625.97**	**584.42**	**6.2**	**5.6**	**5.4**
Forestry	654.98	694.55	639.47	2.4	2.8	6.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	862.26	871.33	809.58	6.5	6.0	6.5
Manufacturing	601.05	601.87	566.02	6.2	5.4	5.1
Construction	617.94	639.42	581.62	6.2	6.4	6.3
Service-producing industries	**470.86**	**468.05**	**446.15**	**5.5**	**5.5**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	636.90	638.17	617.51	3.1	2.3	4.1
Trade	371.87	369.54	357.04	4.2	5.1	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	537.63	537.00	537.91	-0.1	2.9	4.2
Community, business & personal services	435.50	430.12	405.39	7.4	6.7	4.9
Public administration	657.02	658.88	604.65	8.7	6.9	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	479.63	473.75	459.84	4.3	2.8	4.9
Prince Edward Island	413.01	418.16	389.50	6.0	6.6	5.6
Nova Scotia	453.07	456.64	427.11	6.1	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	458.68	464.39	437.82	4.8	5.1	5.1
Quebec	496.71	494.94	469.15	5.9	5.0	4.2
Ontario	529.27	529.83	504.37	4.9	5.6	5.5
Manitoba	462.01	461.02	440.98	4.8	4.7	5.5
Saskatchewan	442.10	439.93	422.96	4.5	4.3	3.5
Alberta	505.52	498.79	478.34	5.7	5.5	4.7
British Columbia	515.34	507.65	487.88	5.6	4.8	5.4
Yukon	602.12	608.94	562.76	7.0	8.0	5.2
Northwest Territories	681.23	684.69	652.11	4.5	5.6	6.9

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

June 1990

Highlights

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of June sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.9 million cubic metres, a decrease of 3.3% from May.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 1.9% from June 1989, to 6.8 million cubic metres. Both motor gasoline (-2.1%) and diesel fuel sales (-2.9%) were down from June 1989, while light fuel oil (+25.0%) and heavy fuel oil (+13.1%) were up.
- Total product sales for 1990 now lag 1.1% behind volumes recorded in the first six months of 1989. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales have grown 12.8%, while sales of light fuel oil, motor gasoline and diesel fuel have declined 1.0%, 1.8% and 3.3% respectively.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The June 1990 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182), will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	March 1990 r	April 1990 r	May 1990 r	June 1990 p	June 90/ May 90
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 142.9**	**7 122.2**	**7 175.7**	**6 937.0**	**-3.3**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 932.1	2 851.5	2 893.7	2 830.4	-2.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 404.8	1 292.8	1 369.1	1 358.9	-0.7
Light Fuel Oil	552.3	585.6	654.8	613.9	-6.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	883.8	965.3	845.0	768.6	-9.0
			Total		
	June 1989	June 1990	January-June 1989	January-June 1990	Cum. 90/ Cum. 89
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 944.1**	**6 812.7**	**41 630.9**	**41 163.8**	**-1.1**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	3 007.7	2 944.3	16 553.1	16 261.4	-1.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 485.3	1 442.6	8 190.0	7 919.5	-3.3
Light Fuel Oil	172.1	215.1	3 975.5	3 936.9	-1.0
Heavy Fuel Oil	589.0	666.0	4 642.8	5 237.6	12.8

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Industrial Product Price Index

June 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) edged down 0.1% to 131.7 in June 1990, from May's level of 131.8. This slight decrease follows a 0.4% increase in May 1990. The largest index increases this month were shown by meat, fish and dairy products (0.5%) and paper and paper products (0.3%). These were more than offset by decreases in primary metal products (1.2%), followed by the autos, trucks and other transport equipment (0.5%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (0.4%). The 0.8% decrease, in June, of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its impact on prices of exported goods and products affected mainly autos, trucks and other transportation equipment.

Since June 1989, the IPPI has risen 0.2%. After having been around 3.5% in early 1989, the year-to-year rate has remained under 1% for the last eight months. The intermediate goods index continued to show a negative rate of annual change for an eighth consecutive month, with -1.5% in June. This was largely due to declines in the price of non-ferrous base metals and chemical products which contributed to keep a negative annual rate of change for first-stage goods for a tenth consecutive month (-7.3% in June). On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates hovering around 3% for the last year (2.8% in June). Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.3%.

Highlights

- Following an increase of 1.1% in May 1990, the primary metal products index fell 1.2% in June. Decreases of 6.0% for both copper and copper alloy products and nickel products led the way. The aluminum products index was the only one with an increase this month (0.2%). Over the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 8.5%, with decreases ranging from 31.3% for nickel products to 2.0% for iron and steel products, but only 0.3% for copper and copper alloy products. No component registered an increase.

Note to Users

In line with the policy of Statistics Canada to convert its economic series to 1986 = 100 as its time reference year, the Industrial Product Price Indexes (IPPI) will be converted to 1986 = 100 with the publication of the July 1990 indexes. For more information, contact Prices Division at the number listed below.

- In June 1990, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index, as well as the electrical and communication products index showed a decrease of 0.4%. In the first case, lower prices in general for softwood lumber from British Columbia (-1.0%) coupled with lower prices for plywood, Douglas fir (-3.1%) led the downward movement. Price reductions for electric wire and cable as well as for some lighting fixtures were the main reason behind the monthly index decline of the second group.

- The index for meat, fish and dairy products rose 0.5% in June due to an increase of 0.7% for meat products. The increase partly reflected higher prices for fresh or frozen pork (2.5%) and meat, cured (2.7%). The fish products index showed a 0.6% increase this month pushed by higher prices for fish fillets, steaks, sticks (2.2%) on the export market.

- The index for paper and paper products showed an increase of 0.3% in June, despite the downward effect of the exchange rate, mainly because of higher prices for newsprint paper on both domestic (4.6%), and export markets (3.2%). This upward pressure was largely neutralized by lower prices for woodpulp, sulphate (-1.2%), for liner board (-3.9%) and corrugating container board (-3.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The June 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available towards the end of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index[2] June 1990	% change June 1990/ May 1990	% change June 1990/ June 1989
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	**100.0**	**131.7**	**-0.1**	**0.2**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**89.3**	**135.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**
Intermediate goods	**61.6**	**127.7**	**-0.2**	**-1.5**
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	121.7	-0.8	-7.3
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	129.5	-0.1	0.2
Finished goods	**38.4**	**138.0**	**0.1**	**2.8**
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	144.0	0.3	3.2
Capital equipment	10.2	139.3	-0.3	2.4
All other finished goods	17.9	134.4	0.0	2.8
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	132.1	0.5	3.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	133.0	0.0	0.8
Beverages	1.9	162.8	0.3	3.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	173.4	0.0	5.0
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	135.5	-0.3	0.1
Textile products	2.4	122.3	0.0	1.6
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	131.9	0.0	3.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	129.3	-0.4	0.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	149.4	-0.1	4.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	143.5	0.3	-1.6
Printing and publishing	2.4	162.3	0.1	2.0
Primary metal products	8.8	122.3	-1.2	-8.5
Metal fabricated products	5.3	137.6	0.1	0.7
Machinery and equipment	4.8	139.2	0.0	2.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	132.2	-0.5	-0.1
Electrical and communication products	5.0	136.8	-0.4	0.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	145.5	-0.1	1.5
Petroleum and coal products[3]	10.7	103.3	0.2	5.3
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	131.7	0.2	-3.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	142.1	-0.2	0.9
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	81.9	0.4	-9.3

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

June 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) declined 0.7% between May and June 1990, to a preliminary level of 98.9. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined by 0.7%. Of seven components of the RMPI, six fell in June, and one rose. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index was down 0.9% as a result of an estimated 1.0% decrease in crude mineral oil prices.
- The vegetable products index decreased by 2.9% as prices for all major commodities declined, including grains (-4.0%), oilseeds (-4.5%) and unrefined sugar (-6.4).
- The non-ferrous metals index was down by 3.4% led by lower prices for concentrates of copper (-7.9%) and nickel (-5.2%), and precious metals (-5.7%). Concentrates of lead prices were up marginally.
- Only the animal and animal products index was up (by 1.1%). Higher prices for hogs (7.9%) were partially offset by lower prices for cattle for slaughter (-0.7%) and furs, hides and skins (-12.7).

Annual Change

Between June 1989 and June 1990, the RMPI decreased 3.6%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 1.0%. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- The mineral fuels index was down 7.9%, due largely to lower prices for crude mineral oil, down 9.6%.
- The vegetable products index declined 6.7% due to lower prices for grains (-11.0%), oilseeds (-9.4%), and cocoa, coffee and tea (-17.1).). A partially offsetting effect came from higher prices for unrefined sugar (8.9%).
- The ferrous materials index was down (-5.6%) as both of its components decreased: iron ore by 1.1% and iron and steel scrap by 12.5%.
- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 9.8% as prices for almost all metals fell, the majority of them by at least 10%. Only prices for lead concentrate have risen (12.8%).
- Increases in the prices for hogs (30.0%), cattle for slaughter (6.2%), and fish (14.2%) were largely responsible for the animal and animal products index rising 7.5%.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *In line with the policy of Statistics Canada to convert its economic series to 1986 = 100 as its time reference year, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) will be converted to 1986 = 100 with the publication of July 1990 indexes. For more information, contact Prices Division at the number listed below.*

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index[1] June 1990	% Change June 1990/ May 1990	% Change June 1990/ June 1989
Raw Materials total	**100**	**98.9**	**-0.7**	**-3.6**
Mineral fuels	45	80.5	-0.9	-7.9
Vegetable products	11	89.2	-2.9	-6.7
Animal and animal products	20	123.5	1.1	7.5
Wood	8	134.2	-0.1	-2.0
Ferrous materials	2	100.4	-0.3	-5.6
Non-ferrous metals	11	103.8	-3.4	-9.8
Non-metalic minerals	3	134.1	-0.1	-1.3
Total excluding mineral fuels	**55**	**114.0**	**-0.7**	**-1.0**

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid Insulating Board
June 1990

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 433 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in June 1990, a decrease of 20.5% compared to 4 318[r] thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in June 1989.

For January to June 1990, year-to-date shipments amounted to 18 114[r] thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 20 533[r] thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1989, a decrease of 11.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The June 1990 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5.00/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
June 1990

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for June 1990 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 73 970 tonnes in June 1990, a decrease of 1.2% from the 74 906[r] tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The June 1990 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5.00/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

√**Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables**, May 1990.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; US$7.00/US$70.00).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 1990

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
1	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	July 1990
3	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	May 1990
8	Help-wanted Index	July 1990
9	New Housing Price Index	June 1990
9	Estimates of Labour Income	May 1990
10	Labour Force Survey	July 1990
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	June 1990
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	June 1990
10	Farm Product Price Index	June 1990
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	June 1990
17	The Consumer Price Index	July 1990
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	June 1990
20-22	Wholesale Trade	June 1990
21	Retail Trade	June 1990
22	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 5 - Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31	
23	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1990
23	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 1990
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1990
23	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1990
24	Security Transactions with Non-residents	June 1990
24	International Travel Account	Second Quarter 1990
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The September 1990 release schedule will be published on August 31, 1990. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 1, 1990

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MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

July 1990

Seasonally Adjusted

The balance of opinion concerning the backlog of unfilled orders, orders received, finished products inventories, and expected production decreased significantly in the July 1990 survey. Results are close to those recorded in the January 1982 survey, but are still well above the lowest levels experienced in the last three quarters of 1982. Most of the decrease was accounted for by the transportation equipment industry, except for the backlog of unfilled orders, where the decrease was mainly in the electrical and electronic products industries. (It should be noted that manufacturers' opinions are given relative to current situations; comparisons over long periods of time should therefore be interpreted with caution).

Highlights

- The balance of opinion concerning **expected volume of production** over the next three months decreased nine points, from a level of -4 in April to -13 in July 1990. The transportation equipment industry accounted for most of the decline. The balance of opinion on production prospects was negative for a third quarter in a row, following 10 positive quarterly balances.

- The balance of -13 in July is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 34% indicating "lower than normal" volume of production, from the optimistic 21% indicating a "higher than normal" volume of expected production.

- The balance of opinion concerning the **backlog of unfilled orders** decreased from -35 in April 1990 to -41 in the July 1990 survey. The balance has been declining for the last 11 surveys. The electrical and electronic products industries accounted for most of the decrease.

- The **finished products inventories** balance of opinion decreased from -28 in April to -31 in July 1990. The last levels are close to those recorded for the October 1981 and January 1982 surveys.

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.*

- The July 1990 balance for **orders received** decreased six points from a level of -25 in April 1990 to -31. The balance remained at a large negative level, which was the sixth negative balance recorded since the January 1989 survey. The decrease was caused mainly by transportation equipment industries. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec recorded the largest drops.

Unadjusted

- The main **source of production difficulties** continued to be a shortage of skilled labour, although the proportion was quite stable at 7% in the first three quarters of 1990, compared with highs ranging between 11% to 13% in July and October 1989. This was followed closely by a shortage of working capital which increased by one point to 6%.

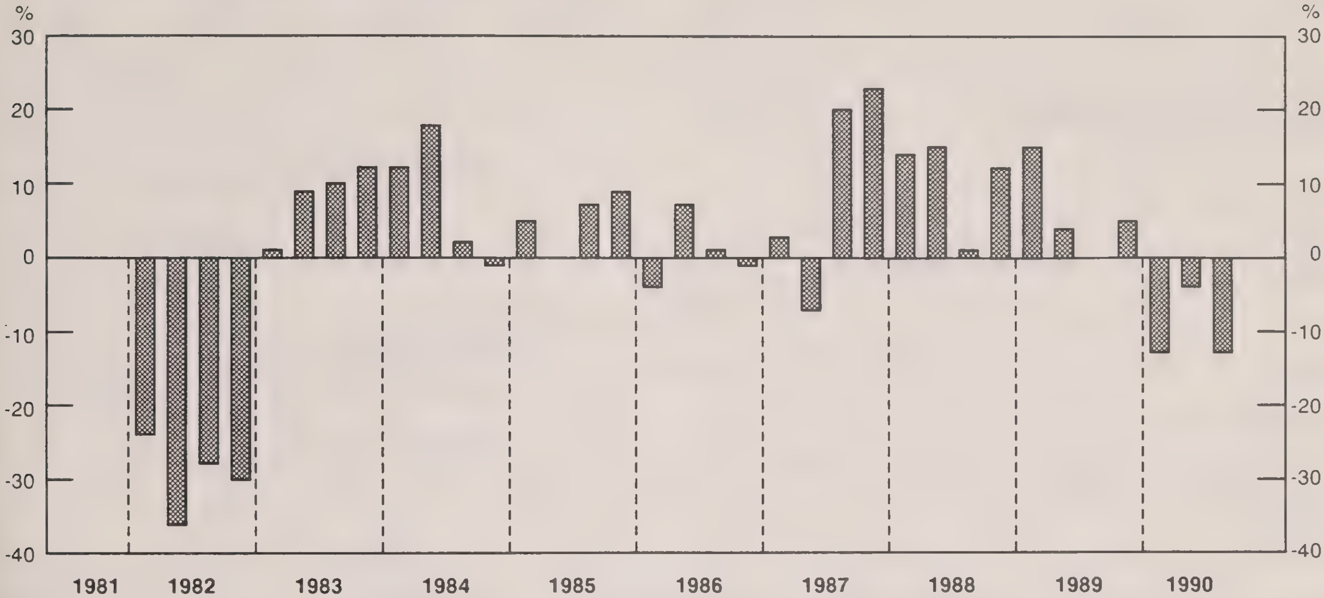
The *Business Conditions Survey* is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

Data users should note the April 1990 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of these results.

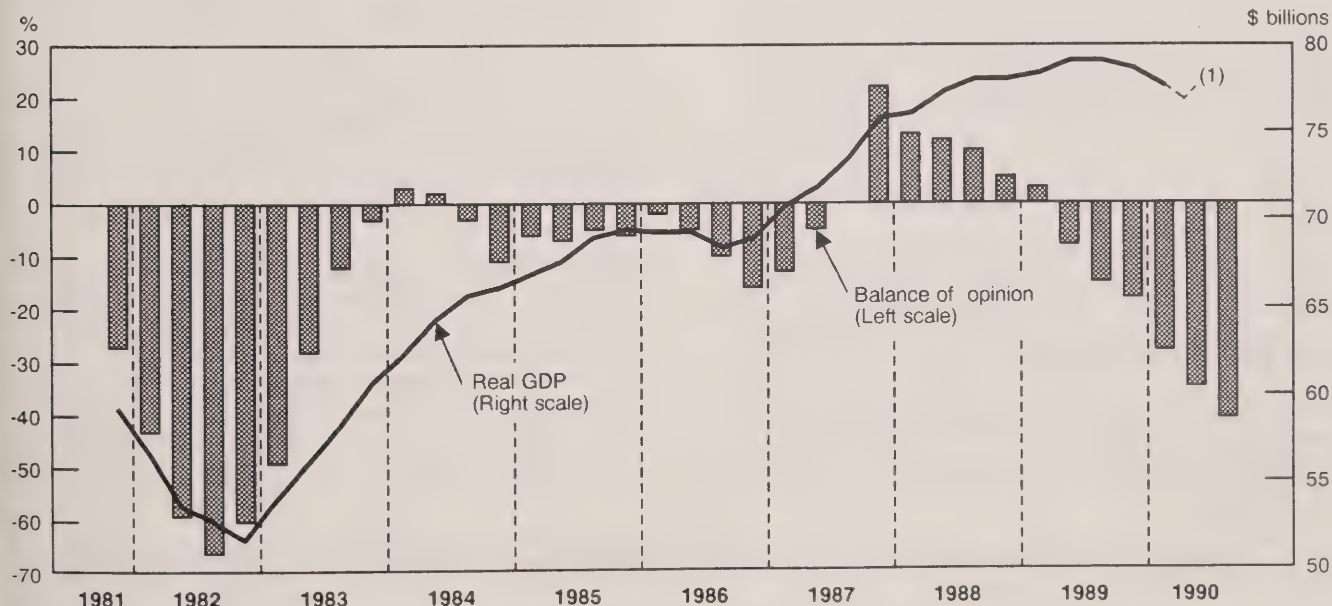
Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For further information on this release, contact C. Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. ☐

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production Next Three Months vs Last Three Months



Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries
Seasonally adjusted



Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

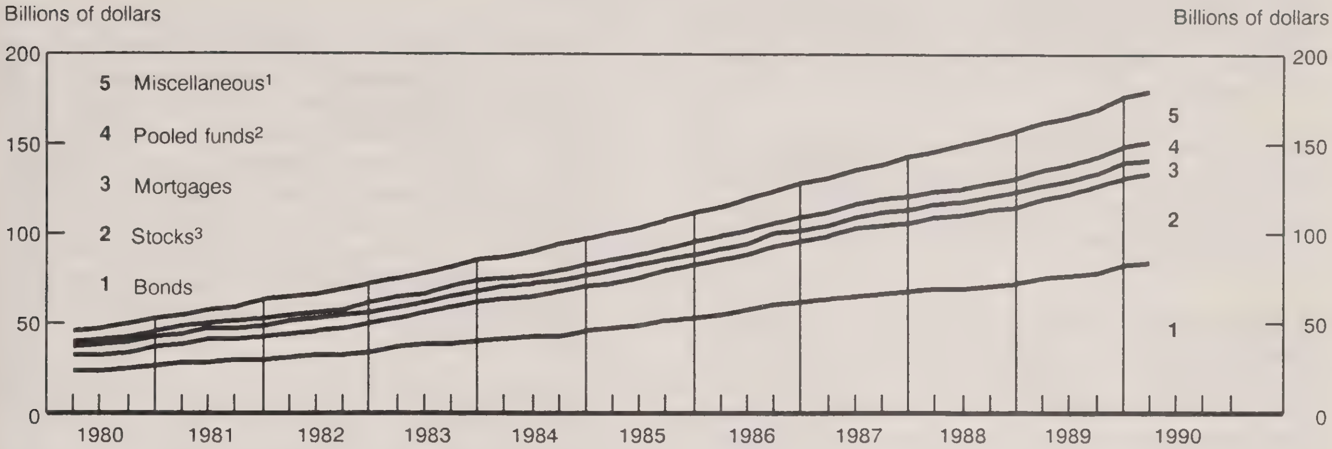
July 1990

All Manufacturing Industries	July 1989	October 1989	January 1990	April 1990	July 1990
Volume of Production During Next Three Months Compared with Last Three Months Will Be:					
			Seasonally Adjusted		
About the Same	52	47	41	44	45
Higher	24	29	23	26	21
Lower	24	24	36	30	34
Balance	0	5	-13	-4	-13
			Raw		
Balance	-13	10	-22	15	-29
Orders received are:					
			Seasonally Adjusted		
About the Same	53	63	47	49	41
Rising	21	14	15	14	14
Declining	26	23	38	37	45
Balance	-5	-9	-23	-23	-31
			Raw		
Balance	-4	-13	-26	-19	-32
Present Backlog of Unfilled Orders is:					
			Seasonally Adjusted		
About Normal	71	64	55	51	45
Higher than Normal	7	9	9	7	7
Lower than Normal	22	27	37	42	48
Balance	-15	-18	-28	-35	-41
			Raw		
Balance	-11	-17	-30	-36	-38
Finished Product Inventory on Hand is:					
			Seasonally Adjusted		
About Right	67	76	63	58	59
Too Low	5	4	5	7	5
Too High[1]	28	20	32	35	36
Balance	-23	-16	-27	-28	-31
			Raw		
Balance	-22	-15	-28	-28	-31
Sources of Production Difficulties:					
			Raw		
Working Capital Shortage	3	5	3	5	6
Skilled Labour Shortage	13	11	8	7	7
Unskilled Labour Shortage	3	3	1	1	1
Raw Material Shortage	4	4	5	5	5
Other Difficulties	4	5	4	4	5
No Difficulties	78	75	82	81	78

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

■

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1980 - 1990



[1] *Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.*
[2] *Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.*
[3] *Includes venture capital investments since the third quarter of 1986.*

Trusteed Pension Funds

First Quarter 1990[1]

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the first quarter of 1990 was estimated at $179.1 billion, up 2% over the previous quarter and 11% over the previous year. This is the third consecutive year that assets have grown by approximately 2% between the fourth and the first quarters; in the four years preceding that, however, the growth rate was closer to 3%.

- Bonds and stocks continued to be the two major forms of investment, accounting for 46% and 29% respectively of the total assets. Cash, deposits, short-term securities plus some accruals and receivables represented 13% of the total; mortgage holdings accounted for another 4%. The remaining assets were divided between such investment vehicles as real estate, and pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

[1] *Based on a survey of 217 funds, which constitute approximately 6% of all trusteed pension funds and hold over 87% of the total assets.*

- The amount invested in stocks rose just 2.4% from the fourth quarter of 1989, down from increases of more than 3% in each of the quarters of 1989. This reduced growth coincides with a drop in the TSE 300 Composite Index registered during the same period. In contrast, the 3.3% increase in the amount held in short-term investments[2] was the largest recorded since the last quarter of 1988. This can likely be related to the rise in the bank rate that occurred in the first quarter of 1990.

Income and Expenditures

- First quarter income of trusteed pension funds, estimated at $6.1 billion, was up 12% over 1989. Expenditures increased 14%, to $2.6 billion. The net income or new money entering the funds in the first quarter (calculated by deducting expenditures from income) amounted to $3.4 billion, 11% higher than in 1989.

[2] *Includes cash, deposits, some accruals and receivables.*

- Profits generated from the sale of securities were down 39% from the previous quarter, following a drop of 31% in the fourth quarter of 1989. Increases averaging close to 33% had been recorded in the first three quarters of 1989. First quarter profits accounted for just 7% of the total income in 1990, a drop from the high of 28% recorded in 1987.
- Investment income, which constituted 57% of total revenue in the first quarter of 1990, was 22% higher than in the same quarter of 1989. This was the largest 12-month increase recorded since 1982.
- Employer and employee contributions, the other principal sources of income for the funds, increased 33% and 10%, respectively, over the first quarter of 1989. Together, they represented 36% of the total income. The growth in employer contributions for the first quarter was the highest recorded since 1978.
- Payments to retired employees or their survivors continued to be the major component of the expenditures, constituting 75% of the total. These payments rose by 10% over the first quarter of 1989, to $2 billion.
- Losses on the sale of securities were 875% higher than in the fourth quarter of 1989 and about 360% over those of the first quarter 1989. As a proportion of total expenditures, they rose from 0.6% to 5.4% from December 31, 1989 to March 31, 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, $11/$44) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division. ■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

April 1990

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent in April 1990 totalled 7.8 million cubic metres, down 1.4% from April 1989 and the 14th decrease in the last 15 months. Both exports (-0.4%) and imports (-9.8%) declined from levels recorded in April 1989. Year-to-date figures show production and exports down 3.2% and 6.8%, respectively, while imports are up 11.2% over the 1989 period. Refinery receipts are running at 2.8% above the level of the first four months of 1989.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.1 billion cubic metres, increased 1.1% over April 1989, the 11th increase in the last 13 months. Exports were up 2.1%, while Canadian sales were down 4.8% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, production was down 0.6%, exports up 3.9% and domestic sales down 5.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The April 1990 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	April 1990	% Change from April 1989	January-April 1990	% Change from January-April 1989
		(thousands of cubic metres)		
Crude Oil and Equivalent				
Production	7 847.5	-1.4	31 075.9	-3.2
Exports	2 903.1	-0.4	11 613.5	-6.8
Imports	2 358.1	-9.8	10 489.9	11.2
Refinery receipts	6 836.1	-9.7	29 931.7	2.8
		(millions of cubic metres)		
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	8 112.4	1.1	33 971.3	-0.6
Exports	3 169.4	2.1	13 060.4	3.9
Canadian sales	4 808.0	-4.8	23 688.3	-5.3

■

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

First Quarter 1990

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1986 = 100, MEPI) reached a preliminary level of 104.0 in the first quarter of 1990, up 0.7% over its fourth quarter level of 103.3. This is the seventh consecutive quarterly increase.

The domestic and imported components both rose by 0.6% in the latest quarter. This is the fourth consecutive increase in the imported component, but it would have been a decrease were it not for the decline of the Canadian dollar against the American dollar.

On a year-over-year basis, the total index was up 3.1%, based on an increase in the domestic prices component of 3.9%, and an increase in the imported prices component of 2.3%. This represents an acceleration in the year-over-year rate of change of the composite index after a deceleration in the previous quarter.

The manufacturing division and the transportation, communication, storage and utility division were responsible for most of the quarterly increase in MEPI, both with 1.0% changes; the index for construction division also increased by 1.0%. On a year-over-year basis, forestry showed the largest increase at 3.8%, however it has little influence on MEPI due to its small weight. The manufacturing division, and transportation, communication, storage and utility divisions were also responsible for most of the year-over-year increase in MEPI, with index changes of 3.5% and 2.7%; also important were agriculture division (3.4%), and community, business and personal services division (3.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023, 2024 and 2025.

First quarter 1990 estimates for MEPI were previously released on a 1971 time base with a 1971 basket or weighting pattern. This marks the first release of 1986 = 100 MEPI series. They incorporate expenditure weights representing average purchases of new machinery and equipment by industries for the years 1979-83, expressed in 1986 prices. Because these series are based on an updated 1979-83 basket, their quarterly movements differ from those of the 1971 = 100 series.

More information on the new series will be available in the second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72), which will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance [1]	Index			Percent Change	
		1st Q 1990	4th Q 1989	1st Q. 1989	1st Q. 1990/ 4th Q. 1989	1st Q. 1990/ 1st Q. 1989
Machinery and Equipment Price Index	**100.0**	**104.0***	**103.3***	**100.9***	**0.7**	**3.1**
SIC DIVISIONS						
1. Agriculture	11.0	111.3	111.3	107.6	0.0	3.4
2. Forestry	1.5	109.5	108.8	105.5	0.6	3.8
3. Fishing	0.6	103.4	103.6	101.1	-0.2	2.3
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.0	99.8	99.2	97.3	0.6	2.6
5. Manufacturing	29.9	104.6	103.6	101.1	1.0	3.5
6. Construction	3.5	99.5	98.5	97.3	1.0	2.3
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.9	102.4	101.4	99.7	1.0	2.7
8. Trade	4.0	104.1	103.6	100.7	0.5	3.4
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	102.1	102.0	99.4	0.1	2.7
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	11.1	102.6	102.5	99.5	0.1	3.1
11. Public Administration	4.7	103.0	102.4	100.2	0.6	2.8

* *These indexes are preliminary*
[1] *Division weights are based on 1979-83 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1986) at 1986 prices*

Local Government Employment and Remuneration
March 1990

Highlights

Employment

- Local government employment increased by 3.9% or 12,000 employees since March 1989, to a total of 329,000 employees. This is a continuation of the upward trend that began in March 1985.

- Most of the employment increase (86%) took place in municipalities with a population of more than 10,000. Three provinces, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia accounted for much of the increase which took place chiefly in their Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs).

- Employment in Census Metropolitan Areas has increased by 15% since March 1985. For the period March 1985 to March 1990, employment in Ontario CMAs had the largest growth at 20%. Comparative rates of growth for British Columbia and Quebec were 12% and 8%, respectively, over the same five-year period.

- In Ontario, most of the increase in employment occurred in Toronto, with a five-year growth of 22% or 11,000 employees and Ottawa (21%) or 2,300 employees. In Quebec, the employment growth was principally in Montreal with a five-year

Note to Users

For local government employment purposes, the universe is defined as including municipalities, boards, commissions and conservation authorities but excluding schools, hospitals and local government business enterprises.

A Census Metropolitan Area is defined as the main labour market area of an urban area (the urbanized core) of at least 100,000 population, based on the previous census.

Total remuneration is defined as all monies paid to employees during the month before any deductions for income tax, pension plans, unemployment insurance, etc. but excluding supplementary income payments for employer contributions to pension and medical plans or other benefits.

Chart 1
Employment in Municipalities over 10,000 population

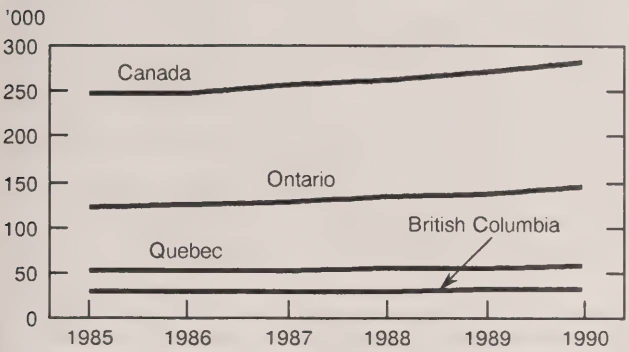
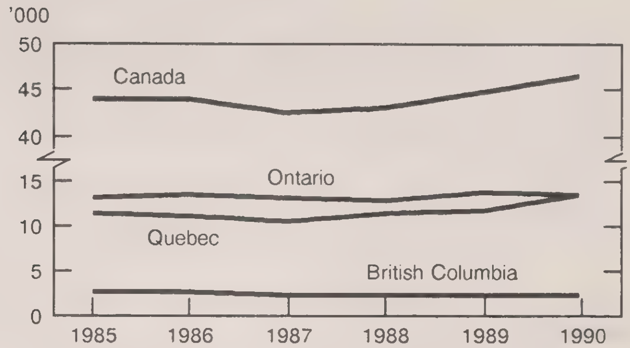


Chart 2
Employment in Municipalities under 10,000 population



increase of 7% or 2,500 employees. For British Columbia, the increase in employment took place in Vancouver with a five-year growth of 11% or 1,900 employees.

- Local government employment in municipalities with populations greater than 10,000 has increased continuously since 1985. Employment in this group has increased 15% between March 1985 and March 1990.

- For small municipalities, employment has increased 6.3% since March 1985. This lower rate of increase, as compared to municipalities over 10,000, is due to decreases in employment during the March 1985 to March 1987 period. This was followed by employment increases in the ensuing three years.

- Local government employment represents 2.7% of the total employed labour force in Canada.

Remuneration

- Total remuneration for local governments for the March 1990 quarter was estimated at $2.4 billion. The quarterly March gross payroll for local government employees has grown steadily over the past five years. Since March 1985, total remuneration, including retroactive payments, and all other special payments, increased by $666.3 million or 39%.

- Total local government remuneration amounted to 26% of the estimated total for the three levels of government and 3% of total salaries and wages for all industries in Canada.

Available on CANSIM: local government employment and remuneration data by month, by province and territory, are located in matrix 2725. Employment and remuneration data for municipalities over 10,000 population by metropolitan and major urban area are located in matrix 2726.

For further information on this release, contact Mahed Fathy (613-951-1843) or Peter Dudley (613-951-1851), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through standard tables and special tabulations on request. For further information or general information on products and services of the Public Institutions Division, please contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination, (613-951-0767) or FAX (613-951-0661). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cement

June 1990

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 230 130 tonnes of cement in June 1990, a decrease of 10.1% from the 1 368 946 tonnes shipped a year earlier, but an increase of 9.3% over the 1 125 776 tonnes shipped in May 1990.

January to June l990 shipments reached 5 004 050 tonnes, down 3.6% from the 5 192 270 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The June 1990 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Second Quarter 1990

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $11.5 million for the second quarter 1990, a decrease of 5.3% from the $12.1[r] million shipped during the second quarter of 1989.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The 1990 Second Quarter issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder**, June 1990.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

✓**Gypsum products**, June 1990.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

✓**Security Transactions with Non-residents**, May 1990.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158.00; United States: US$19.00/US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221.00).

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Statistics Canada

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Aviation Statistics, Civil	May 1990	July 9, 1990
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Energy Supply and Demand in Canada, Quarterly Report on	Fourth Quarter 1989	July 16, 1990
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Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	May 1990	July 10, 1990
Railroad Rolling Stock Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 20, 1990
Railway Carloadings	May 1990	July 6, 1990
	Seven-day Period Ending June 21, 1990	July 6, 1990
	Nine-day Period Ending June 30, 1990	July 10, 1990
	Seven-day Period Ending July 7, 1990	July 19, 1990

Index to Data Releases, July 1990

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Railway Freight Origin and Destination	1988	July 13, 1990
Railway Operating Statistics	February 1990	July 3, 1990
	March 1990	July 10, 1990
Raw Materials Price Index	June 1990	July 31, 1990
Research and Development Expenditures, Industrial	1981 to 1990	July 6, 1990
Retail Chain and Department Stores	1988	July 24, 1990
Retail Trade	May 1990	July 20, 1990
Rigid Insulating Board	June 1990	July 31, 1990
Sawmills East of the Rockies	May 1990	July 25, 1990
Sawmills in British Columbia	May 1990	July 23, 1990
Security Transactions with Non-residents	May 1990	July 26, 1990
Soft Drinks	June 1990	July 18, 1990
Software Research and Development in Canada Industry	1988	July 27, 1990
Steel Exports	June 1990	July 17, 1990
Steel Industries, Other Primary	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 6, 1990
Steel Pipe and Tubing	May 1990	July 11, 1990
Steel, Primary Forms	May 1990	July 12, 1990
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)	Week Ending June 30, 1990	July 6, 1990
	Week Ending July 7, 1990	July 12, 1990
	Week Ending July 14, 1990	July 19, 1990
Steel, Shipments of Rolled	May 1990	July 16, 1990
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	May 1990	July 10, 1990
	June 1990	July 31, 1990
Sugar Sales	June 1990	July 9, 1990
Tea and Coffee Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	July 27, 1990
Telephone Statistics	May 1990	July 16, 1990
Theatres, Motion Picture	1988-1989	July 18, 1990
Tobacco Products	June 1990	July 18, 1990
Trade (H.S. Based), Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise	May 1990	July 17, 1990
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	May 1990	July 13, 1990
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	May 1990	July 25, 1990
Urban Transit and Passenger Bus Statistics	May 1990	July 9, 1990
Vegetables and Fruits, Processed	March 1990	July 9, 1990
	April 1990	July 18, 1990
	May 1990	July 27, 1990
Waferboard and Fibreboard, Particleboard	May 1990	July 11, 1990
Wage and Salary Earners – Canada and Provinces	1988	July 20, 1990
Wholesale Trade	May 1990	July 23, 1990

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 2, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carrier Freight – Quarterly Survey

First Quarter 1990

The first quarter results of the 1990 Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of for-hire trucking carriers earning $1 million or more annually, are now available.

Highlights

- The for-hire trucking industry, covered by the quarterly survey, generated total operating revenues of $2,047.0 million. Some 80% of the revenues were generated domestically, while 20% were from international movements. Revenues generated from international movements into Canada were 18.5% higher than revenues from movements out of Canada.

- The operating expenses recorded were $2,020.3 million, yielding an operating ratio of 0.987 for the quarter.

- Salaries and wages accounted for 32.8% of the total operating expenses, fuel 8.2%, payments to owner operators 21.4%, and other purchased transportation expenses 7.1%.

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh, (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 28,1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 28, 1990, totalled 254 057 tonnes, a decrease of 3.2% from the preceding week's total of 262 440 tonnes, and down 11.8% from the year-earlier level of 287 931 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 8 261 581 tonnes, a decrease of 9.9% from 9 169 147 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

June 1990

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 96,539 kitchen appliances in June 1990, down 17.3% from the 116,769 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 50,167 in June 1990, an increase of 67.2% over the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 465,030. Corresponding data for the same period in 1989 amounted to 647,900 units.

The June 1990 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

May 1990

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 754 kilotonnes in May 1990, down 3.2% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 29 527 kilotonnes, up 0.9%.

- Exports in May fell 12.6% from May 1989, to 2 505 kilotonnes, while imports rose 26.4% to 1 743 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 13 507 kilotonnes, 3.7% below last year's level.

- Coke production decreased to 375 kilotonnes, a difference of 1.9% from May 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The May 1990 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes
May and June 1990

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1981 = 100) are now available for the months of May and June 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1979.

The June 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of August. See "How to Order Publications".

Note to Users:

In line with the policy of Statistics Canada to convert its economic series to 1986 = 100 as its time reference year, the Electricity Selling Price Indexes (ESPI) will be converted to 1986 = 100 simultaneously with the publication of the Industrial Product Price Indexes' July 1990 data. For further information, contact Prices Division at the number listed below.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 1990.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Industry Price Indexes, May 1990.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Building Permits, May 1990.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

How to Order Publications

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

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Statistics Canada

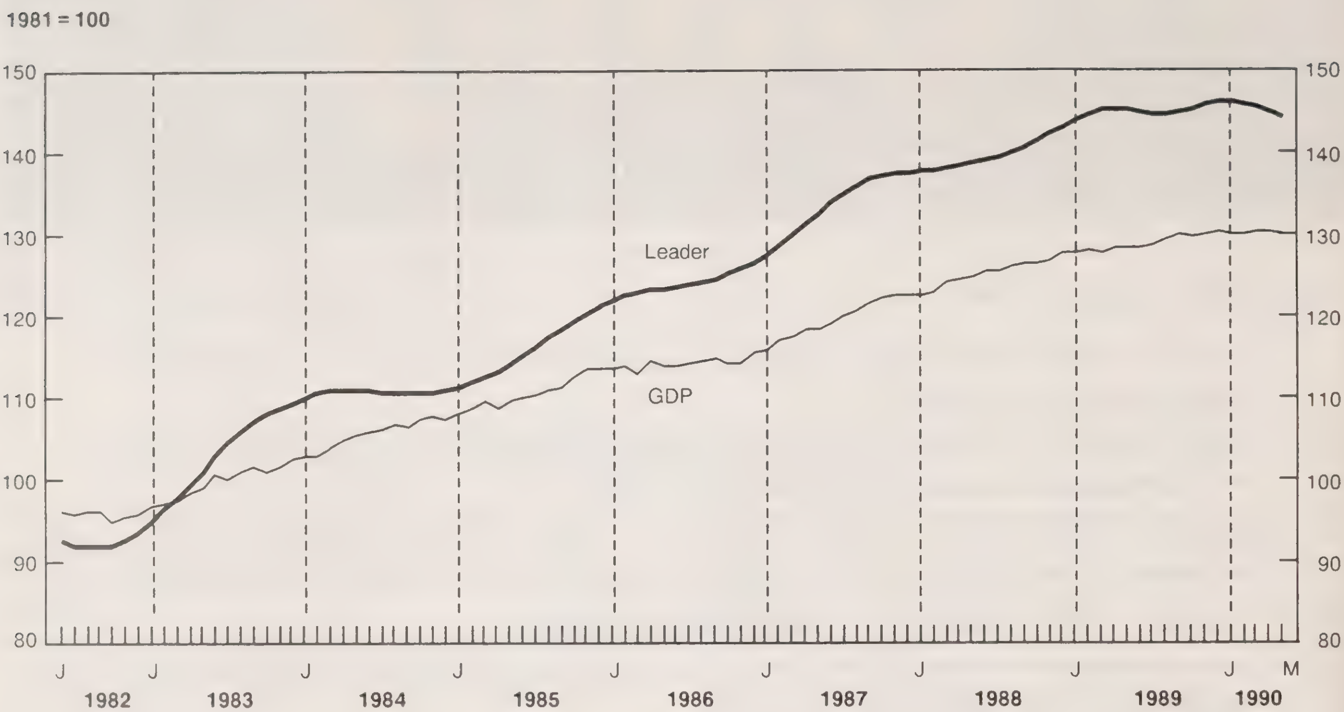
Friday, August 3, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

May 1990

The leading indicator fell 0.4% in May, the same as in April, after drops of 0.2% in March, and 0.1% in February. These declines, and the two consecutive decreases in GDP in April and May, typically are consistent with the onset of a recession, although this is still not yet a certainty. The six recessions covered by the leader since 1952 were all marked by four consecutive monthly declines and by declines in GDP. On one occasion in the summer of 1984, the leader fell marginally for four months, but there was no accompanying recession in GDP.

Seven of the 10 components of the leading indicator fell. The weakness of household demand deteriorated further, while the financial market indicators continued to post large declines.

All the components related to household demand fell, while paid worker employment dropped sharply in May and June. The housing index fell sharply, posting its largest decline since the 1982 recession.Western Canada, which led the gains in housing early in the year, posted a marked decline, while the rate of decline in Ontario grew. Furniture and appliance sales also registered their largest drop in eight years. Sales of durable goods posted a 0.7% drop, after a 0.3% decline in April and gains earlier in the year.

The manufacturing indicators were mixed in May. New orders for durable goods increased after a period of large declines, but all of the increase originated in the steel and auto industries where there was a risk of strikes this summer. The ratio of shipments to stocks edged down again in May. The average workweek fell sharply in both durable and non-durable industries.

The financial market indicators both posted marked declines in May. The Toronto Stock

MAJOR RELEASES

Exchange fell by 2.1%, while the real money supply continued to decline.

The U.S. leading indicator edged up 0.2% in May, after two increases of 0.1% in both March and April. The gain in May partly reflected higher auto production, although sales remain weak. All of the marginal gain in GNP in the second quarter originated in inventory accumulation.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the August issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of August 20. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	March	April	May	April	May
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	144.8	144.2
Unsmoothed	-0.3	-1.1	0.4	142.5	143.1
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	1,083[4]	1,078[4]
Other durable goods sales	0.4	-0.3	-0.7	3,872[4]	3,843[4]
House Spending Index[1]	-1.1	-2.9	-3.8	142.1	136.7
Manufacturing					
New-orders - durables	-2.0	-1.6	0.1	9,431[4]	9,442[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods)[2]	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	1.42	1.41
Average workweek (hours)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	38.4	38.3
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.7	0.6	0.4	1,774	1,781
United States Composite Leading Index (1967 = 100)	0.1	0.1	0.2	193.7	194.0
TSE300 Stock Price Index (1975 = 1000)	-1.6	-2.7	-2.1	3,731	3,651
Money Supply (MI) ($1981)[3]	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	25,373[4]	25,124[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

June 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.8 million tonnes in June 1990, a decrease of 0.4% from the June 1989 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year-to-date showed an increase of 3.8% over the 1989 period, while receipts from United States connections showed an increase of 3.3%.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The June 1990 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the fourth week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

April 1990

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of $46.2 million in April 1990. Operating revenues of $614.3 million were up $8.8 million over the April 1989 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 6.9% over April 1989.

Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 3.8%, while freight car-kilometres increased by 3.5%.

All 1989 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The April 1990 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10/$100) will be released the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Paperboard Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the paperboard industry (SIC 2713) totalled $1710.4 million, up 1.2% from $1689.6 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5485.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags

Second Quarter 1990

Figures for the second quarter of 1990 for plastic film and bags are now available.

The publication *Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin* (47-007, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951- 3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production of Selected Biscuits, Period ended June 1990.
Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: $6.75/$13.50; United States: US$8.10/US$16.20; Other Countries: US$9.45/US$18.90).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, June 1990.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, June 1990.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 7 - 10

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
8	Help-wanted Index	July 1990
9	New Housing Price Index	June 1990
9	Estimates of Labour Income	May 1990
10	Labour Force Survey	July 1990
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	June 1990
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	June 1990
10	Farm Product Price Index	June 1990

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 7, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Statistics

May 1990

Highlights

- In May 1990, net generation of electric energy in Canada decreased to 35 054 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 3.3% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 46.5% to 1 099 GWh, while imports climbed from 1 105 GWh to 1 817 GWh.

- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 201 012 GWh, down 5.4% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 4 951 GWh, were down 48.0%, while imports, at 9 688 GWh, were up 125.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The May 1990 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Periodical Publishing

1988-89

Preliminary data from the 1988-89 Periodical Publishing Survey are now available.

Highlights

- Total annual circulation of 1,534 Canadian periodicals rose to 557 million copies in the 1988-89 fiscal year, up 9% over the previous year. The total (combined) circulation per issue was 41 million copies.

- Total revenue reported for Canadian periodicals amounted to $850 million in 1988-89, up 15% over the previous year. Advertising sales generated the most revenue, accounting for 63% of this total, the same as in 1987-88.

Periodical Publishing, 1988-89 Culture Statistics, (87-203, $17), will be available in the fall. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information contact F. Ifedi (613-951-1569), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended June 1990.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19.00; United States: US$5.75/US$23.00; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27.00).

Rigid Insulating Board, June 1990.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, June 1990.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Cement, June 1990.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

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Wednesday, August 8, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

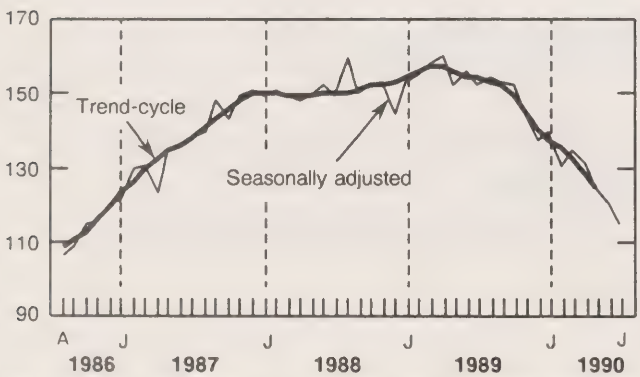
July 1990

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) continued to decrease in July, falling six points to 114. This is the lowest level since October 1986, when the index also stood at 114.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Changes by Region

- Between June and July 1990, the seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index increased to 187 from 168 in the Atlantic provinces and to 83 from 80 in the Prairie provinces. It dropped sharply in Quebec (to 122 from 143), and registered smaller decreases in Ontario (to 109 from 112) and British Columbia (to 119 from 121).

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data include irregular components which can obscure the short-term trend. While these data are useful for examining month-to-month changes in the Help-wanted Index, smoothed seasonally adjusted data or trend-cycle estimates are also provided for readers interested in the longer-term trend. Trend-cycle estimates for the two most recent months are not shown because they can change significantly as new data become available.

Highlights – Longer-term Trend

- The trend-cycle for Canada continued to decrease between April and May 1990, falling four points to 124. The index reached a peak of 157 in March 1989, and started to decline in May 1989.

- The long-term trend moved downward in all regions, although the start of the decrease varied considerably across the country. With reference to May 1990, the trend-cycle has been declining for 16 consecutive months in Ontario, 12 months in Quebec, 10 months in the Atlantic provinces, and four months in both the Prairie provinces and in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Region

Year and month	**Canada**	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
			Seasonally Adjusted			
1989						
July	**152**	213	171	161	90	131
August	**154**	181	176	159	92	132
September	**153**	204	177	161	93	128
October	**152**	190	168	171	91	129
November	**144**	182	160	154	91	139
December	**137**	164	153	150	89	132
1990						
January	**139**	183	159	145	83	131
February	**130**	173	143	139	89	121
March	**134**	186	149	135	89	129
April	**131**	181	145	128	91	138
May	**124**	158	148	120	87	117
June	**120**	168	143	112	80	121
July	**114**	187	122	109	83	119
			Trend cycle			
1989						
May	**156**	201	179	170	89	130
June	**154**	203	178	167	90	131
July	**154**	204	176	164	90	131
August	**153**	203	174	161	91	130
September	**152**	199	171	159	91	130
October	**149**	192	167	156	91	131
November	**145**	186	162	153	91	132
December	**140**	181	157	149	90	132
1990						
January	**137**	179	152	145	90	132
February	**135**	177	149	139	89	129
March	**132**	175	147	132	88	126
April	**128**	173	144	126	87	123
May p	**124**	171	140	120	86	121

p *Preliminary.*

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

June 1990

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) rose 0.9% over the previous month, to 115.8 for June.

On a monthly basis, the indexes for Quebec City, Montreal and Chicoutimi increased by 4.3%, due to new collective agreements. A marginal increase of 0.1% was observed for Winnipeg, also due to new agreements signed in Manitoba.

On a year-over-year basis, the Canada Composite Index rose 2.7%. By city, the largest increase occurred in St. John's (11.7%), followed by Chicoutimi (4.9%), Halifax, Quebec City and Montreal (4.8%), Vancouver (4.4%), Winnipeg (4.3%), Victoria (4.0%) and St. John (3.8%). Cities in Ontario recorded average increases of 0.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958, and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements
June 1990
(1986 = 100)

	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	% change June 1990/ May 1990	% change June 1990/ June 1989
Canada	**115.8**	**114.8**	**112.8**	**0.9**	**2.7**
St.John's	119.6	119.6	107.1	–	11.7
Halifax	115.5	115.5	110.2	–	4.8
Saint John	116.7	116.7	112.4	–	3.8
Quebec City	124.1	119.0	118.4	4.3	4.8
Chicoutimi	124.1	119.0	118.3	4.3	4.9
Montreal	124.1	119.0	118.4	4.3	4.8
Ottawa	119.0	119.0	118.6	–	0.3
Toronto	119.1	119.1	119.1	–	–
Hamilton	118.2	118.2	118.0	–	0.2
St. Catharines	118.6	118.6	118.4	–	0.2
Kitchener	119.7	119.7	119.7	–	–
London	118.2	118.2	118.1	–	0.1
Windsor	118.0	118.0	118.0	–	–
Sudbury	118.5	118.5	118.5	–	–
Thunder Bay	118.3	118.3	118.3	–	–
Winnipeg	112.6	112.5	108.0	0.1	4.3
Vancouver	116.8	116.8	111.9	–	4.4
Victoria	115.9	115.9	111.4	–	4.0

– *nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales

July 1990

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 77 825 tonnes for all types of sugar in July 1990, comprising 71 289 tonnes in domestic sales and 6 536 tonnes in export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 543 536 tonnes: 508 656 tonnes in domestic sales and 34 880 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 74 200 tonnes in July 1989, of which 72 786 tonnes were domestic sales and 1 414 tonnes were export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 565 704 tonnes: 533 080 tonnes in domestic sales and 32 624 tonnes in export sales.

The July 1990 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

June 1990

Canadian chemical firms produced 128 582 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in June 1990, an increase of 13.8% over the 112 964[r] tonnes produced in June 1989.

January to June 1990 production totalled 777 565[r] tonnes, up 13.3% over the 686 367[r] tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for June 1990, June 1989 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The June 1990 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

June 1990

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 166,554 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in June 1990, a decrease of 22.8% from 215,663 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 924,907[r] automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries from January to June 1990, down 17.9% from 1,126,202 for the same period in 1989.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The June 1990 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

June 1990

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,007,154 pairs of footwear in June 1990, a decrease of 10.7% from the 3,368,856[r] pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to June 1990 totalled 16,852,605[r] pairs of footwear, down 3.7% from 17,501,844[r] pairs produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The June 1990 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

June 1990

Steel pipe and tubing production for June 1990 totalled 127 617 tonnes, a decrease of 8.7% from the 139 723 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 770 121 tonnes, down 7.9% from the 836 108 tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The June 1990 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $5.00/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

June 1990

June 1990 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

The Daily

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, June 1990.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended June 30, 1990.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Gas Utilities, April 1990.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, November 1989.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Wholesale Trade, May 1990.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, May 1990.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00; United States: US$17.60/US$176.00; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206.00).

Quarterly Estimates Of Trusteed Pension Funds, First Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $11.00/$44.00; United States: US$13.25/US$53.00; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62.00).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 9, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

May 1990

The May 1990 preliminary estimate of labour income, which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $32.2 billion, an increase of 9.4% over May 1989. This was a slight acceleration in the growth rate, compared to the average increase of 9.0% in the first four months of 1990.

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries[1] for May 1990 rose by 1.3% over April, substantially greater than the average monthly change of 0.6% occurring in the previous four months of 1990. A much larger than usual estimate for special payments contributed to the strong May growth.

- Wages and salaries in federal administration and other government offices posted a substantial gain (+21.0%), due to large retroactive payments. Strong growth was also noted in education and related services (3.1%), and in transportation, communications and other utilities (2.0%) due to large retroactive payments resulting from contract settlements in the province of Quebec.

- Wages and salaries in construction declined 1.8% in May. This industry was affected by province-wide work stoppages in Ontario.

- All provinces and both territories showed changes of 1.0% or more in wages and salaries, with the exception of Nova Scotia (0.8%) and New Brunswick (0.9%).

Unadjusted

- The May 1990 year-over-year growth in wages and salaries was 8.7%, bringing the year-to-date increase to 8.4%. This represented a significant deceleration from the 9.5% rate of growth posted in 1989.

- The year-to-year growth rates in wages and salaries for the first five months of 1990 compared to the same period in 1989 decelerated in all industries, with the exception of federal, provincial and local administration, and transportation, communications and other utilities.

- Decelerations in the year-over-year rates of growth were noted in all provinces and both territories, with the exception of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1990 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. □

[1] *Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	May 1990p	April 1990r	March 1990f	May 1989
		Unadjusted		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	198.1	158.7	141.6	194.3
Forestry	194.4	162.8	170.9	187.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	687.4	669.0	671.5	666.4
Manufacturing industries	5,542.5	5,441.7	5,385.9	5,261.8
Construction industry	2,017.2	1,876.4	1,718.8	1,859.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,818.0	2,723.1	2,701.3	2,565.7
Trade	3,982.1	3,928.4	3,892.7	3,688.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,468.5	2,420.6	2,373.4	2,295.2
Commercial and personal service	4,231.1	4,127.4	4,101.7	3,846.8
Education and related services	2,466.2	2,399.8	2,395.4	2,225.8
Health and welfare services	1,933.5	1,893.3	1,873.5	1,792.1
Federal administration and other government offices	1,105.9	883.9	884.5	835.0
Provincial administration	677.2	668.6	672.5	631.6
Local administration	576.6	568.2	561.3	533.8
Total wages and salaries	**28,898.7**	**27,922.0**	**27,545.0**	**26,584.1**
Supplementary labour income	3,274.8	3,225.4	3,117.4	2,831.4
Labour income	**32,173.5**	**31,147.4**	**30,662.4**	**29,415.5**
		Seasonnally Adjusted		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	206.0	210.6	208.4	202.7
Forestry	207.0	206.0	201.8	200.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	688.4	682.8	674.2	667.6
Manufacturing industries	5,500.7	5,495.2	5,488.8	5,221.1
Construction industry	2,015.7	2,052.2	2,043.4	1,863.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,804.8	2,749.3	2,722.7	2,554.0
Trade	3,948.5	3,951.3	3,936.8	3,658.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,426.7	2,409.8	2,396.2	2,268.6
Commercial and personal service	4,246.6	4,209.4	4,209.5	3,862.0
Education and related services	2,380.6	2,308.9	2,301.6	2,148.4
Health and welfare services	1,905.3	1,899.2	1,882.0	1,765.9
Federal administration and other government offices	1,076.4	889.4	892.2	814.3
Provincial administration	681.1	679.2	684.9	635.1
Local administration	581.3	587.1	585.8	538.3
Total wages and salaries	**28,676.6**	**28,320.9**	**28,154.9**	**26,324.9**
Supplementary labour income	3,249.6	3,271.5	3,186.4	2,802.2
Labour income	**31,926.2**	**31,592.4**	**31,341.3**	**29,127.1**

p Preliminary estimates
r Revised estimates
f Final estimates

New Housing Price Index

June 1990

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 143.6 in June, down 1.4% from May 1990. Decreases in Toronto (-2.3%), Hamilton (-2.0%), St. Catharines-Niagara (-1.8%), and Vancouver (-1.7%) all contributed to this decline.

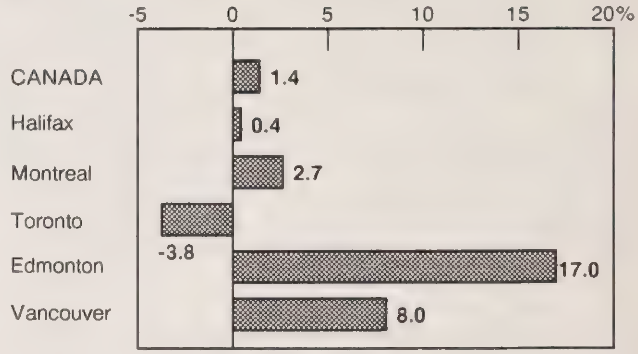
Since Toronto accounts for over one-third of the Canada total index weight, Toronto's significant decrease was a major factor in the Canada level decrease.

Between May 1990 and June 1990, the estimated House Only Index decreased 2.1%, while the estimated Land Only Index decreased 0.3%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 1.4% higher than the year-earlier level. This increase represents a considerably slower rate of increase when compared with the same period last year, when the index stood 14.3% higher on a yearly basis. Toronto was a major factor in this deceleration with a yearly decrease of 3.8% in June 1990, compared with a yearly increase of 24.5% in June 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, June 1990



The second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	June 1990/ May 1990	June 1990/ June 1989
				% change	
Canada Total	**143.6**	**145.6**	**141.6**	**-1.4**	**1.4**
Canada (House Only)	**134.1**	**137.0**	**135.4**	**-2.1**	**-1.0**
Canada (Land Only)	**169.6**	**170.1**	**158.3**	**-0.3**	**7.1**
St.John's	115.8	115.8	112.2	–	3.2
Halifax	109.6	109.6	109.2	–	0.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	113.5	113.5	111.9	–	1.4
Quebec City	130.0	129.8	127.1	0.2	2.3
Montreal	133.9	133.6	130.4	0.2	2.7
Ottawa-Hull	124.3	124.4	119.9	-0.1	3.7
Toronto	175.2	179.4	182.2	-2.3	-3.8
Hamilton	144.5	147.4	141.4	-2.0	2.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	139.8	142.3	129.4	-1.8	8.0
Kitchener-Waterloo	141.3	142.2	137.5	-0.6	2.8
London	145.2	145.1	137.5	0.1	5.6
Windsor	128.8	128.3	123.9	0.4	4.0
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	134.7	135.0	125.4	-0.2	7.4
Winnipeg	109.1	108.8	106.3	0.3	2.6
Regina	108.8	108.8	106.8	–	1.9
Saskatoon	107.7	107.5	106.6	0.2	1.0
Calgary	137.9	137.9	119.6	–	15.3
Edmonton	138.2	138.2	118.1	–	17.0
Vancouver	136.6	139.0	126.5	-1.7	8.0
Victoria	125.0	125.6	114.4	-0.5	9.3

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

June 1990

In June 1990, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 121,687,250 fare passengers, an increase of 3.3% over the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed a decrease of 5.4%. Operating revenues totalled $98,460,145, up 5.3% over May 1990 and 2.2% over June 1989.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,183,507 fare passengers, up 8.4% over the previous month, but down 17.5% from the same month last year. Earnings of these carriers totalled $20,974,702, an 8.8% increase over the May 1990 operating revenues, and an 9.6% increase over June 1989.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The June 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the fourth week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

June 1990

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 210 655 cubic metres in June 1990, a decrease of 15.3% from 3 792 777 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 573 036 cubic metres, down 9.7% from 5 066 609 cubic metres in June 1989. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 035 133 cubic metres, a decrease of 3.8% from 8 354 702^{r} cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue remained virtually unchanged at 18 666 969 cubic metres, from 18 674 798^{r} cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 18 903 779^{r} cubic metres, a decrease of 9.6% from 20 909 945 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 1.5% to 28 387 808^{r} cubic metres from the year earlier level of 27 981 888 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 50 401 102^{r} cubic metres, was down 2.0% from 51 433 015^{r} cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The June 1990 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage, (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

June 1990

Canadian firms produced 162 443 cubic metres of waferboard in June 1990, a decrease of 10.3% from the 181 005^{r} cubic metres produced in June 1989. Particleboard production reached 123 750 cubic metres, up 6.3% over the 116 372 cubic metres produced the previous year. Production of fibreboard for June 1990 was 8 794 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 3.1% over the 8 531^{r} thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in June 1989.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1990 totalled 1 091 326 cubic metres, up 7.0% over the 1 020 360^{r} cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 622 657 cubic metres, down 0.5% from the 625 582 cubic metres produced during the January to June 1989 period. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 50 786 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 5.2% over the 48 266^{r} thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The June 1990 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production of Poultry and Eggs, 1989.
Catalogue number 23-202
(Canada: $34.00; United States: US$41.00; Other Countries: US$48.00).

Industrial Corporations - Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 61-003
(Canada: $55.25/$221.00; United States: US$66.25/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$77.25/US$309.00).

Labour Force Survey, July 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63.00; United States: US$7.60/US$76.00; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88.00).
Available Friday, August 10 at 7 a.m..

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Statistics Canada

Friday, August 10, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey
July 1990

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for July 1990 show little overall employment change and a rise in unemployment, reflecting an increase in labour force participation. The unemployment rate rose to 7.8 (+0.3), similar to the rates prevailing at the beginning of the year.

Employment

For the week ended July 21, 1990, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment edged up to 12,630,000. The slight gain in employment was noted among women. The overall employment/ population ratio has remained steady at 61.8 since May.

- Employment rose by 40,000 for persons aged 25 and over, with the gains evenly distributed between men and women.
- The downward trend in employment for persons aged 15 to 24 continued this month (-25,000), and their employment/population ratio fell to 59.8 (-0.6).
- Full-time employment increased by 17,000 as a result of the gains noted for men. The rise in part-time employment (+10,000) was distributed between men and women.
- The seasonally adjusted level of employment rose in construction (+26,000), consistent with the termination of labour disputes in Ontario. Employment also increased in finance, insurance and real estate and in services. The downward trend for employment in manufacturing continued this month. There was little or no change noted in the other industries.
- Employment rose by 16,000 in British Columbia, increased moderately in Nova Scotia and declined by 19,000 in Ontario. There was little or no change noted in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In July 1990, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased by 46,000 to 1,070,000. The rise in the number of unemployed was particularly strong in Ontario. The overall participation rate advanced 0.2 to 67.0.

- The rise in unemployment was evenly distributed between men and women and was concentrated among young people. The unemployment rate advanced 1.0 to 12.7 for persons aged 15 to 24 and it edged up to 6.7 (+0.2) for persons aged 25 and over.
- The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment rose by an estimated 50,000 in Ontario and by 7,000 in Alberta. There was little or no change in the remaining provinces.
- The unemployment rate rose by 0.9 in Ontario (6.5), 0.8 in Prince Edward Island (14.4), 0.5 in Alberta (6.9) and it edged up in New Brunswick (11.9). The rate declined slightly in Newfoundland (18.3), Nova Scotia (10.6), Quebec (8.9), Manitoba (7.8) and Saskatchewan (7.0), while it remained unchanged in British Columbia (7.9).

Changes Since July 1989
(Unadjusted Estimates)

- Employment rose by an estimated 134,000 (+1.0%) to 13,066,000. This year-over-year growth in employment was the result of gains noted among women (+144,000).
- Full-time employment rose by 81,000 (+0.7%) and part-time employment advanced by 53,000 (+3.4%).
- Employment grew by 3.0% in the service-producing industries, as a result of gains in community, business and personal services (+6.0%). Employment in the goods-producing industries decreased by 3.3%, due to declines in manufacturing (-6.9%).

- The estimated number of unemployed increased by 67,000 (+6.7%), to 1,076,000.
- The unemployment rate advanced 0.4 from the rate of a year ago to 7.6.
- The employment/population ratio declined by 0.3 to 63.9, while the participation rate remained unchanged at 69.2.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1990 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1990, and those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning Students:

- Employment among returning students, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at 1,158,000, a decline of 63,000 from July 1989. The employment/population ratio dropped to 65.8 (-3.2).
- The overall participation rate for this group of students declined by 2.3 to 74.5, with the rate among those aged 20 to 24 declining to 83.4 (-3.7).
- The unemployment rate was estimated at 11.7, an increase of 1.5 from the rate noted last year. The rate rose by 1.3 among students aged 15 to 19 and also for those aged 20 to 24.

Note to Data Users

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.

For further information call:

Ray Ryan (613) 951-0053
Tim Thompson (613) 951-5907
Ken Bennett (613) 951-4720
Hélène Lavoie (613) 951-2301

General Inquiries (613) 951-9448

Other Students:

- Employment among this group of students was estimated at 215,000 in July, virtually unchanged from the estimate of one year ago. The employment/population ratio increased by 1.4 to 73.6.
- The unemployment rate was estimated at 14.8 in July 1990, an increase of 1.8 from the rate of last year. The participation rate for this group of students rose by 3.4 to 86.4.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the July 1990 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179), available the third week of August 1990, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
		Seasonally Adjusted	
Labour Force (,000)	13,700	13,639	13,496
Employment (,000)	12,630	12,615	12,486
Unemployment (,000)	1,070	1,024	1,010
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	7.5	7.5
Participation Rate (%)	67.0	66.8	67.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.8	61.8	62.0
		Unadjusted	
Labour Force (,000)	14,142	13,929	13,941
Employment (,000)	13,066	12,954	12,932
Unemployment (,000)	1,076	975	1,008
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.6	7.0	7.2
Participation Rate (%)	69.2	68.2	69.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	63.9	63.5	64.2

■

New Motor Vehicle Sales

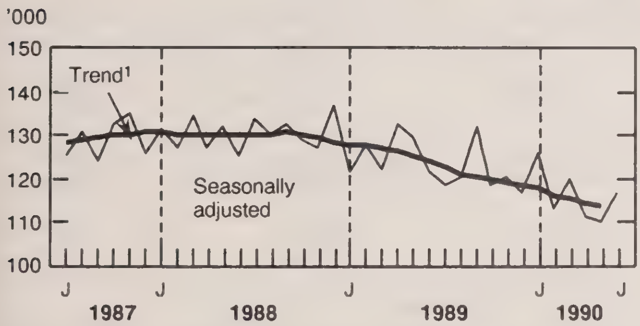
June 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 117,000 units in June 1990, a sharp 6.1% increase over the revised May 1990 level. In June, higher sales were posted for both passenger cars (8.4%) and trucks (1.5%).

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1987-1990



[1] The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

- The 6.1% gain in June followed two consecutive monthly declines. In spite of this sharp increase, new motor vehicle sales decreased 5.8% in the second quarter compared to a modest increase of 0.8% in the first quarter of 1990.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars increased 7.5% in June 1990, to 52,000 units, while sales of imported passenger cars rose by 10.2% to 28,000 units. The increases for both North American and imported passenger car sales followed two consecutive monthly declines.

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 137,000 units in June 1990, down 3.2% from the June 1989 level. Sales of trucks decreased by 8.9%, while passenger car sales recorded a modest decline of 0.4%.

- Unit sales of imported passenger cars increased 8.0% over the June 1989 level, as a gain in Japanese cars (12.4%) more than offset a sales decline in imports from "other countries" (-7.8%). North American passenger cars decreased by 4.3% from their year-earlier level.

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 28.6% in June 1990 from 25.4% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers, as their market share declined to 64.9% from 67.6% in June 1989.

- Provincial growth rates varied considerably with sizable declines recorded in Quebec and Newfoundland (-7.7%) and Ontario (-4.7%). Notable increases were registered in Nova Scotia (10.2%) and Saskatchewan (6.0%).

- For the first six months of 1990, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 8.9% from the same period last year to 738,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down by 13.0% to 328,000 units, while imported passenger car sales increased a modest 0.5% to 165,000 units. Sales of trucks totalled 245,000 units during this period, down 8.8% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The June 1990 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144), will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

June 1990

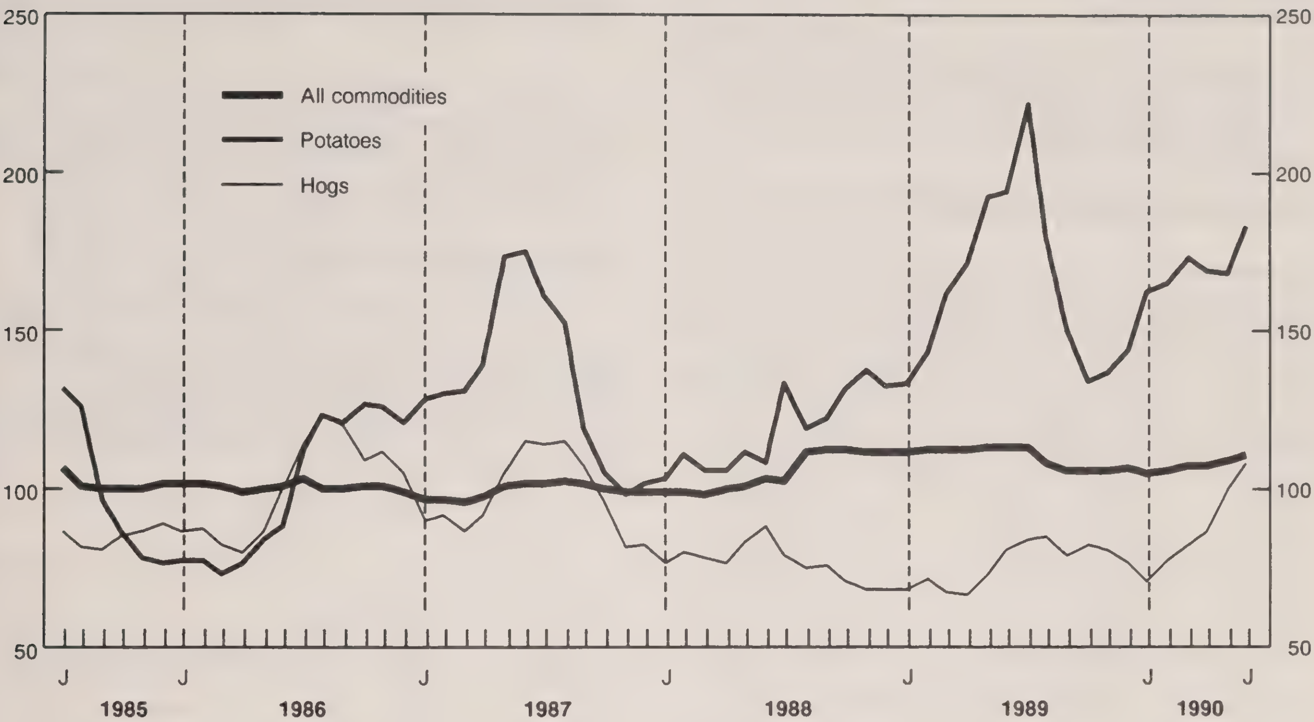
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	March 1990 r	April 1990 r	May 1990 r	June 1990 p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**119,445** **5.7**	**111,043** **-7.0**	**109,947** **-1.0**	**116,683** **6.1**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	52,086 4.4	48,552 -6.8	48,006 -1.1	51,602 7.5
Overseas	26,730 2.6	25,505 -4.6	25,442 -0.2	28,041 10.2
Total	**78,815** **3.8**	**74,057** **-6.0**	**73,448** **-0.8**	**79,642** **8.4**
Trucks, Vans and Buses:	**40,630** **9.7**	**36,986** **-9.0**	**36,498** **-1.3**	**37,041** **1.5**

	Unadjusted			
	June 1990	Change 1990/89	January-June 1990	Change 1990/89
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**136,793**	**-3.2**	**738,372**	**-8.9**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	60,734	-4.3	328,369	-13.0
Japan	26,786	12.4	131,657	4.1
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	6,102	-7.8	32,863	-11.8
Total	**93,622**	**-0.4**	**492,889**	**-8.9**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	36,107	-9.9	206,691	-11.1
Overseas	7,064	-3.6	38,792	5.7
Total	**43,171**	**-8.9**	**245,483**	**-8.8**

p Preliminary
r Revised

■

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

June 1990

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 109.9 in June, up 1.0% over the revised May level of 108.8. The crops index decreased 0.3%, while the livestock and animal products index rose 1.9%.

The overall index remained 2.2% below the year-earlier level of 112.4. Cereal and oilseed prices for the 1989-90 crop year (August 1 – July 31) have been much lower than the previous crop year, as 1989 North American grain production rebounded from the drought-reduced 1988 level.

The percentage changes in the index between May and June 1990 by province were as follows:

- Newfoundland 1.3%
- Prince Edward Island 1.6%
- Nova Scotia 2.4%
- New Brunswick 2.2%
- Quebec 1.7%
- Ontario 2.1%
- Manitoba 0.5%
- Saskatchewan 0.2%
- Alberta -0.3%
- British Columbia 1.2%
- **Canada 1.0%**

Crops

The crops index fell 0.3% in June to 114.1, as price increases for cereals were more than offset by decreases in the prices of oilseeds and potatoes. The index stood 13.1% below the year-earlier level of 131.3. Grain prices in 1988-89 were the highest in four years, as drought in North America reduced crop production.

- The cereals index increased 0.4% in June, to 111.3. This was the fourth consecutive monthly increase in cereals prices, however the index remained 19.1% below year-earlier levels.

- The oilseeds index fell 3.7% in June to 125.0, the first monthly decline since October 1989. Despite this drop, oilseeds prices remained 3.6% above year-earlier levels.

- The potatoes index decreased 0.1% in June, to 169.8. The index stood 12.3% below the year-earlier level, and 23.4% below the record level attained in July 1989.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index increased 1.9% in June to 107.3, as both cattle and hog prices increased. Poultry prices rose 0.8%, as did egg prices. The June increase in the livestock index was a continuation of the generally rising trend which has occurred throughout 1989 and the first half of 1990, mainly resulting from higher hog prices.

- The hog index rose 8.0%, to 107.4 in June. Hog prices in Canada have been increasing since February as a result of good consumer demand. The June index was at its highest level since August 1987.

- The cattle index increased 1.1% to a level of 108.5 in June. This was up 2.0% from the year-earlier level. The cattle index has been quite stable during the last 12 months, fluctuating between 106.4 and 108.5.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The June issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on August 22. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

June 1990

- Department stores sales including concessions totalled $1,165 million in June 1990, up 2.0% over the June 1989 level of $1,142 million. Adjusted for differences in trading days, department store sales increased 1.8% on a year-over-year basis. Concessions sales totalled $93.5 million, 8.0% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during June 1990 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from June 1989 in parentheses):

Department stores sales including concessions.

Province

• Newfoundland,	$16.3 million	(+22.4%)
• Prince Edward Island,	$7.6 million	(-1.3%)
• Nova Scotia,	$38.3 million	(+2.2%)
• New Brunswick,	$25.5 million	(-1.7%)
• Quebec,	$224.1 million	(+3.0%)
• Ontario,	$485.3 million	(+0.5%)
• Manitoba,	$49.6 million	(+6.0%)
• Saskatchewan,	$33.5 million	(+7.6%)
• Alberta,	$125.3 million	(+0.4%)
• British Columbia,	$159.3 million	(+3.5%)

Metropolitan Area

• Calgary,	$47.5 million	(+1.1%)
• Edmonton,	$54.3 million	(+1.1%)
• Halifax-Dartmouth,	$20.8 million	(+1.0%)
• Hamilton,	$34.1 million	(-3.5%)
• Montreal,	$121.2 million	(-0.4%)
• Ottawa-Hull,	$54.8 million	(+1.0%)
• Quebec City,	$31.8 million	(+2.0%)
• Toronto,	$188.6 million	(-2.3%)
• Vancouver,	$87.6 million	(-1.3%)
• Winnipeg,	$43.8 million	(+3.2%)

Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas are exaggerated due to the inclusion of some outlets previously classified to the general merchandise category.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in The Daily during the week of August 20, 1990.

Department stores sales excluding concessions.

Province

• Newfoundland,	$14.0 million	(+18.9%)
• Prince Edward Island,	$7.0 million	(-3.3%)
• Nova Scotia,	$35.2 million	(+1.9%)
• New Brunswick,	$23.3 million	(-2.1%)
• Quebec,	$209.4 million	(+2.2%)
• Ontario,	$444.3 million	(-0.3%)
• Manitoba,	$44.3 million	(+4.8%)
• Saskatchewan,	$30.3 million	(+6.2%)
• Alberta,	$115.6 million	(-0.3%)
• British Columbia,	$147.9 million	(+2.4%)

Metropolitan Area

• Calgary,	$43.3 million	(+1.3%)
• Edmonton,	$50.5 million	(-0.7%)
• Halifax-Dartmouth,	$19.4 million	(+0.3%)
• Hamilton,	$31.5 million	(-4.6%)
• Montreal,	$114.1 million	(-1.4%)
• Ottawa-Hull,	$51.6 million	(+0.3%)
• Quebec City,	$29.8 million	(+0.9%)
• Toronto,	$174.8 million	(-3.4%)
• Vancouver,	$82.1 million	(-1.8%)
• Winnipeg,	$39.7 million	(+3.0%)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (level 10-12).

The June 1990 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27), will be available the fourth week of August 1990.

For further information, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

January-April 1990

The estimates of receipts for restaurants, caterers and taverns for the period January-April 1990 are now available. The Canada totals are outlined in the table bellow.

Month	1989	1990	% Increase 89/90
		($'000,000)	
January	1,168.8	1,305.8	11.7
February	1,194.9	1,320.1	10.5
March	1,330.3	1,496.9	12.5
April	1,412.3	1,460.1p	3.4

Revised estimates for December 1989 along with final estimates for the period January-March 1990 are now **available on CANSIM: matrix 52.**

The April 1990 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. The January-March issues will follow two weeks later. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951- 3506). ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

June 1990

Milling:

The total amount of wheat milled in June 1990 was 194 614 tonnes, down 5.0% from the 205 540 tonnes milled in June 1989.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 14% to 141 465 tonnes in June 1990, from 163 992 tonnes in June 1989.

Crushing:

The Canola crushings for June 1990 amounted to 85 968 tonnes, down 32% from the 126 212 tonnes crushed in June 1989. The resulting oil production decreased 35% to 33 061 tonnes from 50 766 tonnes in June 1989. Meal production decreased 32%, to 49 002 tonnes from 71 997 tonnes in June 1989.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 41% to 92 889 tonnes in 1990, from 65 948 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 44% to 16 543 tonnes in June 1990 from 11 486 tonnes in June 1989. Meal production also increased, up 40% to 71 795 tonnes from 51 155 tonnes in June 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The June 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in September 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 4, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 4, 1990 totalled 175 432 tonnes, a decrease of 30.9% from the preceding week's total of 254 057 tonnes, and down 42.5% from the year-earlier level of 305 149 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 8 437 013 tonnes, a decrease of 10.9% from 9 474 296 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 21, 1990

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.3% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 6.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 6.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.1% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Floor Tile, Linoleum and Coated Fabrics Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the floor tile, linoleum and coated fabrics industry (SIC 3993) totalled $244.3 million, down 10.0% from $271.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6895.

The data for this industry will be released in the publication *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For further information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

June 1990

The situation report for June is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Railway Operations Statistics, April 1990.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60/US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales, Including Concessions, by Province and Metropolitan Area, August 1990.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 13 - 17

(Release dates are subject to change)

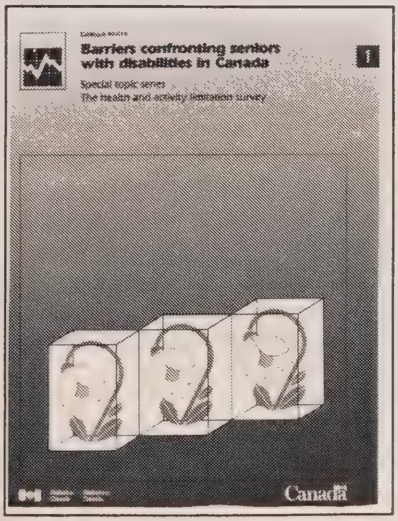
Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	June 1990
17	The Consumer Price Index	July 1990
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	June 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 13, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**



Barriers Confronting Seniors with Disabilities in Canada, Special Topic Report

The first of nine special topic reports on disability in Canada, *Barriers Confronting Seniors With Disabilities in Canada,* is now available.

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) was a post-censal survey of disabled persons residing in Canadian households and institutions. This report on disabled seniors aged 65 and older provides general information on disability, aids required and used, community services and supports, income, expenditures and lifestyle. Some of the highlights from this survey are:

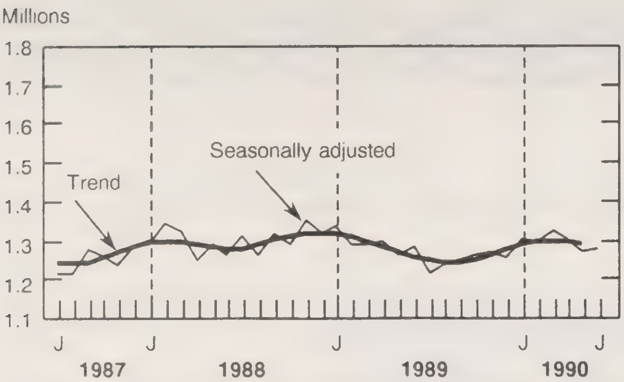
- Approximately 46% of the people aged 65 and older in Canada, a total of 1,221,995 individuals, have some form of disability.

- The median income for both disabled and non-disabled seniors in 1986 was between $5,000-$9,999. Seniors who are female and disabled have the lowest income.

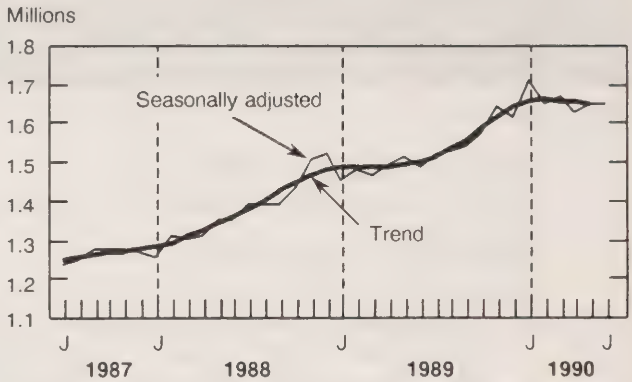
For further information, or to order the special topic report *Barriers Confronting Seniors With Disabilities in Canada* (82-615, Volume 1, $35), contact Janet Pantalone, Post-Censal Surveys Program at (613-951-0025) or contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASE

Trips of One or More Nights to Canada by Non-residents



Trips of One or More Nights Abroad by Canadian Residents



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

June 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates show that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada totalled 1,972,900 in June, slightly above (1.1%) the year-earlier level. The volume of overnight visits for the first six months of 1990 was up 1.9% over that for 1989, and a record level for the period.
- Overnight visits by residents of the United States increased by less than 1% over the June 1989 figure, while those by residents of other countries rose 3.2% to a new record level for the month.
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents reached the highest level for the month with 1,404,400 re-entries, 11.6% above a year ago. On a year-to-date basis, trips to the United States increased at a stronger rate (12.7%) than visits to other countries (5.5%).
- During the first six months of the year, same-day travel to the United States reached close to 24 million short trips, 18.1% higher than during the January to June 1989 period.

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted June volume of foreign overnight travellers to Canada increased marginally over the revised May level, but remained lower than the previous monthly figures reported this year. The moderate upward trend in foreign overnight travel to Canada, noted in the latter part of 1989, has disappeared in recent months.
- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents in June were just below the revised level of the previous month. The upward trend in foreign travel by Canadians has been brought to a halt since the beginning of 1990, and started to point towards a reversal with the latest monthly results.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The June 1990 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available by mid-August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Note to Users:

The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and change in international travel to and from Canada. The trend for the last month is not shown since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

June 1990

	June 1990p	% Change 1990/1989	January-June 1990p	% Change 1990/1989
	Unadjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,972,859	1.1	5,917,284	1.9
United States	1,601,160	0.6	4,738,435	1.5
Other Countries	371,699	3.2	1,178,849	3.8
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,404,366	11.6	9,161,567	11.3
United States	1,196,839	11.7	7,444,689	12.7
Other Countries	207,527	10.6	1,716,878	5.5
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	4,278,689	2.2	15,779,025	1.1
United States	3,882,219	2.3	14,497,646	1.0
Other Countries	396,470	1.5	1,281,379	2.3
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,045,530	15.9	33,095,866	16.2
United States	5,838,003	16.1	31,378,988	16.8
Other Countries	207,527	10.6	1,716,878	5.5

	1990			
	Junep	Mayr	April	March
	Seasonally Adjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,274,711	1,266,011	1,296,315	1,320,066
United States	1,021,537	1,018,090	1,041,212	1,063,742
Other Countries	253,174	247,921	255,103	256,324
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,649,815	1,650,476	1,626,567	1,667,484
United States	1,385,617	1,388,854	1,370,619	1,408,999
Other Countries	264,198	261,622	255,948	258,485
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	3,185,934	3,164,032	3,198,428	3,255,089
United States	2,909,928	2,895,155	2,924,745	2,975,913
Other Countries	276,006	268,877	273,683	279,176
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,974,074	5,951,835	5,664,938	5,864,213
United States	5,709,876	5,690,213	5,408,990	5,605,728
Other Countries	264,198	261,622	255,948	258,485

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same day entries by land only, via the United States*

2 *Includes same day travel.*

p *Preliminary*

r *Revised.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oils and Fats

June 1990

Production of all types of deodorized oils by Canadian manufacturers in June 1990 totalled 48 893 tonnes, a decrease of 11.1% from the 54 994 tonnes produced in May 1990. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 302 802 tonnes, an increase of 3.6% over the corresponding 1989 figure of 292 149 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 727 tonnes in June 1990, down from the 10 096 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 56 354 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 58 739^{r} tonnes in 1989.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 436 tonnes in June 1990 over 6 078 tonnes in May 1990. The cumulative sales to date in 1990 were 36 371 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 38 259^{r} tonnes in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The June 1990 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms

June 1990

Steel, primary forms, production for June 1990 totalled 1 267 963 tonnes, an increase of 3.7% over the 1 222 933 tonnes produced the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 7 306 940 tonnes, down 8.3% from 7 972 596 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The June 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**, June 1990.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

✓ **Barriers Confronting Seniors with Disabilities in Canada**, Special Topic Series, August 1990.
Catalogue number 82-615
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

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The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 14, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

Postcensal Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1990

Canada's population reached an estimated 26,584,000 persons at June 1, 1990.

The postcensal estimates of total population for Canada, provinces and territories for June 1, 1990, as well as final estimates for 1988 and updated estimates for 1989 are now available and appear in the following table.

Annual figures for components of population growth are equally **available on CANSIM:** matrices, total population **60**, births **6507**, deaths **6508**, immigrants **6509**, emigrants **6510**, net interprovincial migrants **6511**, interprovincial migrants (Family Allowance) **6514**.

These estimates will appear in the following publication in the near future, *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1990* (91-210, $29).

For further information, contact the nearest Regional Reference Centre, or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

	1988(PD)	1989(PR)	1990(PP)
		(thousands)	
Canada	**25,909.2**	**26,223.2**	**26,584.0**
Newfoundland	568.8	571.0	573.0
Prince Edward Island	128.5	130.0	130.4
Nova Scotia	881.9	885.9	891.6
New Brunswick	714.3	718.6	723.9
Quebec	6,640.8	6,692.1	6,762.2
Ontario	9,431.1	9,578.7	9,731.2
Manitoba	1,084.1	1,084.8	1,089.9
Saskatchewan	1,013.5	1,007.3	1,000.3
Alberta	2,388.7	2,423.0	2,469.8
British Columbia	2,980.2	3,053.3	3,131.7
Yukon	25.2	25.3	26.0
Northwest Territories	52.2	53.3	54.0

(PD): Final postcensal estimates.
(PR): Updated postcensal estimates.
(PP): Preliminary postcensal estimates.

***Note**: Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Sales per Selling Area of Independent Retailers

1989

Sales per selling area of independent retailers is one of a number of products produced as a joint undertaking of Statistics Canada, the Department of Industry, Science and Technology Canada and all provincial and territorial departments responsible for small business.

The report has been designed to inform existing and potential independent retailers about space utilization in their industry in relation to others. Knowledge of space utilization is a critical element in projecting sales, determining staff levels and inventory planning, which in turn are keys to the building of an effective business plan.

The report provides information on 34 kinds of independent retail businesses by province and territories, for all five Canadian regions and for four selected metropolitan areas. The 1989 edition provides, for the first time, separate statistical information on single independently operated franchises in Canada.

This report is available through the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres for $50.

For further information, contact Michel Cormier (613-951-3746), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, June 1990.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Footwear Statistics, June 1990.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries; US$7.00/US$70.00).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, June 1990.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Railway Carloadings, June 1990.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 15, 1990 · For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Health Reports
Vol. 2, No. 1, 1990

Ischemic heart disease is the leading cause of death and of hospitalization in Canada. As a treatment, coronary artery bypass surgery is becoming increasingly more frequent. *Health Reports* reviews the utilization patterns for this treatment in 12 census metropolitan areas from 1981-82 to 1986-87 and discusses alternative procedures for the removal of coronary artery obstruction.

This third issue of *Health Reports* also contains information on divorce, marriages, births, mental disorders, lung cancer, the institutionalized disabled and quarterly hospital statistics.

Health Reports, Vol. 2, No. 1, the quarterly publication from the Canadian Centre for Health Information, is now available (82-003, $26/$104). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1758), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

MAJOR RELEASES

Health Reports
Vol. 2, No. 1, 1990

Highlights

Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery
(1981-82 – 1986-87)

- In Canada, 10,865 coronary artery bypass surgeries were performed in 1986-87, a 39% increase over 1981-82.

- Procedure rates increased consistently among the 65-74 and 75 and over age groups, remained stable in the 55-64 age group, and decreased in the 35-54 age group.

Lung Cancer and Smoking Prevalence in Canada

- Evidence that cigarette smoking greatly increases the risk of lung cancer is overwhelming. Today's lung cancer mortality rates depend strongly on smoking habits of different generations in their recent and distant past.

- For Canadian men, lung cancer deaths have reached a plateau in recent years, and with declines in smoking prevalence over the last 20 years, rates are expected to begin to fall soon.

- For women, rates are rising steeply, nearly doubling in each of the last two decades. Smoking prevalence increased in women up to the early 1970s and has declined only slowly since. In the short run, further increases in lung cancer death rates for women are thus inevitable. By the end of this century, rates will likely reach a plateau at a level more than 10 times above that recorded 50 years ago.

Mental Health Statistics
(1971 – 1985-86)

- In 1985-86, general and psychiatric hospitals reported 178,305 discharges for mental disorders, accounting for 11.2 million days of care. Discharges from general hospitals increased 19.3% between 1971 and 1985-86, while for psychiatric hospitals, discharges decreased 26.1%. The change indicates a gradual shift to general hospitals from psychiatric hospitals for treatment of mental disorders.

- In general hospitals, mental disorders are one of the leading causes of hospitalization. In 1985-86, they accounted for the second highest total of hospital days.

- Discharge rates for the elderly have increased considerably. This is evidence that mental disorders are now more frequently recognized in the elderly, and as a result the elderly are more often considered for active psychiatric treatment in hospitals.

Divorces in Canada
(1988)

- In 1988, a total of 79,872 divorces were granted in Canada. This was a 12.2% decrease from the 1987 total of 90,985, the highest ever in Canada.

- The average duration of marriages ending in divorce was 12.5 years.

- Among divorces granted in 1988 under the 1985 divorce law, separation for not less than one year was cited as grounds in almost nine out of 10 cases.

Health Reports, Vol. 2, No. 1, the quarterly publication from the Canadian Centre for Health Information, is now available (82-003, $26/$104). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1758), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Sales of Natural Gas

June 1990 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during June 1990 totalled 2 991.6 million cubic metres, a 5.7% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in June 1990 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from June 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 456.3 million cubic metres (+10.0%); commercial sales, 366.8 million cubic metres (+6.1%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 168.5 million cubic metres (-10.1%).

Year-to-date figures for the first six months of 1990 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 30 438.0 million cubic metres, a 5.0% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1989.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 8 237.2 million cubic metres (-4.5%); commercial sales, 6 752.8 million cubic metres (-5.0%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 15 448.1 million cubic metres (-5.3%).

Order the June 1990 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127), available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
June 1990

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	thousands of cubic metres				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	30 379	64 211	260 412	4 524	359 526
Ontario	219 775	127 710	576 189	108 692	1 032 366
Manitoba	22 586	11 374	21 480	875	56 315
Saskatchewan	30 406	18 753	4 649	98 322	152 130
Alberta	86 080	81 198	859 934	–	1 027 212
British Columbia	67 081	63 560	134 472	98 906	364 019
June 1990 – Canada	**456 307**	**366 806**	**1 857 136**	**311 319**	**2 991 568**
June 1989 – Canada	414 688	345 590	2 059 525	352 846	3 172 649
% change	10.0	6.1	-10.1		-5.7
Year-to-date – Canada 1990	**8 237 179**	**6 752 787**	**13 314 066**	**2 134 012**	**30 438 044**
Year-to-date – Canada 1989	8 625 948	7 110 631	14 193 358	2 120 154	32 050 091
% change	-4.5	-5.0	-5.3		-5.0

***Note**: Revised figures will be available in the Gas Utilities publication (55-002 $12.70/$127) as well as on CANSIM.*
– Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport

May 1990

Highlights

- In May, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 7.1% from the same period last year to 13 360 523 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 70 165 780 m^3, are down 1.4% from 1989.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 3.9% compared to May 1989 while pipeline imports declined 38.5% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1990 are now down 5.5% from 1989 levels, while imports are up by 19.2%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month declined 13.2% from 1989 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 4.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The May 1990 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

May 1990

- Preliminary operational data on scheduled services reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International for the first five months of 1990 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 8%, while international passenger-kilometres increased by 9% over the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- The 60 Transport Canada towered airports reported 416,522 total movements during January 1990, up 5% over January 1989.

- The number of passengers travelling on domestic scheduled services totalled 3,161,080 during the fourth quarter of 1989, down 2% compared to the fourth quarter of 1988. On an annual basis, domestic scheduled passengers have recorded a decrease of 4% in 1989 compared to 1988.

- Preliminary data reported by the three major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair – indicate that 62% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first three quarters of 1989, down from 64% for the corresponding period in 1988. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 68% of total volume in 1989, a decrease of about one percentage point compared to the same period a year earlier.

The *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin*, Vol. 22, No. 8 (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

June 1990

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from June 1989, except in the case of wheat, durum and rye where marketings increased significantly. Deliveries for June 1989 and June 1990 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1989	1990
• Wheat (excluding durum)	984.9	1779.4
• Durum wheat	170.4	273.4
• **Total wheat**	**1155.3**	**2052.8**
• Oats	88.3	81.3
• Barley	886.3	498.9
• Rye	18.0	46.1
• Flaxseed	23.6	11.1
• Canola	239.0	148.8
• **Total**	**2410.5**	**2839.0**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The June 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

The Dairy Review

June 1990

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 9 558 tonnes in June, a 3.4% increase over a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 10 549 tonnes, an increase of 6.7% over June 1989.

An estimated 673 040 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in May 1990, a decrease of 1.0% from May 1989. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first five months of 1990 to 3 085 009 kilolitres, a decrease of 1.7% from the January-May 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The June 1990 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on September 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Production of Eggs

June 1990

Canadian egg production in June 1990 was 39.0 million dozen, a 1.3% decrease from June 1989. The average number of layers decreased 2.4% between June 1989 and 1990, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,186 from 2,162.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

May 1990

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,559.1 million for May 1990, an increase of 4.6% over the $1,490.7 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The May 1990 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications"

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506).

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

System of National Accounts – Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1984-1986.
Catalogue number 15-203
(Canada: $35.00; United States: $42.00; Other Countries: $49.00).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, May 1990.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138.00; United States: US$16.60/US$166.00; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193.00).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, April 1990.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Oils and Fats, June 1990.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, June 1990.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, 1989 – IV.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127.00; United States: US$38.00/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), May 1990.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00)

Touriscope – International Travel – Advance Information, June 1990.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Health Reports, Vol. 2, No. 1, 1990.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $26.00/$104.00; United States: US$31.25/US$125.00; Other Countries: US$36.50/US$146.00).

Science Statistics, Vol. 14, No. 6, **Total Spending on Research and Development in Canada**, 1990.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 16, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Short-term Debt of Local Governments

June 1990

At June 30, 1990, the estimates on the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled $499 million, down $124 million (20%) from March 1990, but up $249 million over June 30, 1989. Revised estimates for previous quarters are also available.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For further information, or for general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products and services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

June 1990

Rolled steel shipments for June 1990 totalled 1 225 811 tonnes, an increase of 0.6% over the preceding month's total of 1 218 686 tonnes, but a decrease of 4.1% from the year-earlier level of 1 277 589 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 6 447 546 tonnes, a decrease of 8.2% compared to 7 026 202 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The June 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 11, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 11, 1990 totalled 165 257 tonnes, a decrease of 5.8% from the preceding week's total of 175 432 tonnes and down 41.9% from the year-earlier level of 284 207 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 8 622 444 tonnes, a decrease of 11.4% from 9 736 519 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

August 1, 1990

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at August 1st, 1990 and revised figures for July 1st, 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, June 1990.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56.00; United States: US$6.70/US$67.00; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78.00).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, January-March 1989.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97.00; United States: US$29.00/US$116.00; Other Countries: US$34.00/US$136.00).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, August 1990.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).

The Consumer Price Index, July 1990.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).
Available Friday, August 17 at 7 a.m..

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), June 1990.
Cataloguie number 65-001P
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).
Available Friday, August 17 at 8:30 a.m..

Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment, 1988-1989.
Catalogue number 81-210
(Canada: $26.00; United States: US$31.00; Other Countries: US$36.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 17, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

July 1990

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.5% between June and July reaching a level of 119.8 (1986 = 100). This was up slightly from the 0.4% increase reported for June. Six of the seven major component indexes posted advances ranging from 0.1% to 1.4%. A dominant proportion of the increase in the CPI resulted from the 1.4% advance in the Transportation index and a 0.7% increase in the Food index also made an important contribution. A fall of 0.1% in the Clothing index dampened the overall rise to a moderate extent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.4%, the same rate as that reported for the month of June.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between July 1989 and July 1990, was 4.2%, down slightly from the rise of 4.3% observed in June. This marked the fifth consecutive month in which the CPI registered declining rates of increase from the 5.5% posted in January and February of this year. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (April to July) was 4.5%, up from the increase of 2.7% registered for the two previous three-month periods ending in May and June.

Food

The Food index rose by 0.7% in July, down from the 1.4% increase for June. The index for Food Purchased from Stores rose by 0.6%, while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants advanced by 0.8%.

Much of the rise in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was associated with an increase of 6.6% in the Fresh Fruit index. Seasonally lower supplies of apples, bananas and citrus fruits accounted for the rise in the Fresh Fruit index. Higher prices were also observed for chicken, cured meat and ready cooked meat products. The price of chicken rose as extensive promotions featured the month before were terminated. The higher prices of cured and ready cooked meat products reflected the surge in the wholesale prices of pork witnessed in recent months. A small proportion of the overall upward pressure on food prices was offset by declines in the prices of beef, pork and fresh vegetables.

Over the 12-month period, July 1989 to July 1990, the Food index rose by 3.9%, compared to the increase of 4.1% reported for June. The latest change resulted from increases of 3.7% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 4.8% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 0.4% in July, up slightly from the month before. The dominant factor in the latest rise was the 1.4% increase in the Transportation index. A considerably smaller proportion of the overall rise was due to a 0.2% increase in the Housing index. A moderate dampening effect resulted from a fall of 0.1% in the Clothing index.

The advance of 1.4% in the Transportation index was largely identified with a 14.0% increase in air fares followed by a 3.9% rise in automobile insurance premiums. The increase in air fares was largely due to seasonal increases on non-domestic flights. Premiums on automobile insurance rose primarily in Ontario. Price increases were also noted for new cars (reduction in manufacturers' rebates on some models), gasoline and tires. In addition, higher charges relating to the repair of automobiles were observed. Moderate fare increases were also noted for travel by local bus and taxi as well as for travel by bus between cities.

The Housing index edged up by 0.2% as several large offsetting price movements were reported. Much of the upward pressure resulted from a 6.1% rise in the Traveller Accommodation index reflecting the summer peak for hotel and motel rates. Other price increases were observed for rent, electricity, pet food and repair services for household furnishings and equipment. A fall in natural gas rates in some Ontario and Alberta cities, a drop in the prices of household textiles and no change in the Owned Accommodation index exerted a notable dampening effect. The impact of a 1.2% rise in the mortgage interest cost index was almost completely nullified by a fall of 1.7% in the prices of new homes most evident in Toronto and adjacent cities as well as in Vancouver. In addition, a rise in homeowners' maintenance and repair charges was offset by a fall in homeowners' insurance premiums.

Increases of 0.3% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index, 0.2% in the Health and Personal Care index and 0.1% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index each contributed marginally to the latest rise in the All-items excluding Food index. The first index rose due to higher admission charges to football games and price increases for recreational and home entertainment equipment. The Health and Personal Care index reflected higher prices for prescribed medicines (caused by increases in dispensing fees), increased eye care charges and a rise in the prices of selected personal care supplies. The advance in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index resulted from the lagged effect of tax increases on cigarettes and increased prices for wines in Quebec and liquor in Manitoba.

The fall of 0.1% in the Clothing index exerted a moderate dampening effect. Declines of 0.6% in the indexes for Men's Wear, 0.3% for Boys' Wear and 0.9% for Girls' Wear were almost offset by an increase of 0.2% in the Women's Wear index. The overall price decline was largely associated with end of season sales on summer clothing.

Over the 12-month period, July 1989 to July 1990, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 4.2% compared to the increase of 4.4% registered in June.

Goods and Services

The Goods index edged up by 0.3% in July following a 0.6% increase observed in June. By contrast the Services index advanced by 0.8% in July compared to a rise of 0.2% posted for June. Between July 1989 and July 1990, the Goods index increased by a slower 3.2% compared to the 3.4% advance noted in June. The Services index advanced by 5.3%, down slightly from the 5.4% reported for June.

City Highlights

Between June and July, increases in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from 0.3% in Charlottetown/Summerside and Vancouver to 0.9% in Edmonton. In Charlottetown/Summerside, changes in five of the seven major component indexes were below the national average, and in Vancouver movements in six of the seven major components were less than average. In Edmonton, greater than average increases were recorded for the Food, Housing, Health and Personal Care and Recreation, Reading and Education indexes.

Between July 1989 and July 1990, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 3.2% for Saint John to 5.4% in Calgary.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada

(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change July 1990 from	
	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	June 1990	July 1989
All-items	**119.8**	**119.2**	**115.0**	**0.5**	**4.2**
Food	117.2	116.4	112.8	0.7	3.9
All-items excluding food	120.4	119.9	115.5	0.4	4.2
Housing	119.4	119.2	114.7	0.2	4.1
Clothing	117.3	117.4	114.2	-0.1	2.7
Transportation	117.4	115.8	113.0	1.4	3.9
Health and personal care	120.5	120.3	114.5	0.2	5.2
Recreation, reading and education	120.8	120.4	116.3	0.3	3.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	137.2	137.0	128.1	0.1	7.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	83.5	83.9	87.0		
All-items Consumer Prices Index converted to 1981 = 100	158.6				

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.7%, with most of the upward impact originating in the Housing, Transportation and Food components. Higher electricity charges caused the Housing index to rise, while advances in air fares and vehicle insurance premiums caused the Transportation index to increase. The Food index was up largely as a result of higher prices for fresh fruit, cured and prepared meat products, and pork. Charges for recreational equipment advanced, while prices for women's wear declined. Between July 1989 and July 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index rose by 0.3%. Advances in the Food and Transportation indexes were the main contributing factors. Within Food, most of the upward impact resulted from higher prices for restaurant meals and fresh fruit. Price increases were also noted for cured and prepared meat products, chicken, bakery products and fresh vegetables. Higher air fares and increased prices for gasoline were the main causes of the rise in the Transportation index. Vehicle maintenance and repair charges advanced as well. Higher prices for reading materials were also noted. In the Housing index, increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation were observed, but these were largely offset by lower charges for electricity and decreased expenses relating to household operation. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Halifax

Advances in the Housing, Food, and Transportation components explained most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, increased charges for owned and traveller accommodation were observed. The Food index was up largely as a result of higher prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meat products, and restaurant meals, while the rise in Transportation mainly reflected higher air fares. Charges for clothing advanced as well. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Saint John

Higher food prices, most notably for fresh produce, restaurant meals, cured and prepared meats, chicken and bakery products, explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Higher Transportation charges, particularly for air travel, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs, also exerted a considerable upward influence. Advances in traveller and owned accommodation costs were noted as well. Prices for clothing were up, while charges for personal care supplies declined. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.2%.

Quebec

A rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, chicken, restaurant meals and beef, accounted for a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for owned and traveller accommodation also exerted a considerable upward influence. The Transportation index advanced, as increased air fares and higher prices for new cars and gasoline were noted. Higher prices for wine purchased from stores were observed as well. Prices for men's wear declined. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

Montreal

Higher prices for fresh produce, restaurant meals and chicken, combined with increased charges for traveller and owned accommodation explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Higher air fares and increased prices for new cars and gasoline also had a notable upward impact. Prices for wine purchased from stores advanced as well. Prices for men's wear and household textiles declined, exerting a notable downward impact. Between July 1989 and July 1990, the All-items index advanced 3.3%.

Ottawa

Higher transportation charges, most notably for air fares, vehicle insurance premiums, gasoline prices, and vehicle maintenance and repair costs, were among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Increased shelter charges for owned, traveller and rented accommodation had a considerable upward impact, as did higher prices for restaurant meals and fresh fruit. Charges for recreational equipment advanced as well. Between July 1989 and July 1990, the All-items index rose 4.3%.

Toronto

A rise in the Transportation index, reflecting advances in vehicle insurance premiums, air fares, gasoline prices and vehicle maintenance and repair costs, accounted for a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for fresh fruit and restaurant meals also had a notable upward impact. Prices for men's and women's wear were up as well. The Housing index declined, as lower prices for new houses more than offset a rise in charges for rented and traveller accommodation. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index rose 0.6%. Higher transportation charges were among the main contributing factors, as advances in air fares, vehicle insurance premiums, vehicle maintenance and repair costs and local bus fares were observed. Higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, and restaurant meals were reported, as were increased charges for recreational equipment. Prices of clothing and personal care supplies were up as well, as were increased charges for traveller accommodation. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

Winnipeg

A sharp rise in the Food index explained much of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. The Food index reflected higher prices for fresh produce, beef, prepared meat products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. A rise in the Housing index also had a notable upward impact, as increased charges for owned and traveller accommodation were observed. Advances in clothing prices and higher charges for recreational equipment were noted as well. The Transportation index fell slightly, as lower prices for gasoline more than offset higher air fares and increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.8%.

Regina

Higher transportation costs, notably for air travel, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs, and increased charges for traveller and owned accommodation explained a large part of the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. The Food index also advanced, as higher prices for fresh produce, beef, prepared meats and chicken were observed. Recreational expenses and charges for personal care supplies were up as well. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

Saskatoon

A rise in the Transportation index accounted for a large proportion of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Within Transportation, advances were observed in air fares, gasoline prices and vehicle maintenance and repair costs. Increased charges for traveller accommodation and higher overall food prices (particularly for restaurant meals, beef and chicken) also had a notable upward impact. Between July 1989 and July 1990, the All-items index rose 3.7%.

Edmonton

A rise in the Housing index, reflecting increased charges for traveller accommodation, owned accommodation and rented accommodation, as well as higher prices for basic telephone services, was one of the main contributing factors in the 0.9% rise in the All-items index. Increased air fares and higher overall food prices (most notably for beef, cereal and bakery products, soft drinks and fresh fruit) also had a considerable upward influence. Higher charges for recreational equipment and increased prices for reading materials were observed as well. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Calgary

The All-items index rose 0.5%, with most of the upward impact originating in the Housing, Food and Transportation components. Within Housing, increased charges for traveller and owned accommodation were observed. Price increases for cereal and bakery products and fresh produce explained the rise in the Food index, while the rise in Transportation was mainly due to higher air fares. Charges for recreational equipment advanced, as did prices for personal care supplies. Between July 1989 and July 1990, the All-items index rose 5.4%.

Vancouver

Higher transportation charges and increased food prices explained most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Transportation index was largely due to higher air fares, and, to a lesser extent, to higher prices for gasoline. The Food index was up as a result of higher prices for restaurant meals, fresh fruit, fish, milk, cereal and bakery products, and eggs. Advances in recreational expenses were noted as well. The Housing index rose marginally, as increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation were virtually offset by a decline in owned accommodation charges (largely due to lower prices for new houses). Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Victoria

Advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes accounted for most of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Transportation, increased air fares were the main contributor, although higher prices for gasoline and increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs were also noted. The Housing index advanced largely due to higher shelter charges, particularly for traveller accommodation. Advances in recreational expenses and increased charges relating to eye care were observed as well. Prices for men's and women's wear declined, exerting a notable dampening effect. Since July 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the July 1990 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93.00).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
July 1990 index	113.9	112.9	111.8	115.2	111.9	115.9	119.4	121.7
% change from June 1990	0.7	0.7	1.1	-0.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.0
% change from July 1989	3.5	1.8	4.9	3.9	3.1	4.0	3.6	2.8
Charlottetown/Summerside								
July 1990 index	117.2	119.3	112.4	110.3	111.5	123.8	120.8	148.8
% change from June 1990	0.3	1.2	0.0	-2.5	1.1	-0.2	0.3	0.0
% change from July 1989	4.3	4.6	4.2	-1.7	3.0	8.2	3.6	11.2
Halifax								
July 1990 index	118.5	123.5	113.3	114.5	113.6	118.7	120.1	148.3
% change from June 1990	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0
% change from July 1989	4.2	2.7	3.6	4.4	3.8	2.6	4.3	11.2
Saint John								
July 1990 index	116.7	119.1	113.2	114.5	111.3	118.7	117.7	146.3
% change from June 1990	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.0
% change from July 1989	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.7	1.7	3.8	2.5	6.2
Quebec								
July 1990 index	116.7	115.6	117.1	115.3	110.8	120.8	115.4	133.6
% change from June 1990	0.6	1.9	0.4	-0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4
% change from July 1989	3.7	3.1	4.6	1.9	2.0	5.0	1.9	10.6
Montreal								
July 1990 index	118.2	118.0	119.2	115.3	112.6	119.9	118.1	132.9
% change from June 1990	0.4	0.9	0.4	-0.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4
% change from July 1989	3.3	2.3	3.7	1.9	2.3	4.7	3.1	9.9
Ottawa								
July 1990 index	119.3	115.5	118.1	118.9	117.7	126.7	121.3	135.9
% change from June 1990	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	-0.1	0.7	0.0
% change from July 1989	4.3	5.0	4.7	3.1	2.8	5.8	3.4	5.8
Toronto								
July 1990 index	124.0	119.5	126.3	120.9	121.0	124.6	123.9	135.4
% change from June 1990	0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.7	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
% change from July 1989	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.3	5.4	7.0	4.7	5.3

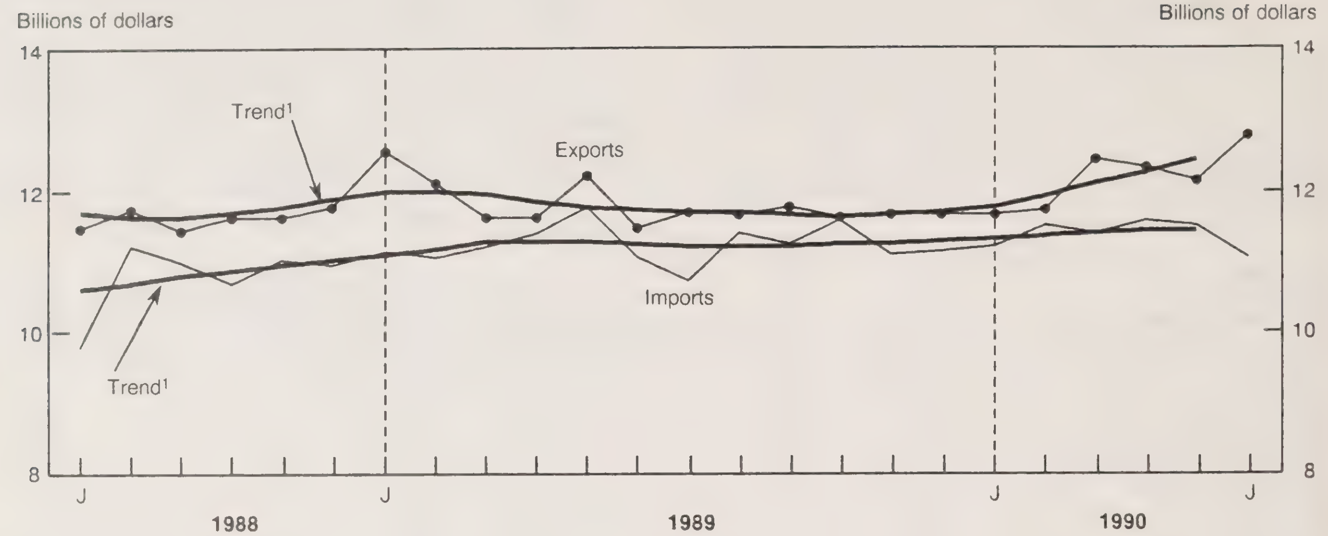
Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

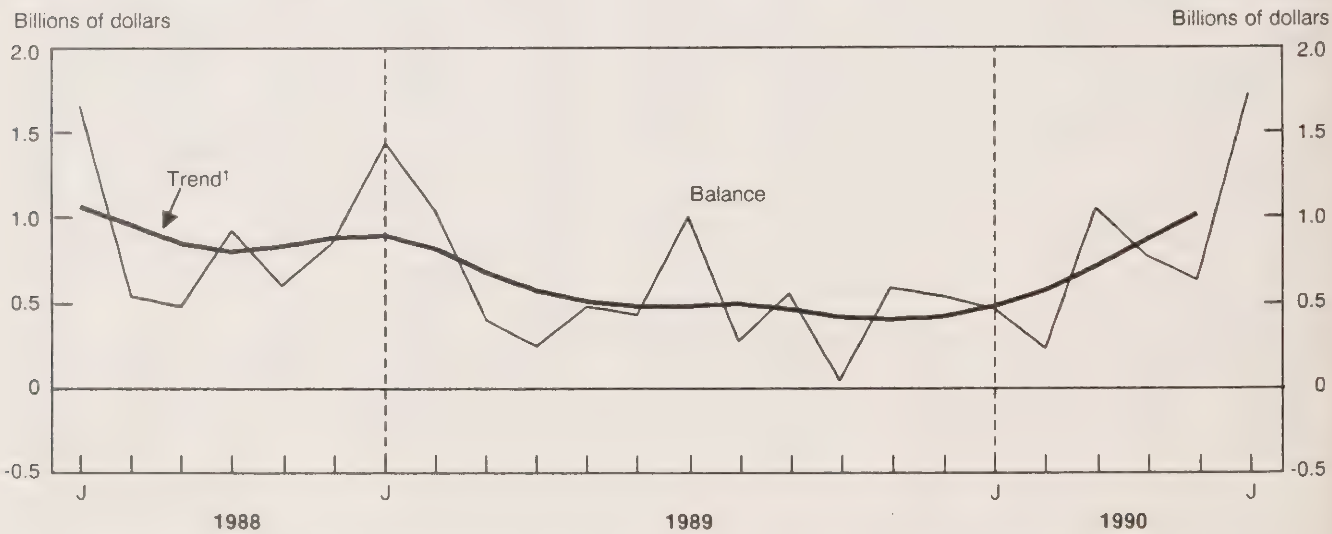
	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Thunder Bay								
July 1990 index	118.2	114.8	114.6	118.6	119.7	117.9	122.2	138.7
% change from June 1990	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.0
% change from July 1989	3.7	4.4	3.2	2.6	3.3	5.5	3.6	6.1
Winnipeg								
July 1990 index	119.1	119.6	115.4	119.0	117.8	121.1	122.3	139.6
% change from June 1990	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
% change from July 1989	3.8	6.3	3.2	2.5	3.5	3.7	4.6	3.6
Regina								
July 1990 index	119.9	120.8	112.9	116.9	126.4	131.7	119.8	136.8
% change from June 1990	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.0
% change from July 1989	3.7	4.4	2.5	2.7	6.5	3.4	2.4	3.2
Saskatoon								
July 1990 index	119.4	119.5	114.9	116.3	119.1	143.3	119.3	132.1
% change from June 1990	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.5	-0.3	0.0	0.0
% change from July 1989	3.7	4.7	3.0	2.6	5.4	3.3	2.6	4.5
Edmonton								
July 1990 index	118.4	115.0	115.3	115.5	117.5	118.9	121.0	147.3
% change from June 1990	0.9	1.2	0.9	-0.2	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.0
% change from July 1989	4.8	3.9	6.3	2.0	3.4	4.8	3.6	7.1
Calgary								
July 1990 index	118.0	113.8	115.2	117.0	115.0	117.9	120.4	148.1
% change from June 1990	0.5	0.9	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0
% change from July 1989	5.4	5.6	6.3	2.7	4.4	4.0	4.5	6.9
Vancouver								
July 1990 index	117.8	116.1	116.1	111.8	121.3	113.1	118.6	132.6
% change from June 1990	0.3	0.5	0.1	-1.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
% change from July 1989	5.3	8.0	5.1	1.8	5.1	3.6	4.6	6.5
Victoria								
July 1990 index	117.5	116.7	114.2	111.9	120.5	115.8	121.6	133.6
% change from June 1990	0.4	0.0	0.6	-1.7	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.0
% change from July 1989	5.2	5.9	5.5	2.0	4.7	6.0	4.0	7.1

[1] *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $18.00/$72.00).*

Merchandise Trade
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade

June 1990

Preliminary figures show Canadian merchandise exports reached a new high in June, a total of $12.8 billion. This is an increase of 5.3% or $639 million over the revised export figures for May, which were down $181 million from April. Overall, exports for the first half of 1990 show an increase of 2.1% over the first half of 1989 and 4.3% over the second half of 1989.

Imports dropped sharply in June, plunging $456 million or 4.0% to total $11.0 billion, the lowest level since July of last year. Imports in May were sluggish (-$50 million), a reversal from the close to $200 million gain in April. For the first half of 1990, imports totalled $68.1 billion, an increase of $1.1 billion or 1.6% over the second half of 1989.

The contrary movements of merchandise imports and exports in June pushed Canada's trade balance to $1.7 billion, $1.1 billion higher than in May. The trade balance with the United States for June was nearly three times higher than the figure posted for May, climbing from $833 million to $2.2 billion. Conversely, deficits were posted with Canada's other principal trading areas, notably a $130 million deficit with the E.E.C.

Note to Users:

Revisions to U.S. imports from Canada data, published in July of this year, have necessitated a revision to exports data for 1989.

These revisions impact on the commodity distribution and on the export totals (-$623 million or 0.4% of total exports for 1989).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620 to 3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887 to 3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the June 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of September, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period ending July 31, 1990

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.3% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 0.2% over the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also increased 2.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.0% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Tobacco Products

July 1990

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 1.69 billion cigarettes in July 1990, a 38.5% increase over the 1.22 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1989.

Production for January to July 1990 totalled 26.30 billion cigarettes, down 7.3% from 28.36^{r} billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1989.

Domestic sales in July 1990 totalled 4.12 billion cigarettes, an increase of 5.6% over the 3.90 billion cigarettes sold in July 1989.

Year-to-date sales for 1990 totalled 25.78 billion cigarettes, down 5.5% from the 1989 cumulative amount of 27.27^{r} billion cigarettes. ■

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the July 1990 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50), now available.

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

June 1990

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,113.9 million in June 1990, up 4.6% over June 1989.

Operating expenses were $797.2 million, an increase of 1.5% over June 1989. Net operating revenue was $316.7 million, an increase of 13.0% over June 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The June 1990 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of August 27th. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

June 1990

Canadian firms produced 173 869 cubic metres of construction type plywood during June 1990, a decrease of 6.6% from the 186 117 cubic metres produced during June 1989.

January to June 1990 production totalled 1 090 371 cubic metres, an increase of 0.4% over the 1 085 778 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The June 1990 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$55) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Export and Import Price Indexes

June 1990

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to June 1990 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to June 1990 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685.

The June 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)*, (65-001, $18.20/ $182) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production

August 1990

The most recent updates to production and value of fruits and vegetables in Canada are now available. Also available are 1989 tobacco data, and 1990 vegetable areas contracted by processors.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5610, 5614-5620, 5623-5624, 5627.

For further information, order the August issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (catalogue 22-003, $18/72), available in late August.

For further information, contact L. Brazeau (613-951-3873), Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

June 1990

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for June 1990 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables* (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Asparagus

1990

Data on pack of processed asparagus for 1990 are now available.

The publication *Fruit and Vegetable Preservation* (32-023, Vol.18, No.15, $7.80/$127) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 20 - 24

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
20	Wholesale Trade	June 1990
21	Retail Trade	June 1990
22	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 5 – Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31	
23	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1990
23	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 1990
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1990
23	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1990
24	Security Transactions with Non-residents	June 1990
24	International Travel Account	Second Quarter 1990

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 20, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

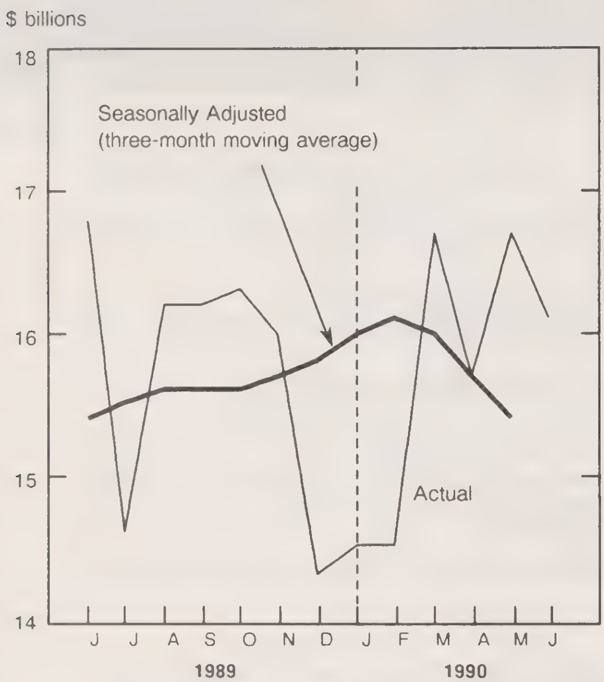
MAJOR RELEASE

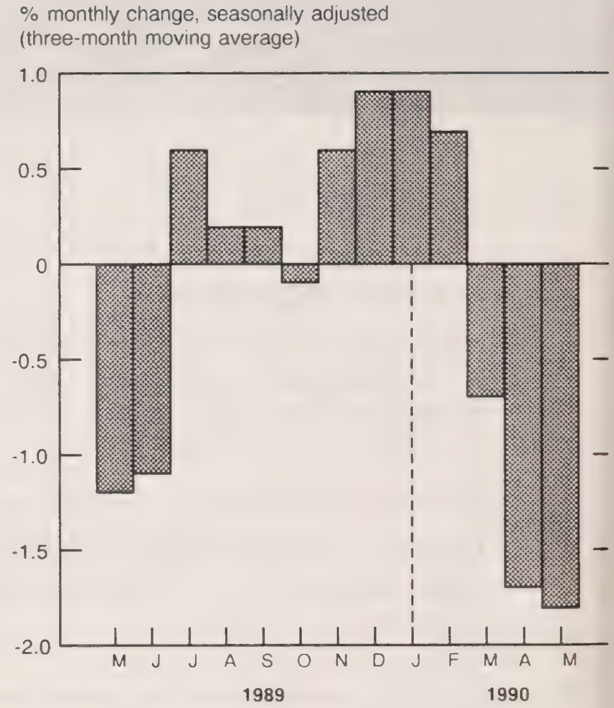
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Wholesale Merchants' Sales





Wholesale Trade

June 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted Sales – June 1990

- In June, wholesale merchants' sales were $16.1 billion, a decrease of 4.1% from the same month a year earlier. However, wholesale merchants' sales decreased 2.1% when adjusted for differences in trading days. The downward trend continued as a year-over-year sales decrease was recorded for the fifth time in six months.

- The overall decline between June 1989 and June 1990 sales was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-16.7%), wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-5.5%) and wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-10.4%). Gains were reported by wholesalers of other products, up 7.5%.

- Regionally, all provinces posted sales decreases, ranging from -14.4% in New Brunswick to -0.3% for Manitoba.

Year-to-date

- For the first six months of 1990, cumulative sales were estimated at $94.2 billion, 1.1% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales – May 1990

- Wholesale merchants' sales on a seasonally adjusted basis were down 1.8% from the previous month, to $15.4 billion in May 1990. Sales declined for the third consecutive month.

- Eight of the nine trade groups registered lower sales than in April 1990. The trade group having the most significant dollar impact on the overall sales decrease was wholesalers of other products (-3.2%). Higher sales were reported by wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies, up 0.1%.

- Regionally, declines were registered in nine provinces and the territories, ranging from -7.5% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to -0.7% for New Brunswick. A gain of 0.3% was recorded in Newfoundland.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 648 and 649.

The June 1990 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division.

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region
June 1990

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	June 1989	May 1990r	June 1990p	June 1990/ 1989	May 1989	Feb. 1990r	March 1990r	April 1990r	May 1990p	May 1990/ April 1990	May 1990/ 1989
Canada	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,626	3,722	3,604	-0.6	3,458	3,615	3,617	3,568	3,550	-0.5	2.7
Apparel and dry goods	357	308	280	-21.5	437	390	398	399	381	-4.4	-12.8
Household goods	517	545	510	-1.3	536	588	571	563	551	-2.0	2.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,889	1,898	1,798	-4.8	1,767	1,790	1,773	1,740	1,694	-2.6	-4.1
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,406	1,330	1,171	-16.7	1,347	1,316	1,288	1,253	1,204	-3.9	-10.7
Lumber and building materials	2,022	1,835	1,811	-10.4	1,604	1,580	1,579	1,560	1,546	-0.9	-3.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	428	479	416	-2.7	387	376	383	384	384	0.1	-0.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,058	3,661	3,834	-5.5	3,847	3,899	3,870	3,761	3,709	-1.4	-3.6
Other products	2,514	2,915	2,703	7.5	2,232	2,526	2,490	2,463	2,384	-3.2	6.8
Total, all trades	**16,818**	**16,693**	**16,129**	**-4.1**	**15,616**	**16,080**	**15,968**	**15,690**	**15,404**	**-1.8**	**-1.4**
Regions											
Newfoundland	182	170	170	-6.5	168	157	157	158	159	0.3	-5.7
Prince Edward Island	40	39	37	-7.7	39	42	40	39	37	-5.9	-5.7
Nova Scotia	432	418	426	-1.2	407	411	413	407	400	-1.7	-1.5
New Brunswick	336	290	288	-14.4	298	275	274	271	269	-0.7	-9.6
Quebec	4,163	4,189	3,899	-6.3	3,872	4,109	3,989	3,844	3,768	-2.0	-2.7
Ontario	6,712	6,627	6,524	-2.8	6,286	6,364	6,372	6,314	6,215	-1.6	-1.1
Manitoba	565	593	564	-0.3	507	524	522	512	506	-1.1	-0.2
Saskatchewan	582	607	527	-9.5	507	539	520	511	502	-1.7	-0.9
Alberta	1,619	1,625	1,593	-1.6	1,487	1,478	1,500	1,510	1,489	-1.4	0.1
British Columbia	2,165	2,115	2,082	-3.9	1,984	2,168	2,148	2,103	2,045	-2.8	3.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	21	19	20	-6.2	20	21	20	18	17	-7.5	-14.1

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Soft Drinks

July 1990

Data on soft drinks for July 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Farm Product Price Index, June 1990.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 21, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canada's International Transactions in Services
1988 and 1989

The latest comprehensive source on international service transactions is now available. Aggregate data for 1969 to 1989 and details for 1986 to 1988 are presented. Major categories are travel, freight and shipping, business services, government transactions and miscellaneous services. A description of sources and methods is also provided.

Business services are categorized by geographical area, industry, country of control and whether or not with foreign affiliated companies. New with this issue are:

- experimental breakdowns for over 20 additional countries and country groups and
- a technical note explaining the estimation of financial services, particularly banking and securities transactions.

The publication *Canada's International Transactions in Services, 1988 and 1989* (67-203, $32) is now available.

For further information, please contact Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049), Balance of Payments Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Retail Trade
June 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased 0.8% in June to $16.2 billion, following declines in May and April. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales increased 0.5% in June.

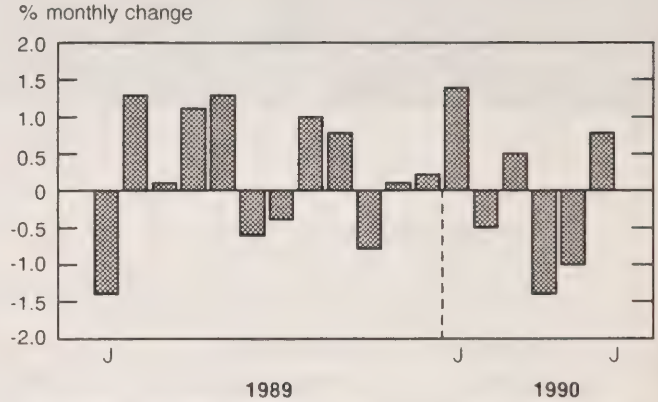
- The 0.8% gain represents the largest monthly increase since January, when retail sales advanced 1.4%. In spite of the June increase, retail sales decreased 1.7% in the second quarter compared to an advance of 1.3% in the first quarter.

- The June increase was broadly based, with 11 of the 16 trade groups recording higher sales. The most significant sales increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (1.9%), general merchandise stores (1.9%) and women's clothing stores (3.4%).

- The major trade groups continued to display sizable month-to-month fluctuations, with generally declining sales over the quarter. The 1.9% increase reported by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers followed a decline of 0.1% in May. A 0.1% gain by supermarkets and grocery stores followed a 1.1% decline in May. General merchandise store sales increased 1.9% in June, following a 2.7% decline in May.

- Seven provinces posted sales increases in June, ranging from 3.8% in Saskatchewan to 0.5% in Manitoba. Declines were recorded by Ontario (-0.6%), Prince Edward Island (-0.1%) and British Columbia (-0.1%). The Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded a decline of 2.2%.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted



Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first six months of 1990 amounted to $93.7 billion, up 2.5 % over the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), 2399 (seasonally adjusted) and 2400 (unadjusted).

The June 1990 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $14.40/$144) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ☐

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

June 1990

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	June 1989	May 1990 r	June 1990p	June 1990/ June 1989	June 1989	March 1990 r	April 1990 r	May 1990 r	June 1990p	June 1990/ May 1990	June 1990/ June 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,674	3,623	3,743	1.9	3,439	3,451	3,506	3,466	3,469	0.1	0.9
All other food stores	306	312	328	7.2	286	301	307	301	310	2.8	8.3
Drug and patent medicine stores	728	800	804	10.5	725	774	792	803	811	1.0	11.9
Shoe stores	171	173	178	4.1	165	171	169	161	168	4.5	1.7
Men's clothing stores	192	188	194	1.2	184	181	180	179	181	1.2	-1.5
Women's clothing stores	335	355	362	8.0	333	351	349	341	353	3.4	5.9
Other clothing stores	371	359	364	-1.8	389	383	380	375	378	0.8	-2.8
Household furniture and appliance stores	809	721	749	-7.4	809	771	756	757	743	-1.8	-8.1
Household furnishings stores	233	219	218	-6.2	217	218	211	211	205	-2.8	-5.8
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,257	4,412	4,035	-5.2	3,660	3,744	3,510	3,508	3,573	1.9	-2.4
Gasoline service stations	1,265	1,255	1,247	-1.4	1,182	1,206	1,187	1,194	1,179	-1.3	-0.3
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,093	1,121	1,096	0.3	952	1,029	997	983	970	-1.3	1.9
General merchandise stores	1,686	1,672	1,693	0.4	1,713	1,721	1,730	1,684	1,717	1.9	0.2
Other semi-durable goods stores	697	747	714	2.5	643	658	672	665	668	0.3	3.9
Other durable goods stores	475	462	477	0.5	460	476	468	470	469	-0.1	1.9
All other retail stores	1,070	1,025	1,111	3.8	947	1,013	1,005	958	986	2.9	4.1
Total, all stores	**17,361**	**17,443**	**17,314**	**-0.3**	**16,105**	**16,446**	**16,220**	**16,057**	**16,182**	**0.8**	**0.5**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**13,104**	**13,031**	**13,279**	**1.3**	**12,445**	**12,702**	**12,709**	**12,549**	**12,608**	**0.5**	**1.3**
Department store type merchandise	5,696	5,695	5,754	1.0	5,638	5,702	5,708	5,647	5,694	0.8	1.0
Regions											
Newfoundland	317	317	316	-0.4	296	300	296	286	296	3.4	- -
Prince Edward Island	76	71	74	-2.9	67	68	66	65	65	-0.1	-2.0
Nova Scotia	552	561	564	2.2	519	544	530	521	536	2.8	3.3
New Brunswick	446	444	458	2.7	410	416	410	413	420	1.7	2.5
Quebec	4,408	4,464	4,284	-2.8	4,036	4,031	3,962	3,924	3,968	1.1	-1.7
Ontario	6,560	6,469	6,431	-2.0	6,078	6,136	6,029	6,003	5,965	-0.6	-1.9
Manitoba	606	623	624	3.0	564	584	583	584	587	0.5	4.0
Saskatchewan	553	548	575	3.9	511	517	518	504	523	3.8	2.4
Alberta	1,749	1,718	1,751	0.1	1,633	1,646	1,637	1,604	1,636	2.0	0.2
British Columbia	2,046	2,179	2,187	6.9	1,940	2,135	2,106	2,085	2,082	-0.1	7.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	49	49	50	3.0	44	46	46	47	46	-2.2	3.6
Yukon	21	21	22	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	27	28	28	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*
.. *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*
- - *Amount too small to be expressed.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day period Ending August 7, 1990

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 8.1% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 1.3% over the same period last year while the number of cars loaded decreased 4.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to-date this year is 2.6% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484) Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

June 1990

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the second quarter of 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The publication *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025, $6.75/$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, July 1990.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Coal and Coke Statistics, May 1990.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Electric Power Statistics, May 1990.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Private and Public investment in Canada, Revised Intentions 1990.
Catalogue number 61-206
(Canada: $30.00; United States: US$36.00; Other Countries: US$42.00).

Construction Price Statistics, First Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

Canada's International Transactions in Services, 1988 and 1989.
Catalogue number 67-203
(Canada: $32.00; United States: US$38.00; Other Countries: US$45.00).

The Labour Force, July 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179.00; United States: US$21.50/US$215.00; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 22, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

August 1, 1990

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of August 1st amounted to 30 531 tonnes as compared with 31 582 tonnes last month and 28 143 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

July 1990

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 158 523 thousand square metres in July 1990, a decrease of 1.6% from the 161 123r thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to July 1990 domestic shipments totalled 1 222 419r thousand square metres, down 5.8% from the 1 297 787r thousand square metres for the same period in 1989.

The July 1990 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

July 1990

Manufacturers shipped 2 698 855 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in July 1990, down 12.0% from the 3 066 175 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 4.0% from the 2 808 966 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of July 1990 totalled 20 900 794 square metres, a decrease of 7.8% from the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The July issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date . See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Crop Reporting Series No. 5: Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1990

Estimates of the stocks of Canadian wheat, durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, soybeans and corn at July 31, 1990 will be released August 22, 1990 at 15:00 hrs. Data on stocks held both on farms and in commercial positions are included. This report provides information on the quantities of grains and oilseeds that will be carried over into the 1990-1991 crop year.

For further information, contact the Crop Reporting Unit, Agriculture Division (613-951-8717). ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

June 1990

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for June 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The June 1990 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of September 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Public Libraries

1988-89

Preliminary data from the 1988-89 survey of public libraries in Canada are now available.

For further information, contact Roberta Sametz (613-951-9173), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 5 – Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12.00/$80.00; United States: US$14.00/US$96.00; Other Countries: US$16.00/US$112.00).
Available Wednesday, August 22, 1990 at 15:00 hrs. .

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1990.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, June 1990.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Service Bulletin Fruit and Vegetable Preservation, Vol. 19, No. 1 – **Pack of Processed Asparagus,** August 1990.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.80/$127.00; United States: US$9.30/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$10.90/US$178.00).

Construction Type Plywood, June 1990.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Primary Iron and Steel, June 1990.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00)

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, June 1990.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Retail Trade, May 1990.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 23, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

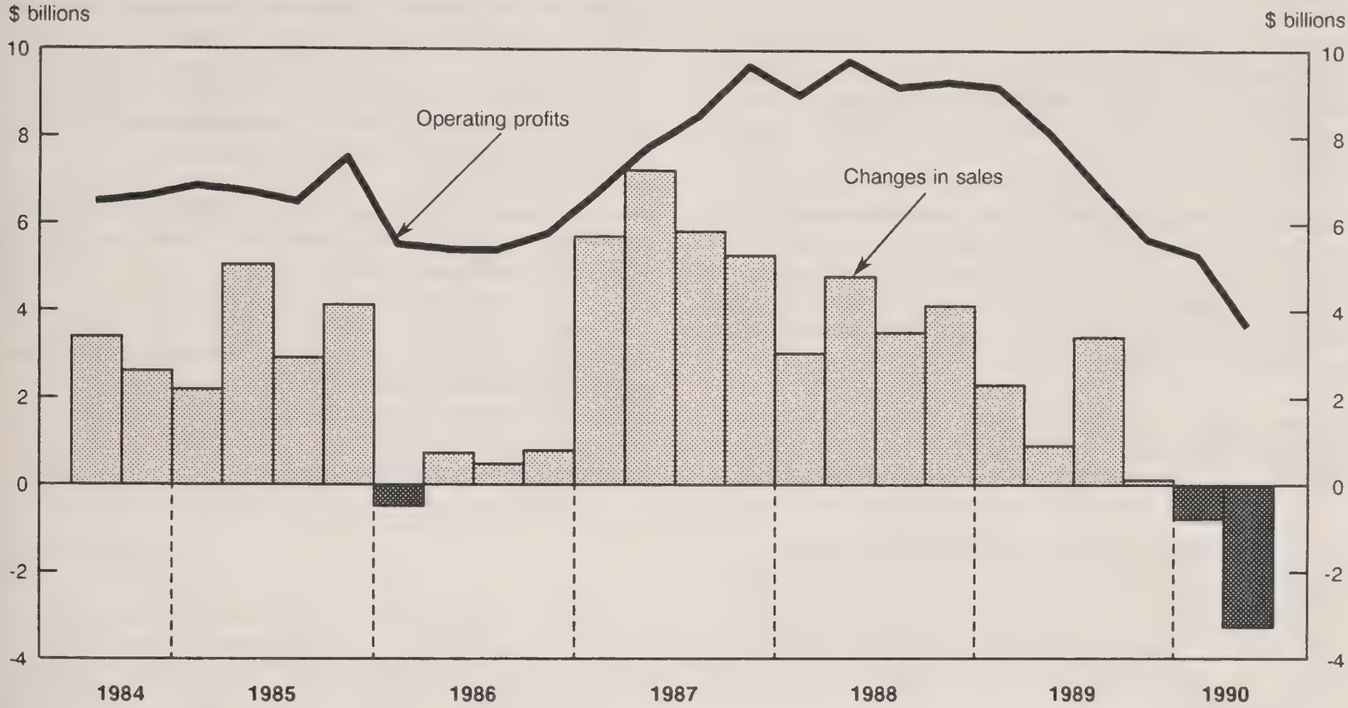
(Continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS - Concluded

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Corporations – All Industries
Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Sales (seasonally adjusted)



Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1990 (Preliminary Data)

Seasonally Adjusted

- In the second quarter of 1990, operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations tumbled 24% ($1.5 billion) to $4.6 billion. This decrease followed a 4.5% profit slide in the first quarter of 1990 and decreases averaging 12% in the final three quarters of 1989. The second quarter level of profits was the lowest since the first quarter of 1983, and was slightly less than one-half of the $9.4 billion average for 1988.

- Sales of industrial corporations were down 1.4% to $236.2 billion in the second quarter, the largest decrease in several years. In the two previous quarters, sales declined slightly from the peak of $240.4 billion reached in the third quarter of 1989.

- The profits decline was widespread: 35 of the 46 industry groups registered lower profits, while only eight increased and three remained unchanged. The largest operating profit decreases were for mineral fuels ($420 million), paper ($284 million) and petroleum and coal ($185 million). Construction industry profits were also down ($99 million). The only notable increase in profits was a $173 million rise in the transportation industry.

- Pre-tax corporate profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) declined 5.6% in the second quarter of 1990 following a 12.5% drop in the first quarter of 1990 and a 0.7% decrease in the fourth quarter of 1989.

Highlights

Mineral fuels: Operating profits fell $420 million to a loss of $308 million in the second quarter. The industry has now posted operating losses in seven of the past eight quarters, largely due to lower crude oil prices.

Paper: Operating profits fell to $126 million from $410 million in the second quarter. Weakness in demand and prices have reduced profits in this export-based industry to their lowest levels since 1985.

Petroleum and coal: Operating profits fell from $166 million in the first quarter to a loss of $19 million in the second quarter of 1990. The loss was the first in over 25 years for this industry. Lower commodity prices have eroded profits since 1987, when profits averaged $556 million.

Construction: Operating profits declined $99 million in the second quarter to $206 million, after averaging almost $400 million in 1989. Higher interest rates have been cited as a cause of dampening sales and profits in construction and construction-related industries.

Transportation: The operating loss was reduced by $173 million to $39 million in the second quarter. The industry has recorded losses in five of the past six quarters. The second quarter improvement was due mainly to a reduction in operating expenses.

The information covers all corporations in Canada except government-owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries.

More detailed statistics for the 46 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

Order *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003P, $16.50/$66), available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1990
(Billions of dollars)

	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1989 4rh Quarter	1990 1st Quarter	1990 2nd Quarter	1988 2nd Quarter	1989 2nd Quarter	1990 2nd Quarter
Sales						
All Industries	240.3	239.5	236.2	228.3	239.1	238.1
Mining	9.7	10.0	9.8	9.5	10.2	9.9
Manufacturing	84.8	84.0	84.3	85.2	89.1	87.4
Other	145.8	145.5	142.1	133.6	139.8	140.8
Operating Profit						
All Industries	6.3	6.0	4.6	10.1	8.7	4.9
Mining	.3	.4	-	.9	.7	.1
Manufacturing	3.2	2.9	2.2	5.9	5.2	2.7
Other	2.8	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.8	2.1
Profit before Taxes						
All Industries	11.7	10.2	9.7	14.0	12.9	9.8
Mining	1.1	.9	.9	1.4	1.3	.9
Manufacturing	4.8	4.2	3.8	7.2	6.6	4.3
Other	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.0	4.6
Net Profit after Taxes (excluding extraordinary items)						
All Industries	7.8	6.7	6.4	8.9	8.4	6.4
Mining	.7	.5	.6	.8	.8	.5
Manufacturing	3.2	2.8	2.6	4.6	4.3	2.9
Other	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.0

■

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

June 1990

Seasonally Adjusted

Manufacturers' shipments increased 1.7% in June 1990. Most major groups contributed to the June increase following decreases in May. Unfilled orders declined for the seventh time in the last eight months. New orders were up for the third month in a row. Inventory levels continued to decline for the fourth consecutive month.

The short term trend for shipments increased for the first time since July 1989. This was mainly due to transportation equipment industries, notably the motor vehicle industry. Most Canadian automotive production is exported to the United States and the trend for exports of Canadian-produced cars has picked up in recent months. The trend for unfilled orders continued to fall, but at a slower pace. The new orders trend has increased for the last three months following six months of decline. The inventories trend, which had been virtually flat throughout most of 1989, has been declining at a slightly faster pace since the beginning of 1990.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** increased 1.7% to $25.1 billion in June 1990, the second increase in a row. Sixteen of the 22 major groups recorded increased shipments in June although most of them experienced decreases in the previous month. Electrical and electronic products, fabricated metal products and food industries contributed most to the June increase.

  The **trend** for shipments rose for the first time in 11 months. The trend for transportation equipment industries increased for the third consecutive month. This was mainly due to the motor vehicle industry. The trend for manufacturing excluding transportation equipment fell for the tenth month in a row but has slowed from a monthly decline of -0.6% in January 1990 to -0.2% in May 1990.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased by 0.4% to $37.5 billion. Refined petroleum and coal, electrical and electronic products and primary metal industries accounted for most of the June decrease. The trend for inventories has declined at a slightly faster pace for the last five months.

- The **inventories-to-shipments ratio** decreased from 1.53 in May to 1.50 in June. The trend, which increased from October 1989 to February 1990, declined slightly to 1.54 in April and May 1990.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased slightly by 0.3% to a level of $27.7 billion. Decreases in electrical and electronic products, machinery and fabricated metal industries were partially offset by an increase in transportation equipment industries. The trend for unfilled orders declined for the eighth month in a row. The trend has slowed from monthly decreases of -1.8% in February to -0.9% in May.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** increased 0.5% to $25.0 billion, the third increase in a row. The trend for new orders has been increasing since February 1990.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative shipments for the first six months of 1990 were estimated at $147.6 billion, 2.5% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

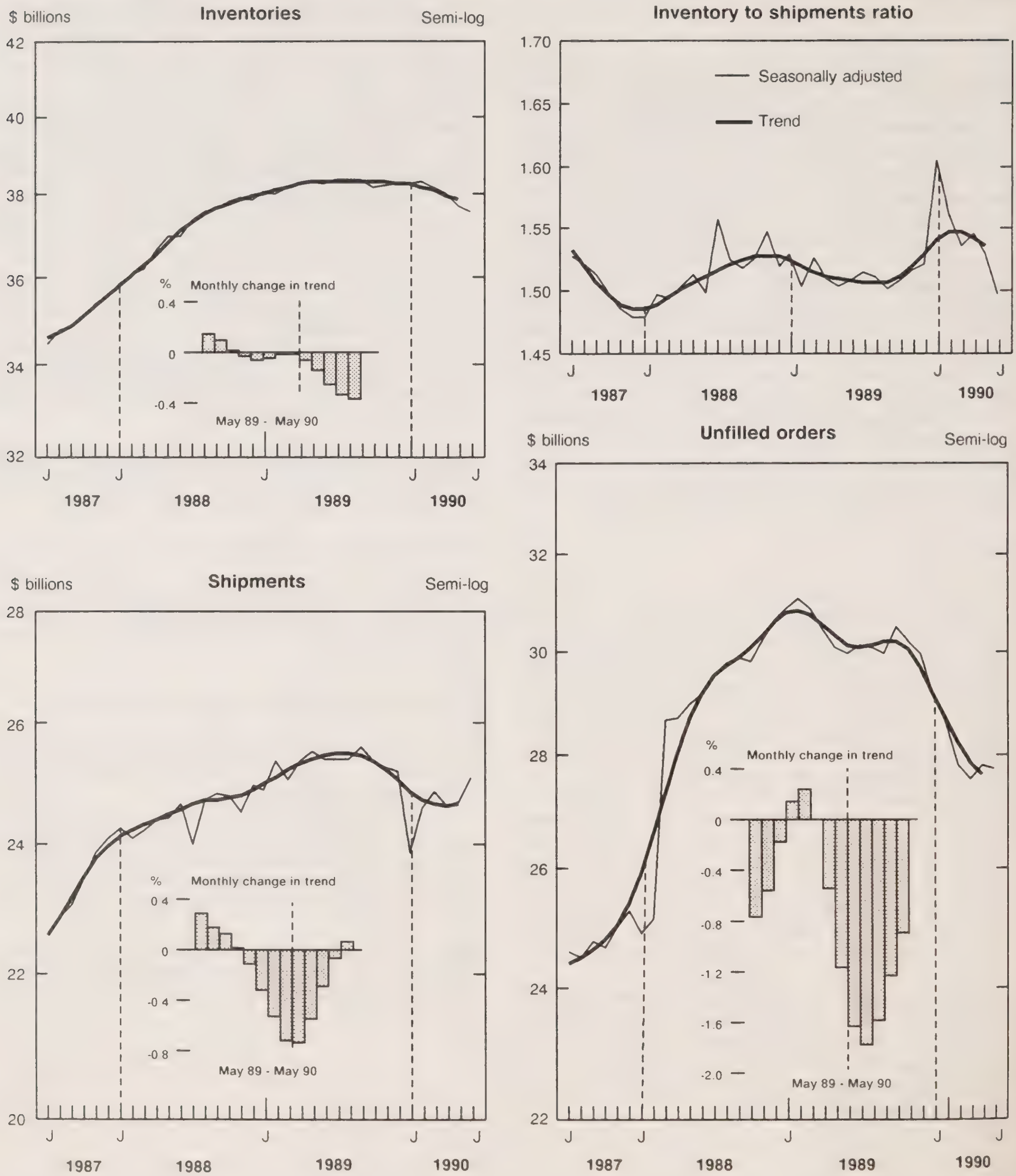
Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, consult the June 1990 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), now available.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact Hélène Villeneuve (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Note: The appendix in the March 1990 issue of catalogue 31-001 contains estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1987. □

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, June 1990



Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

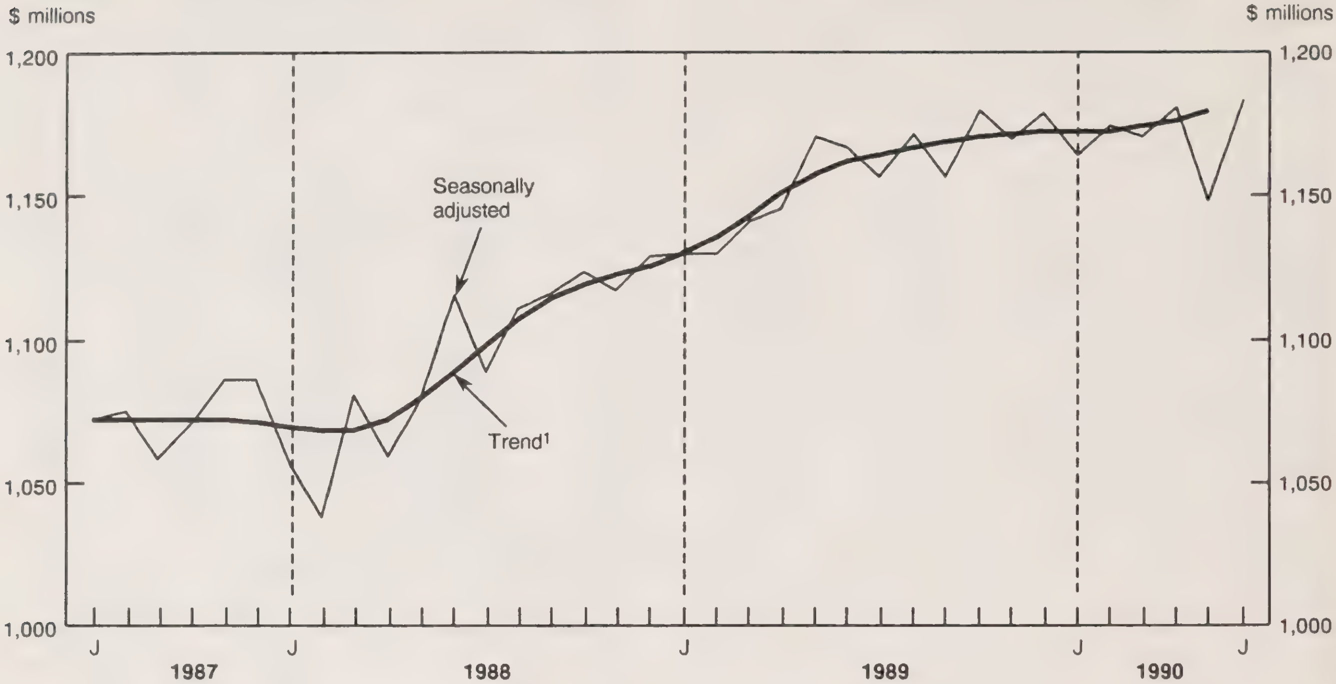
June 1990

Period	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
June 1989	27,083	38,159	30,114	26,412	25,376	38,241	29,961	25,245
July 1989	22,580	38,132	30,181	22,647	25,352	38,360	30,111	25,503
August 1989	25,165	38,370	30,020	25,004	25,376	38,355	30,046	25,311
September 1989	26,272	37,988	29,624	25,875	25,580	38,362	29,920	25,455
October 1989	26,552	37,842	29,954	26,883	25,333	38,173	30,494	25,907
November 1989	26,012	37,865	29,590	25,647	25,229	38,216	30,177	24,912
December 1989	22,926	37,681	29,095	22,431	25,161	38,255	29,927	24,911
January 1990	22,546	38,406	29,103	22,555	23,856	38,237	29,139	23,068
February 1990	23,117	38,944	28,861	22,875	24,564	38,316	28,619	24,044
March 1990	26,276	38,646	28,374	25,789	24,844	38,135	27,803	24,028
April 1990	24,376	38,459	28,210	24,212	24,592	37,989	27,564	24,354
May 1990	26,703	37,886	28,382	26,875	24,660	37,677	27,789	24,885
June 1990	26,393	37,436	27,792	25,803	25,090	37,536	27,713	25,014

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
June 1989	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.1	1.51	1.51	-0.4	-0.6	0.4	0.3
July 1989	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.51	1.51	0.5	-0.2	1.0	0.4
August 1989	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.51	1.51	-0.2	0.1	-0.8	0.2
September 1989	0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	1.50	1.51	-0.4	0.2	0.6	-0.2
October 1989	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	1.51	1.51	1.9	0.0	1.8	-0.6
November 1989	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	0.0	1.51	1.52	-1.0	-0.5	-3.8	-1.0
December 1989	-0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.0	1.52	1.53	-0.8	-1.2	0.0	-1.2
January 1990	-5.2	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	1.60	1.54	-2.6	-1.6	-7.4	-1.0
February 1990	3.0	-0.6	0.2	-0.2	1.56	1.55	-1.8	-1.8	4.2	-0.5
March 1990	1.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	1.53	1.55	-2.9	-1.6	-0.1	0.1
April 1990	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	1.54	1.54	-0.9	-1.2	1.4	0.5
May 1990	0.3	0.1	-0.8	-0.4	1.53	1.54	0.8	-0.9	2.2	0.6
June 1990	1.7	*	-0.4	*	1.50	*	-0.3	*	0.5	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Department Store Sales, Canada



1 The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Department Store Sales and Stocks

June 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales including concessions totalled $1,183 million in June 1990, an increase of 3.0% over the previous month's revised total of $1,148 million.
- During the last three months, department store sales have fluctuated markedly with an overall quarterly increase of 0.1% compared to a decline of 0.6% in the first quarter.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,799 million at the end of June, a gain of 0.7% over the May 1990 revised value of $4,763 million. This increase followed a decline of 0.6% in May.
- The ratio of stocks-to-sales stood at 4.06:1 in June, a decline from the average ratio of 4.08:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112 (level 1-3, series 4, 5 and 6.)

Order the June 1990 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144), available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

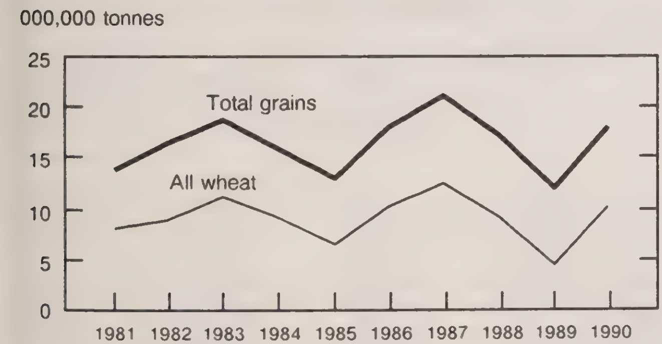
	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	June 1989	May 1990	June 1990	June 1990/ 1989	June 1989	March 1990r	April 1990r	May 1990r	June 1990p	June 1990/ May 1990	June 1990/ 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Total Sales	1,141.7	1,127.3	1,164.8	+2.0	1,166.6	1,170.1	1,180.2	1,148.4	1,183.2	+3.0	+1.4
Total Stocks	4,414.3	4,809.0	4,537.0	+2.8	4,645.8	4,719.4	4,792.9	4,763.0	4,798.5	+0.7	+3.3
Stock to Sales Ratio	3.87	4.26	3.90		3.98	4.03	4.06	4.15	4.06		

R *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*

Farm Cash Receipts
January-June 1990

Farm cash receipts for January-June 1990 rose 1% compared to the same period a year earlier to $11.0 billion. Higher crop and livestock receipts more than compensated for a 45% decline in direct program payments.

Marketings, Total Wheat and Total Grains, Canada, January-June



Highlights

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts rose 10% to $4.6 billion during the first half of 1990. The increase can be attributed to a doubling of wheat receipts which more than compensated for decreases in canola and barley receipts and a drop in the liquidation of deferred grain receipts.

- Wheat receipts doubled to $1.4 billion despite a 10% drop in prices. Wheat marketings reached 10 million tonnes compared to 4.3 million tonnes last year, a return to average levels (9.3 million tonnes between 1981 and 1988). (The sharp drop in marketings in the first half of 1989 reflected the reduced supplies available for delivery as a result of the 1988 drought.) Prices for cereals and oilseeds both fell 9% as production in the fall of 1989 returned to more normal levels.

- Canola receipts decreased 22% to $373 million and barley receipts dropped 26% to $281 million. These were the only two grains with a drop in marketings during the first half of the year, down 18% and 12%. Barley and canola supplies for the 1989-90 crop year were at their lowest levels since the 1984-85 crop due to lower than average production in the fall of 1989. In the case of barley, the lowest beginning stock (August 1st) in four years also contributed to the low supplies.

- The liquidation, in 1990, of receipts for grain sold in 1989 dropped 17% to $507 million. At $610 million, 1989 liquidations were at their highest level since 1985.

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal products receipts rose by 6% to $5.6 billion. This increase is mainly attributable to increases in hog, cattle, and poultry receipts, which more than made up for a drop in egg receipts.

- Hog receipts increased by 19% to $ 1.0 billion. This increase was due to a 24% increase in prices, as marketings fell by 4%. The increase in hog prices between the first and second quarter (28%) was the highest recorded between these two quarters since 1982. Hog prices in the second quarter were higher than those established over the previous 10 quarters.

- Cattle receipts rose by 8% over 1989 levels, to $1.9 billion, due to a 59% increase in international export receipts. Since 1988, international exports of live cattle have accounted for an increasing percentage of cattle receipts. In fact, this proportion increased from 7% in the period from 1981 to 1987 to over 12% since 1988.

- Chicken and turkey receipts rose by 4% and 7% to $471 million and $95 million, respectively. This was due to an increase in marketed quantities, since the prices dropped by 1%.

- Egg receipts dropped by 7% to $249 million. This drop was primarily due to the combination of a drop in prices (5%) and marketed quantities (2%) after quotas were cut back.

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments dropped 45% to $776 million during the first six months of 1990. While a decline was recorded for all programs, over 75% of the $625 million drop was in "other payments" (ad hoc programs), Western Grain Stabilization Act (WGSA) and tripartite plans.

- The "other payments" component of farm cash receipts dropped 77% to $66 million, and stood at its lowest level since 1985. The decline was primarily due to the winding down of payments under the Canadian Crop Drought Assistance Program, established as a result of the 1988 drought. The program paid out $27 million in 1990 compared to $219 million in 1989.

User Notes

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603E/$21/$42).

- Payments under WGSA were nil during the first half of 1990 compared to $176 million in the previous year. This is the only time since 1985 when there were no payments made under this program during the first half of the year. Over the five years 1985-1989, payments for the period January to June averaged $521 million.

- Payments under tripartite plans declined 40% to $136 million primarily due to a drop in hog and slaughter cattle payments made to producers. Tripartite payments reflect both changes in producer returns from market prices and changes in input costs. Quarterly hog prices have been improving since the second quarter of 1989 while those for cattle have been stable for the last year.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations January-June

	1989	1990	1990/1989
	(Millions of Dollars)		% Change
Newfoundland	27.5	28.1	1.9
Prince Edward Island	141.0	139.6	-1.0
Nova Scotia	145.2	143.1	-1.4
New Brunswick	131.9	137.1	3.9
Quebec	1,767.5	1,801.8	1.9
Ontario	2,671.0	2,647.8	- 0.9
Manitoba	968.9	1,075.4	11.0
Saskatchewan	2,241.3	2,199.8	- 1.9
Alberta	2,276.0	2,273.7	- 0.1
British Columbia	539.4	574.6	6.5
Canada	**10,909.7**	**11,020.9**	**1.0**

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

Order the January-June 1990 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44), scheduled for release August 31. This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging service.

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or Gail-Ann Breese (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1990

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1986 = 100) was at a preliminary level of 104.0 in the second quarter of 1990, down 0.1% from its revised first quarter level of 104.1. This represents the first decline in the composite index after seven consecutive quarterly increases.

The domestic component increased 0.4% this quarter over the last quarter, while the imported component decreased 0.6% from the same period. This is the first decrease of the imported component after four consecutive increases. The increase of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar contributed to the downward movement of the imported component.

On a year-over-year basis, the total index was up 2.0%, based on increases in the domestic component of 3.3% and in the imported component of 0.5%. This represents the second consecutive increase in the year-over-year rate of change of the composite index.

Among the industry divisions, fishing showed the largest quarterly price increase for new machinery and equipment with a 1.0% rise, whereas finance, insurance and real estate had the greatest decrease of 0.6%. On a year-over-year basis, agriculture and forestry both showed the largest increases at 3.3%, followed by fishing which increased by 2.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Indexes				Percentage Change	
	Relative Importance[1]	2nd Q. 1990	1st Q. 1990	2nd Q. 1989	2nd Q. 90/ 1st Q. 90	2nd Q. 90/ 2nd Q. 89
Machinery and Equipment Price Index :	100.0	104.0*	104.1*	102.0*	-0.1	2.0
SIC Divisions:						
1. Agriculture	11.0	111.9	111.9	108.3	0.0	3.3
2. Forestry	1.5	109.9	109.5	106.4	0.4	3.3
3. Fishing	0.6	105.5	104.5	102.5	1.0	2.9
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.0	99.6	99.8	98.5	-0.2	1.1
5. Manufacturing	29.9	104.4	104.4	102.7	0.0	1.7
6. Construction	3.5	99.0	99.4	98.3	-0.4	0.7
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.9	102.6	102.7	100.8	-0.1	1.8
8. Trade	4.0	103.7	103.8	101.8	-0.1	1.9
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	101.0	101.6	99.9	-0.6	1.1
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	11.1	101.9	102.3	100.2	-0.4	1.7
11. Public Administration	4.7	103.6	103.4	101.3	0.2	2.3

* *These indexes are preliminary*
[1] *Division weights are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-83 at 1986 prices (Public and Private Investment in Canada, 1979-83)*
– *Amount too small to be expressed*

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

June 1990

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 5.4% to 1 925 355 cubic metres in June 1990 from 2 034 453ʳ cubic metres after revisions in June 1989.

Stocks on hand at the end of June 1990 totalled 2 363 030 cubic metres, a decrease of 5.3% compared to 2 495 403 cubic metres in June 1989.

Year-to-date production in 1990 amounted to 11 583 323 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.7% compared to 11 904 666ʳ cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 and 122 (series 2).

The June 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

June 1990

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 901 700 cubic metres of lumber and ties in June 1990, a decrease of 9.7% from the 3 214 600 cubic metres produced in June 1989.

January to June 1990 production was 17 875 100 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.8% from the 18 392 300 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The June 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 18, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 18, 1990 totalled 151 255 tonnes, a decrease of 8.5% from the preceding week's total of 165 257 tonnes and down 48.5% from the year-earlier level of 293 566 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 8 773 699 tonnes, a decrease of 12.5% from 10 030 085 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

June 1990

Preliminary monthly operational and financial data for June, 1990 are now available. Data reported show that the Canadian Level I air carriers (Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd.) had a year-to-date operating loss of $46.9 million as of June 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for June 1990 will be available in the September issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Katerina Tieman (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Exports

July 1990 (Preliminary)

Data on preliminary steel exports for July 1990 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel, July 1990* (41-001, $5/$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report
July 1990

The situation report for July is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt
July 1990

Estimates on the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at July 1990 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Production, August 1990.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, June 1990.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173.00; United States: US$20.80/US$208.00; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242.00).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, January-March 1988 and 1989.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122.00; United States: US$36.50/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171.00).

How to Order Publications

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

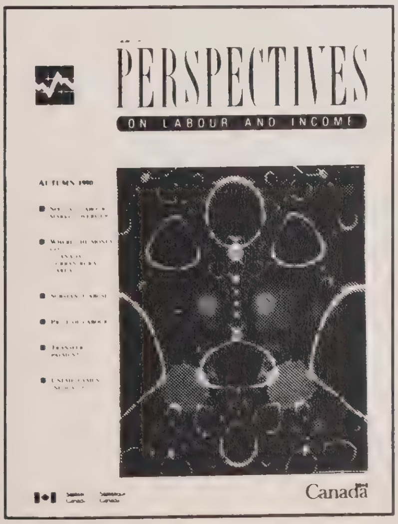
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 24, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Perspectives on Labour and Income
Autumn 1990

The new edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income issues has been released.

This issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* contains a special supplement on the labour market during the first six months of 1990. The edition also features studies on labour income, alcohol and drug use, government transfer payments, household expenditures and shifting patterns of unemployment distribution.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* uses results from several data sources to examine and offer insights on emerging issues. Articles trace recent labour market developments as well as current income and wealth issues.

The Autumn issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ian Macredie (613-951-9456) or Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of August 27 – 31

MAJOR RELEASES

The Labour Market: Mid-year Report

1990

Although the labour force continued to grow during the first six months of the year, the year-over-year rate (1.3%) was lower than in the past two years (1.7% in 1989 and 2.1% in 1988).

"The Labour Market: Mid-year Report" is a special supplement in the Autumn 1990 issue of the quarterly, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E). This article examines selected labour market characteristics during the first six months of 1990.

Highlights include:

- For the first time since 1982, the participation rate for persons aged 15-24 seems to have entered a period of decline. Since the 1982 recession, increases in the participation rate for young people have moderated the effect on the labour force of this group's declining population (a drop of 0.8 million in just over nine years).

- Growth in employment mirrored the changes in the labour force in the first half of the year with a rate of 1.4% compared with 2.0% in 1989 and 3.2% in 1988. Employment among women aged 25 and over accounted for most of the increase.

- By industry, employment in the goods sector in June 1990 was down to the levels of late 1987. Manufacturing has been the big loser in this group, employment having declined for over a year. In contrast, employment growth continued in the service-producing group with virtually all recent increases coming in the community, business and personal service industry.

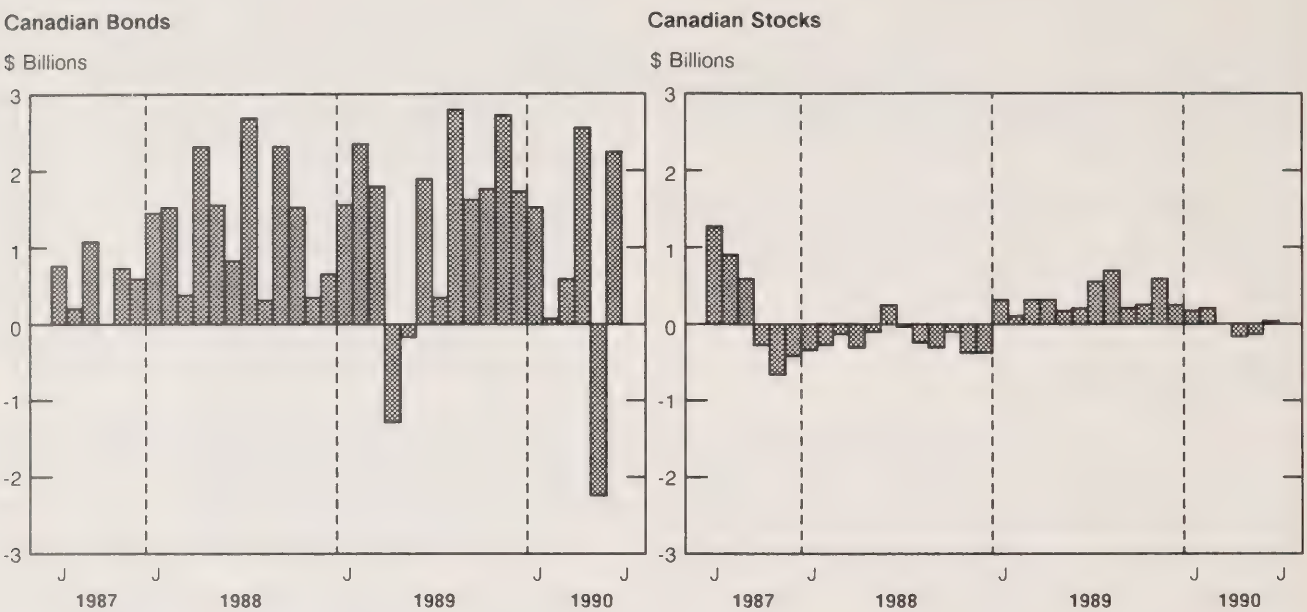
- The overall level of unemployment has been quite stable for the first six months of the year. In March 1990, it hit its lowest point since August 1981 (975,000), but climbed up back over the one million mark in May. The biggest drop in unemployment has been among women aged 25 years and over.

- Likewise, no clear trend has been established for the unemployment rate in the first half of the year. Since early 1988, it has fluctuated between 7.5% and 8.0%. After some movement in March and May, it remained at 7.5% in June 1990.

To obtain "The Labour Market: Mid-year Report", order the Autumn 1990 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Henry Pold, Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division (613-951-4608). ■

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents −)



Security Transactions with Non-residents

June 1990

Canadian Securities

In June 1990, non-residents invested, on a net basis, $2.2 billion in Canadian bonds, resuming their net investment after a record net disinvestment in the previous month. Three-quarters of net investment in the current month constituted net new issues ($1.7 billion) with the balance going to the secondary market ($0.5 billion).

New bond sales to non-residents rose sharply to $2.8 billion in June from $1.6 billion in May. Half of the current month's investment in new issues ($1.4 billion) was in domestic issues of the Government of Canada. This was closely followed by new placements abroad by corporations, comprising largely U.S. dollar issues in the U.S. market. Retirements of $1.1 billion in June were in line with the monthly average of $1.0 billion for the first half of 1990.

In the secondary market, non-residents increased their holdings of outstanding Canadian bonds by $0.5 billion in June, a major turnaround from their net disinvestment of $2.3 billion in May. The net investment in the current month came largely from European and U.S. investors. The gross value of trading declined about 20% from the record level of the previous month.

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks rose by $29 million in June following two months of decline totalling some $300 million. Net investment in new issues ($60 million) was partially offset by a net disinvestment in the secondary market ($31 million). Gross value of trading (sales and purchases) fell slightly as Canadian stocks, as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index, registered a 1.1% decline in June.

Foreign Securities

Residents purchased a net $433 million of foreign bonds in June, reversing a net sale of $282 million in the previous month. For the third consecutive month, residents reduced their holdings of foreign stocks. The net decline in the current month amounted to $49 million, mainly in U.S. stocks. The gross value of trading contracted by 21% from the unusually high level in May.

The June 1990 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + /net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities					Foreign Securities		
	Bonds			Stocks	**Total**	Bonds	Stocks	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds	New issues [1]	Total bonds					
	$ millions							
1990								
January	608	893	1,501	162	1,663	-639	-94	-733
February	-89	170	82	224	306	584	43	627
March	-421	991	570	-2	568	431	-38	393
April	610	1,955	2,565	-166	2,400	-701	127	-574
May	-2,282	53	-2,229	-130	-2,359	282	396	679
June	494	1,740	2,234	29	2,263	-433	49	-384
January to June								
1989	2,152	4,002	6,153	1,349	7,502	-74	174	100
1990	-1,090	5,802	4,712	83	4,795	-482	469	-13

[1] *Net of retirements.*

International Travel Account

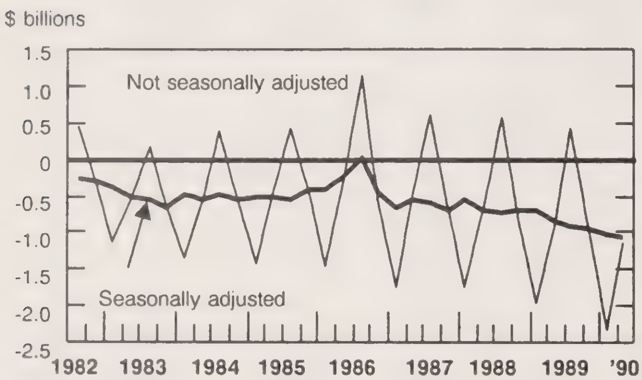
Second Quarter 1990 (Preliminary Estimates)

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account registered a deficit of $1,148 million for the second quarter of the year. The travel balance deteriorated with both the United States and all other countries compared with the second quarter of 1989.

Travel Account Balance by Quarter



- Receipts from the United States, at $1,083 million, were 3% higher than in the same period in the previous year. The record level of $1,109 million witnessed during the second quarter of 1986, at the onset of Expo 86, has still not been surpassed.

- Receipts from countries other than the United States rose by 6% over the second quarter of 1989, to a record level for the period of $847 million. However, it represented the smallest rate of increase in a second quarter since 1986.

- International travel payments by Canadian residents reached $3,078 million during the second quarter of the year, up 11% and a record level for that period. Travel expenditures to the United States increased at a faster rate (14%) than payments to all other countries (6%) in the second quarter of the year compared to the same period in 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted

- Canada's second quarter travel deficit increased slightly, on a seasonally adjusted basis, over the revised first quarter of 1990, as a result of growth in the deficit with the United States during that period.

- Receipts from the United States inched up by 1% in the second quarter of 1990 over the previous quarter, while those from other countries gained 2% during the same period.

- Payments to the United States and all other countries increased 2% from the previous quarter to record levels in the second quarter of 1990.

- After showing a marked improvement during Expo 86, the travel account deficit has maintained a generally downward trend to date, with the only exception being the slight recovery brought by the Winter Olympics in the first quarter of 1988.

The April-June issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, $38.50/$154) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ☐

International Travel Receipts and Payments

(Millions of $)

	1989[r]					1990[p]	
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter	Second Quarter
				Unadjusted			
United States							
Receipts	517	1,054	2,006	700	4,277	514	1,083
Payments	1,783	1,798	1,690	1,331	6,602	2,069	2,048
Balance	-1,266	-744	316	-631	-2,325	-1,555	-965
All other countries							
Receipts	356	797	1,288	514	2,955	366	847
Payments	1,074	976	1,189	867	4,106	1,174	1,030
Balance	-718	-179	99	-353	-1,151	-808	-183
Total, all countries							
Receipts	873	1,851	3,294	1,214	7,232	880	1,930
Payments	2,857	2,774	2,879	2,198	10,708	3,243	3,078
Balance	-1,984	-923	415	-984	-3,476	-2,363	-1,148

	1989[p]					1990[p]	
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter	Second Quarter
				Seasonally Adjusted*			
United States							
Receipts	1,080	1,061	1,068	1,068	4,277	1,079	1,089
Payments	1,539	1,622	1,686	1,755	6,602	1,810	1,854
Balance	-459	-561	-618	-687	-2,325	-731	-765
All other countries							
Receipts	734	720	738	762	2,955	754	772
Payments	979	1,036	1,043	1,048	4,106	1,075	1,092
Balance	-245	-316	-305	-286	-1,151	-321	-319
Total, all countries							
Receipts	1,814	1,781	1,806	1,831	7,232	1,833	1,862
Payments	2,518	2,658	2,729	2,803	10,708	2,885	2,946
Balance	-704	-877	-923	-973	-3,476	-1,052	-1,084

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

p *Preliminary figures.*

r *Unadjusted payments to the United States for the third quarter of 1989 were revised by the International Travel Section. Changes were made to the seasonally adjusted third quarter data to arrive at the revised annual total.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Lamps
July 1990

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 15,963,268 light bulbs and tubes in July 1990, an increase of 3.1% over the 15,487,095 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1990 amounted to 137,301,926 light bulbs and tubes, up 1.7% over the 134,943,953 sold during the same period in 1989.

The July 1990 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products
Second Quarter 1990

For the quarter ending June 30, 1990, shipments of office furniture products totalled $216.1 million, an increase of 9.5% compared to $197.4^r million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the second quarter of 1990 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The June 1990 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)
June 1990

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for June 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The June 1990 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Television Viewing and Radio Listening Data
1989

Preliminary data for fall 1989 are now available on radio listening and television viewing.

Further information will be published later this year in *Television Viewing, 1989* (87-208, $26). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, contact John Gordon (613-951-1565), Culture Statistics Program, Education Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Electric Lamps
First Quarter 1990

Data on manufacturers' imports, production, and inventories of electric lamps for the first quarter of 1990 are now available.

For further information contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, July 1990.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended June 1990.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, July 1990.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/$70.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, July 1990.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, May 1990.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Gas Utilities, May 1990.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, May 1990.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/US$462.00; Other Countries: $53.90/US$539.00).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Autumn 1990.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $13.25/$53.00; United States: US$16.00/US$64.00; Other Countries: US$18.50/US$74.00).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 27 – 31

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
27	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	May 1990
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1990
31	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Second Quarter 1990
31	Canadian Balance of International Payments	Second Quarter 1990
31	Financial Flow Accounts	Second Quarter 1990
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	June 1990
31	Industrial Product Price Index	July 1990
31	Raw Materials Price Index	July 1990
31	Employment, Earnings and Hours	June 1990
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	July 1990
31	Building Permits	June 1990

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 27, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Canadian Economic Observer

August 1990

The August issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The August issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in July, and a feature article on capital investment intentions and realizations for manufacturing plants, 1979-1988. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

MAJOR RELEASES

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

May 1990

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent in May 1990 amounted to 7.7 million cubic metres, down 5.8% from May 1989, the 15th decrease in the last 16 months. Exports climbed 2.9%, only the second increase since January 1989. Imports were also up, 5.3% over the May 1989 level. Year-to-date figures show production and exports down 3.7% and 4.8% respectively, while imports are up 10.1% over the 1989 period. Refinery receipts are running at 1.1% above the level of the first five months of 1989.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.1 billion cubic metres, increased 8.0% over May 1989, the 14th increase in the last 16 months. Exports were up 13.4%, while Canadian sales were off 3.7% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, production was up 0.9%, exports up 5.7%, and domestic sales down 5.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The May 1990 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006 $10/$100) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	May 1990	% Change from May 1989	January-May 1990	% Change from January-May 1989
		(thousands of cubic metres)		
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	7 748.2	-5.8	38 857.0	-3.7
Exports	3 386.8	2.9	15 000.3	-4.8
Imports	2 308.2	5.3	12 804.1	10.1
Refinery receipts	6 935.0	-5.7	36 866.7	1.1
		(millions of cubic metres)		
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	8 057.6	8.0	42 028.9	0.9
Exports	3 298.4	13.4	16 358.8	5.7
Canadian sales	3 750.4	-3.7	27 437.7	-5.1

■

Highway Construction Price Indexes

1989

The Highway Construction Price Index (1986 = 100) at the Canada level advanced in 1989-1990 to 102.7, up 3.3% over the previous fiscal year's level of 99.4. Price increases for highway construction ranged from a low of 1.5% in Saskatchewan to a high of 7.2% in Alberta, while decreases occurred in Newfoundland (-4.6%) and Nova Scotia (-1.2%).

- Contractors' bid prices, which account for nearly 80% of expenditures, rose 4.6%. Increases for the contract components of grading, granular base course and paving were all in the same range at 4.6%, 4.3% and 4.9% respectively. Provincially, prices for the contract portion of the highway index fell in Newfoundland (-4.6%) and Nova Scotia (-1.6%). Increases ranged from a low of 3.8% in Quebec to a high of 9.4% in Alberta.

- Price changes for grading (including the supply component) ranged from a low of -4.2% in Nova Scotia to a high of 15.4% in Alberta. Granular base course prices were more varied with Newfoundland prices declining -4.9% and British Columbia rising 24.5%. Paving prices (including the supply component) fluctuated from a low of -6.4% in Newfoundland to a high of 14.0% in British Columbia.

- For the fourth consecutive year, prices for materials supplied by the provincial departments of highways continued their downward trend. The 2.9% decrease for the 1989-1990 fiscal year was, however, a slower rate of change than was exhibited in the 1986-1987 fiscal year (-21.6), the 1987-1988 fiscal year (-12.8) and the 1988-1989 fiscal year (-9.5). Provincially, the largest decreases were recorded in New Brunswick (-16.4%), followed by Ontario (-8.4%). All other provinces excluding British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia displayed decreases between -0.2% and -4.1%. Quebec's and Nova Scotia's supply indexes increased 1.9% and 1.2% respectively, while British Columbia's remained unchanged.

Avaible on CANSIM: matrix 2039.

The second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Highway Construction Price Indexes, 1986 = 100
1989 Fiscal Year

Province	Total[1] Grading	Total[1] Granular Base	Total[1] Paving	Total Contract	Total Supplies	Province total 1989	Province total 1988	% Change 1989/88
Newfoundland	95.8	95.3	89.9	95.1	85.6	93.9	98.4	-4.6
Nova Scotia	100.7	115.9	104.2	108.6	91.1	106.0	107.3	-1.2
New Brunswick	93.6	116.7	104.1	108.7	80.0	102.3	98.8	3.5
Quebec	115.1	123.7	85.2	113.7	80.7	107.0	103.3	3.6
Ontario	127.0	139.6	100.0	127.3	76.7	117.9	113.9	3.5
Manitoba	114.2	105.0	90.4	109.0	75.0	103.9	100.7	3.2
Saskatchewan	110.3	93.7	75.8	102.5	75.6	92.8	91.4	1.5
Alberta	110.5	90.6	74.4	93.7	71.9	88.3	82.4	7.2
British Columbia	130.6	87.7	78.7	111.3	70.2[2]	105.4	100.8	4.6
Canada								
1989	115.1	110.5	86.6	109.2	76.6	102.7		
1988	110.1	105.9	85.7	104.4	78.9		99.4	
% Change 1989/1988	4.5	4.3	1.1	4.6	-2.9			3.3[3]

1 *Includes contract and supplies*
2 *Estimate*
3 *1989 Canada total/1988 Canada total*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gypsum Products
July 1990

Manufacturers shipped 20 753 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in July 1990, down 0.3% from the 20 813 thousand square metres shipped in July 1989 and down 13.8% from the 24 088 thousand square metres shipped in June 1990.

Year-to-date shipments were 155 369 thousand square metres, a decrease of 4.4% from the January to July 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The July 1990 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
June 1990

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,622 million in 1990, an increase of 3.9% over the $1,561 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The June 1990 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61), will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications"

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓**Canadian Economic Observer**, August 1990.
Catatogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/US$260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/US$310.00).

✓**System of National Accounts – National Income and Expenditure Accounts,** Quarterly Estimates 1983Q1-1990Q1.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $20.00/$80.00; United States: US$24.00/US$96.00; Other Countries: US$28.00/US$112.00).

✓**Summary of Canadian International Trade**, June 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countrie: US$25.50/255.00).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 28, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Livestock Report

July 1, 1990

Total pig numbers for Canada, at July 1, 1990 are estimated at 10,532,000, a 2% decrease from the year-earlier level of 10,763,000. Sows for breeding and bred gilts are estimated at 1,045,100, a decrease of 3% from 1,072,200 a year earlier. Farrowings during the second quarter of 1990 decreased by 3%. Farrowings are expected to decrease by 3% during the third quarter and by 2% in the fourth quarter of 1990.

Total cattle and calves in Canada at July 1, 1990 are estimated at 12,286,800 head, up 1% over the year-earlier level of 12,199,100. Beef cows are estimated at 3,590,900, 3% higher than 3,488,500 at July 1, 1989. Beef cows were up 5% in the East and 3% in the West. Dairy cows have declined and are estimated at 1,379,300 at July 1, 1990, 2% less than the 1,411,000 a year ago.

Sheep and lamb numbers in Canada, at July 1, 1990 are estimated at 759,200, up 4% over the 728,900 at July 1, 1989. Sheep one year and over increased by 4%, while lambs under one year increased by 5%.

The 1989 Canadian wool clip is estimated at 1 378 200 kilograms, up 5% over last year at 1 316 900 kilograms.

The number of sheep shorn this year is estimated at 393,100, up 3% over last year at 380,300.

The 1990 average fleece weight for Canada is estimated at 3.5 kilograms, unchanged from last year.

The July 1, 1990 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, $16.50/$66) will be available September 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period ending August 14, 1990

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, an increase of 1.9% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 1.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 4.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.6% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Major Appliances

July 1990

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers totalled 203,081 units in July 1990, up 3.1% over 197,003 units in June 1990 but down 14.3% from the 236,977 units sold in the same month of 1989.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to July 1990 amounted to 1,252,138 units compared to 1,418,613 units for the same period of 1989, or a 11.7% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The July 1990 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, June 1990.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, June 1990.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), July 1990.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 29, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED 5

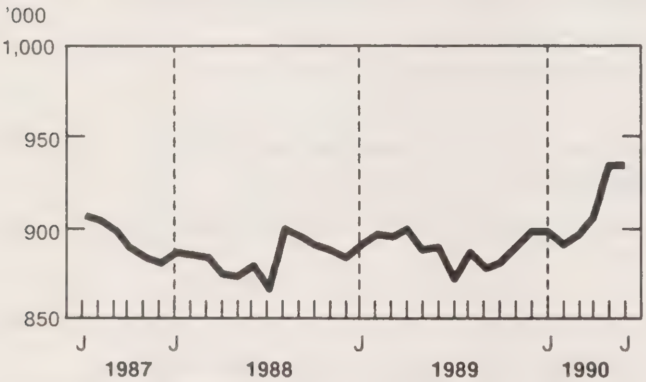
MAJOR RELEASE

Unemployment Insurance Statistics
June 1990

Seasonally Adjusted

- For the week ended June 16, 1990, the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits has been estimated at 936,000, virtually unchanged from the previous month.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada
Seasonally adjusted



- Between May and June, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 4.8% in Alberta, 3.5% in British Columbia, 3.1% in Ontario, and 1.7% in the Yukon. Decreases were observed in Prince Edward Island (-3.2%), Quebec (-1.7%), and Saskatchewan (-1.3%). There was little change in the remaining provinces and territory.

- Total benefit payments (adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days) increased 4.0% between May and June to $1,089 million, while the number of benefit weeks advanced 1.9% to 4.7 million.

Unadjusted

- In June 1990, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 964,000, up 6.5% over the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 12.3% to 497,000, and the number of female beneficiaries increased 0.9% to 467,000.

- Benefits paid during June totalled $919 million[2], up 11.6% over June 1989. For the first half of 1990, $7,010 million has been paid to beneficiaries, a 9.5% increase over the same period last year. Over the same period, the average weekly payment increased 7.3% to $231.48, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 2.1% to 30.3 million.

- A total of 254,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in June, up 10.1% over the same month a year earlier. Since the start of 1990, 1,608,000 claims have been received, an increase of 10.2% over the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

---

1 *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

2 *Benefits paid, the number of benefit weeks, and the number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should also be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

The June 1990 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for April, May and June 1990 will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or for further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	June 1990	May 1990	April 1990	June 1989	% change June 1990/ May 1990
			Seasonally adjusted		
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,088,871	1,046,618	1,045,381	959,449	4.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,737	4,648	4,518	4,517	1.9
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**936p**	**935p**	**906r**	**889**	**0.1**
			Unadjusted		% change June 1990/ June 1989
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	918,919	1,167,894	1,199,110	823,381	11.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,094	5,074	5,132	3,939	3.9
Average weekly benefit ($)	224.44	230.16	233.67	209.02	7.4
Claims received (000)	**254**	**249**	**230**	**231**	**10.1**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	964p	1,062p	1,201r	905	6.5
Regular benefits	822p	899p	1,023r	784	4.8

	January to June		1990/1989
	1990	1989	% change
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	7,010,071	6,400,924	9.5
Weeks of benefit (000)	30,283	29,675	2.1
Average weekly benefit ($)	231.48	215.70	7.3
Claims received (000)	**1,608**	**1,460**	**10.2**
Beneficiaries – Year-to-date average (000)	**1,163p**	**1,132**	**2.7**

p *Preliminary figures*
r *Revised figures*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Asphalt Roofing

July 1990

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 481 414 metric bundles in July 1990, an increase of 2.8% over the 3 387 811 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to July 1990 shipments were 22 920 607[r] (revised figures) bundles, down 0.5% from 23 024 328 bundles shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The July 1990 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

Second Quarter

Data on manufacturers' imports, production, and inventories of electric lamps for the second quarter of 1990 are now available.

For further information contact: J.-P. Beauparlant (613- 951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), June 1990.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 30, 1990 — For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)
Second Quarter 1990

Non-residential construction prices in Canada rose 1.7% to 127.5 in the second quarter of 1990, the largest quarterly increase since the second quarter of 1989. The year-over-year increase of 4.2% showed a slight decline from the previous quarter. This compares with an annual increase of 7.5% in the second quarter of 1989.

Prices in Halifax rose 1.5% in the second quarter and 3.3% over the same period one year ago. The value of construction starts in the Atlantic provinces increased approximately 50% during the first six months of 1990 compared to the same period in 1989. However this figure was greatly influenced by two large projects, one in Cape Breton and one in Moncton.

Montreal showed an increase of 1.7% over the first quarter of 1990. The three previous quarters had figures of 0.4%, 0.5% and 0.3%. The number of hours worked in the greater Montreal area by the construction trades (commercial and residential) for the first three months increased 3.3% over the same period one year ago (Commission de la construction du Quebec) and on May 20, 1990 the Quebec Minister of Labour imposed a three-year decree on construction wages, thereby bringing stability to the pricing policies of construction estimators.

Price increases in Toronto (1.9%) and Ottawa (1.5%) in the second quarter were reportedly influenced by strikes by several construction trades. As these labour negotiations were not completely settled until July, the full potential effect of the labour increases may only show in the third quarter.

In Toronto, some prices in the non-residential market are showing signs of weakening, but some contractors continue to use current price levels when preparing tenders.

Construction activity in Alberta has flattened out and this is reflected in modest increases in Edmonton (0.9%) and Calgary (0.9%). The postponement or cancellation of some previously proposed multi-million dollar resource industry projects has caused some concern in the construction industry and may contribute to a softening in construction prices in the near future.

Although prices in Vancouver only rose 0.7% in the second quarter, construction activity continues to be moderately strong and indications are it will remain so over the next couple of years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The second quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in October. See " How to Order Publications".

For further information regarding this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes
Second Quarter 1990
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Canada Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Canada
				Quarterly Indexes				
1989								
Second Quarter	109.1	115.8	119.9	127.5	116.5	116.8	116.6	122.4
Third Quarter	109.8	116.2	120.1	128.4	119.0	119.6	118.2	123.3
Fourth Quarter	110.0	116.8	121.4	129.3	120.1	120.9	119.8	124.3
1990								
First Quarter	111.0	117.3	123.0	130.3	122.1	122.9	122.1	125.4
Second Quarter	112.7	119.3	124.8	132.8	123.2	124.0	122.9	127.5
				Percentage Change				
Fourth/Third Quarter 1989	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.8
First Quarter 1990/ Fourth Quarter 1989	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.9
Second/First Quarter 1990	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.7
Second Quarter 1990/1989	3.3	3.0	4.1	4.2	5.8	6.2	5.4	4.2

■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

July 1990

Highlights

- Seasonally adjusted preliminary estimates of July sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.2 million cubic metres (m^3), an increase of 4.2% from June, following the 3.5% drop registered in the previous month. All four major products contributed to this July increase.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products increased 2.9% from July 1989, reaching 7.2 million cubic metres. Motor gasoline, diesel fuel and heavy fuel oil sales were all up over July 1989 (1.3%, 1.8% and 12.7%, respectively).

- Total product sales for 1990 now lag 0.8% behind volumes recorded in the first seven months of 1989. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales have grown 10.6%, while sales of light fuel oil, motor gasoline and diesel fuel have declined 1.0%, 0.8% and 3.0% respectively.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The July 1990 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

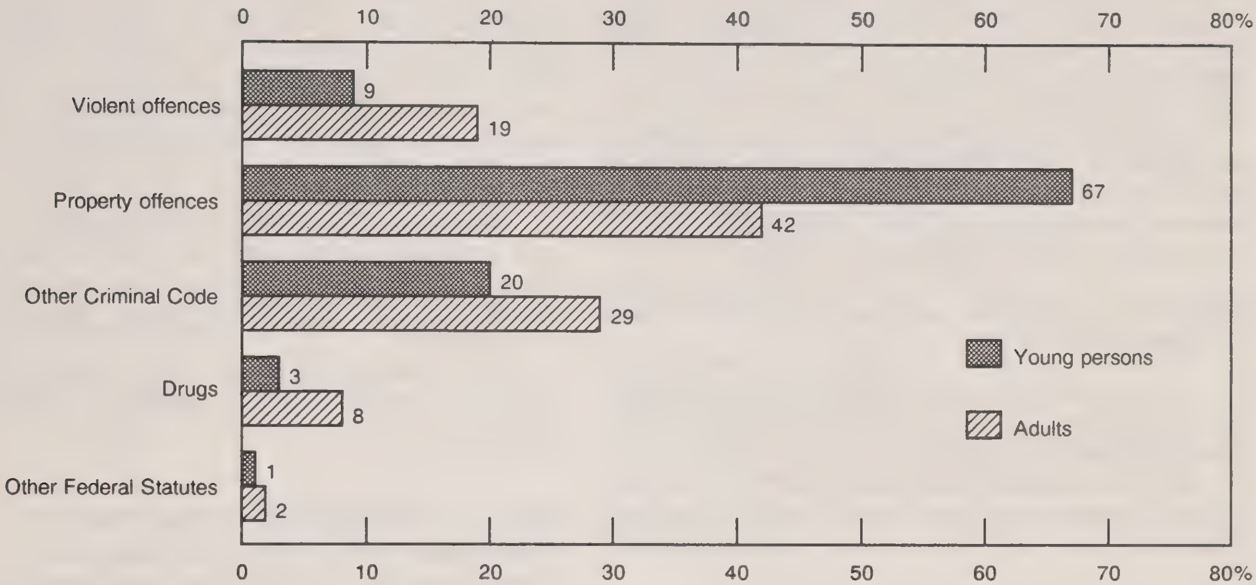
	April[r] 1990	May[r] 1990	June[r] 1990	July[p] 1990	July 1990/ June 1990
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 123.1**	**7 196.0**	**6 946.4**	**7 237.8**	**+4.2**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 851.4	2 929.5	2 833.6	2 916.7	+2.9
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 290.8	1 371.9	1 363.0	1 409.0	+3.4
Light Fuel Oil	584.1	570.4	617.8	623.5	+0.9
Heavy Fuel Oil	972.5	910.1	773.9	873.2	+12.8

			Total		
	July 1989	July 1990	January-July 1989	January-July 1990	Cumulative 1990/1989
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 982.3**	**7 185.8**	**48 613.4**	**48 238.7**	**-0.8**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	3 153.2	3 195.2	19 706.4	19 551.3	-0.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 393.4	1 419.1	9 583.4	9 299.0	-3.0
Light Fuel Oil	148.4	189.5	4 123.9	4 084.3	-1.0
Heavy Fuel Oil	650.3	732.7	5 293.2	5 854.9	+10.6

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Percentage of Young Persons and Adults Charged by the Police, by Type of Offence, Canada, (average 1986-1988[1])



[1] *Data are from the U.C.R survey and exclude traffic offences, provincial statutes, municipal by-laws and the YOA.*

Youth Crime in Canada

1986-1988

During the 1986 to 1988 period, an average of 173,000 youths (12 to 17 years old) were apprehended by the police each year. Of these, 65% were charged by the police and 35% were dealt with "unofficially".

During those three years, approximately two-thirds of the youths charged by the police under the *Criminal Code* and other Federal Statutes in Canada were charged with property crimes. Approximately 31% were charged with theft of $1,000 and under, 23% for breaking and entering and the remainder for theft of a motor vehicle (5%), possession of stolen goods (4%), fraud (2%) and theft over $1,000 (1%).

Although the majority (84% on average) of youths charged by police were male, the number of female youths charged increased at a slightly greater rate than male youths during this time. Specifically, the increase in the number of females charged with violent offences was 11% higher than for males.

Of those persons charged, 67% of young persons were charged in connection with property crimes as compared to 42% of adults. Conversely, for the remaining offence categories, the proportion of adults charged was greater than for youths.

Among the 10 provinces, the number of *Criminal Code* and other Federal Statute offences per 10,000 youths, on average, increased by 2% between 1986 and 1988. Overall the rates were higher among the Western than the Eastern provinces. The two jurisdictions that registered the highest increases in their rates over the three years were Prince Edward Island (36%) and Alberta (27%).

Of the most significant dispositions handed down by Youth Courts, 19% of young persons found guilty were sentenced to secure or open custody, 16% to a fine, 52% were given a probation order and 6% a community service order, 5% were given an absolute discharge and 2% received an "other" sentence.

The *Juristat Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 12, *Youth Crime in Canada, 1986-1988* (85-002, $3.90/$78) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023) or the Youth Justice Program (613-951- 6648). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid Insulating Board
July 1990

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 007 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1990, a decrease of 25.4% compared to 4 029 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1989.

For January to July 1990, year-to-date shipments amounted to 21 295r (revised figures) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 24 563 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1989, a decrease of 13.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The July 1990 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics
June 1990

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in June 1990 decreased to 33 296 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 4.9% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 37.5% to 1 266 GWh, while imports climbed from 652 GWh to 1 843 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 234 318 GWh, down 5.4% from the previous year. Exports, at 6 217 GWh, were down 46.2%, while imports, at 11 548 GWh, were up 133.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The June 1990 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Leisure and Personal Services
Preliminary Estimates 1988

In 1988, total revenue for selected leisure and personal service industries increased approximately 18%, more than doubling the previous year's growth. The acceleration in growth was broadly-based among the industry groups; small businesses (earnings below $2 million) contributed about three-quarters of the overall increase in revenue.

Preliminary 1988 revenue estimates for the leisure and personal service industries are now available in the Volume 2, Number 3 issue of the *Service Industry Bulletin* (63-015, $7.20/$43). See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact S. Beyer (613-951-3492), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Paramedical Training in Hospitals
1987-88

In 1987-88, community college spending reached $3.7 billion, public vocational schools spent $107 million and paramedical training expenses in hospitals totalled $78 million. Community college expenditures made up 0.7% of Canada's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), virtually unchanged from the previous few years.

Community college spending rose 7.5% in 1987-88. However, vocational school expenditures dropped 37% as a number of schools in this category became part of the community college system in 1987-88.

Salaries and benefits made up approximately two-thirds of total expenditures in community colleges and in vocational schools.

The *Education Statistics Bulletin*, Vol. 12, No. 4, *Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Paramedical Training in Hospitals*, 1987-88 (81-002, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended June 30, 1990.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, July 1990.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gypsum Products, July 1990.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Service Industry Bulletin - Leisure and Personal Services, Preliminary Estimates 1988.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43.00; United States: US$8.65/US$52.00; Other Countries: US$10.00/US$60.00).

Education Statistics Bulletin - Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Paramedical Training in Hospitals, 1987-1988.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00; United States: US$5.90/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/69.00).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 12, **Youth Crime in Canada**, 1986-1988.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada $3.90/$78.00; United States: $4.70/94.00; Other Countries $5.45/$109.00).

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Friday, August 31, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Chart 1

GDP at 1986 Prices

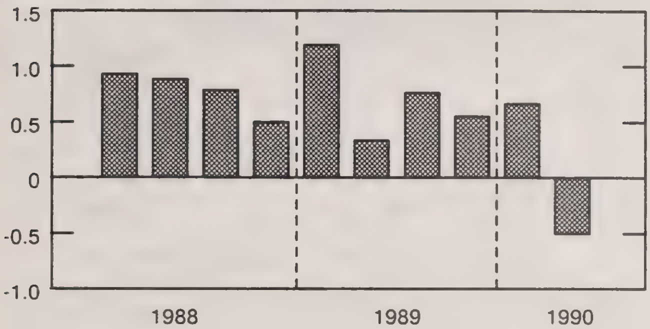
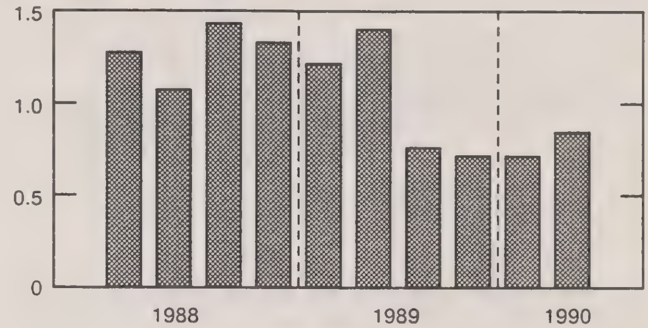


Chart 2

GDP Implicit Price Index



National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Second Quarter 1990

Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices increased 0.4% in the second quarter of 1990, reaching a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $676.8 billion. Expressed at 1986 prices, GDP dropped 0.4% (see Chart 1), equivalent to a compound annual rate of decline of 1.6%. The GDP implicit price index rose 0.9% from the first quarter (see Chart 2) and 3.1% on a year-over-year basis.

After a seven-year expansion in the period through to the first quarter of 1990, the economy contracted in the second quarter. All major components of domestic demand, as well as corporation profits and personal disposable income, were affected. Total final domestic demand fell 0.9% in real terms after a 0.3% advance in the first three months of the year. Housing starts and new passenger car sales, two key cyclical indicators, were both sharply lower in April and May. The slide in residential construction continued into the summer, although car sales picked up significantly in June and July. Business plant and equipment investment spending declined 2.9% in real terms as purchases of machinery and equipment decreased and non-residential construction activity levelled off. Faced with lower domestic demand and higher interest rates, and concerned about the future impact of the appreciating Canadian dollar, businesses reduced output to avoid an excessive inventory buildup. As a result, employment fell 0.3%, the first quarterly decline since 1982. One bright spot in the quarter was merchandise exports, which grew a remarkable 5.5%.

Components of Demand

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services fell 0.4% in volume terms in the second quarter, after rising only 0.1% in the January-March period. The decline was the first on a quarterly seasonally adjusted basis since 1982. Consumers were more restrained in their purchasing decisions, influenced by a drop in disposable income, continuing high interest rates and growing concern about the possibility of economic recession. The decrease in consumer spending occurred as goods purchases dropped 0.9% and service expenditures grew a modest 0.2% (see Chart 3). Total durable and semi-durable goods expenditure was 1.9% below its year-earlier level. Outlays were lower for a wide range of commodities, most notably motor vehicles, parts and repairs, furniture and household appliances and clothing and footwear. The decline in the automotive category was due to a large 8.6% decrease in purchases of trucks and a drop of 1.8% in new car buying. Purchases of non-durable goods, on the other hand, increased 0.4% as spending on electricity, natural gas and other fuels and on food and beverages rose. In the services component, reduced spending on restaurant meals and hotel

Chart 3

Consumer Expenditure at 1986 Prices

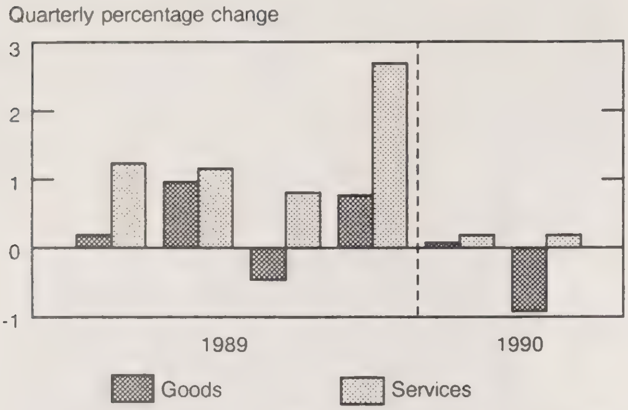
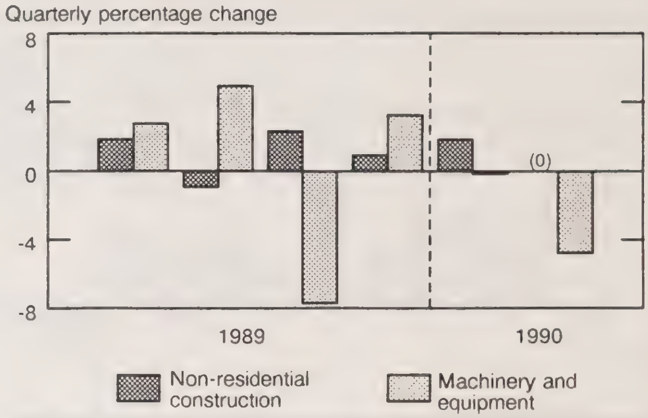


Chart 4

Business Fixed Capital Investment at 1986 Prices



accommodation and on purchased transportation was offset by higher outlays on gross rents and net expenditure abroad.

The housing market turned down in the second quarter as total business residential construction investment dropped 4.0% in constant dollar terms. Sharply higher mortgage rates – which rose from an average of 12½% in the first quarter to 14% in the second – were a major underlying factor. Real estate commissions declined sharply for the second consecutive quarter as resale markets weakened in most areas of the country. Housing starts were lower as well, averaging 203,000 at annual rates compared to 223,000 in the first quarter. By July their level had fallen to 173,000. The construction cutbacks were most marked in Ontario and British Columbia. Single detached (as opposed to multiple-unit) dwelling starts were the most heavily affected, dropping 13.7% in the second quarter. Reflecting the smaller number of starts, new construction work-put-in-place fell 0.5%. Spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings also declined, by 1.2%.

Business plant and equipment spending fell 2.9% in real terms in the second quarter. Outlays for machinery and equipment dropped 4.8% (see Chart 4), as reflected in lower imports and reduced domestic production. Non-residential construction expenditure was virtually unchanged as weakening building construction was offset by higher spending on engineering construction, particularly utilities and gas pipelines. Statistics Canada's survey of business investment intentions, conducted during the second quarter, indicated a planned spending increase of 9.7% (at current prices) for the year as a whole. However, since actual investment spending during the first half of the year was just 0.8% higher than in the first half of 1989, it is unlikely these intentions will be realized. Such an occurrence would be consistent with previous experience in the late stages of an economic cycle.

Business non-farm inventories fell in the second quarter (see Chart 5). Stocks were liquidated at the manufacturing and wholesale levels, where establishments have been hard hit by weak demand over the past year. Strong exports of industrial products, machinery and equipment and motor vehicles and parts were one factor behind the liquidation. There was a small accumulation at the retail level, where motor vehicle stocks increased. Farm inventories also were drawn down in the second quarter, although at only half the rate in the first quarter. Grain in commercial channels and livestock inventories were liquidated; farm-held grain stocks accumulated slightly as the harvest outlook improved substantially vis-à-vis 1989.

The balance of trade in goods and services moved back into surplus in the second quarter, a result of strong growth in merchandise exports. In current dollar terms and at annual rates, the balance went from a $1.1 billion deficit in the first quarter to a $4.5 billion surplus in the second. (See the separate note on the Canadian Balance of International Payments, also in this issue of the Daily, for more on this and other components of the current account balance.) In constant 1986 dollar terms, merchandise exports and imports rose 5.5% and 2.2% respectively, while non-merchandise exports and imports remained near their first quarter levels. There

Chart 5

Change in Business Non-Farm Inventories at 1986 Prices

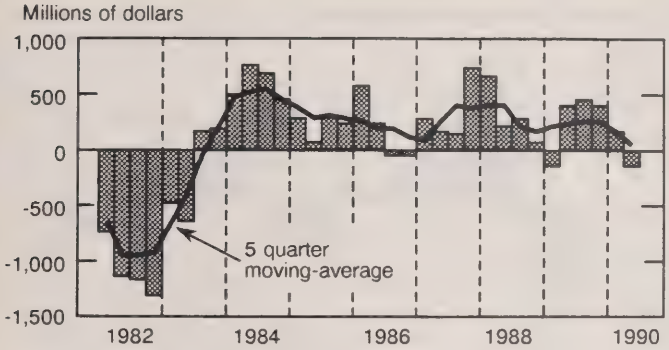
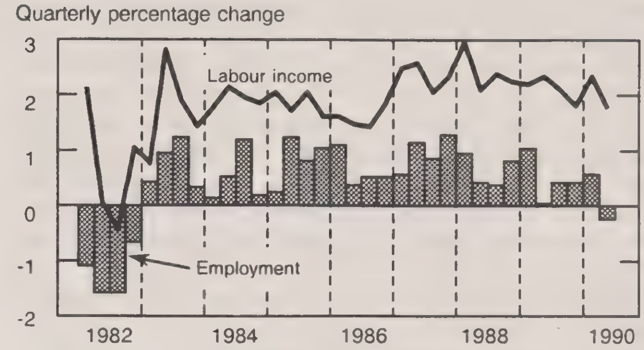


Chart 6

Labour Income and Employment



were large increases in exports of petroleum, natural gas, industrial products, machinery and equipment and motor vehicles and parts. Imports of motor vehicles and parts, electronic components and petroleum also rose markedly.

Price Indexes

Inflation, as measured by the GDP implicit price index, increased from 0.8% in the first quarter to 0.9% in the second. The chain price index, which measures price changes holding expenditure composition fixed as in the previous quarter, also rose 0.9%, the same rate as in the first quarter. Special pay equity adjustments for secretaries, clerks and nurses employed by the federal government, retroactive to April 1, 1985, boosted the price index for government current expenditure on goods and services. The chain price index for GDP excluding the government component increased only 0.5%. Export and import prices both dropped substantially, reflecting weak commodity prices on world markets and the 1.0% appreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the United States dollar. The world prices of petroleum, natural gas and wheat all fell significantly. The overall inflation rate on a year-over-year basis, as measured by the fixed-weighted GDP price index, was 3.2%.

Chain Price Indexes
1st and 2nd Quarters, 1990
Percentage change

	Qtr 1	Qtr 2
Personal expenditure	1.2	0.8
Total government expenditure	1.0	2.0
Residential investment	0.5	-0.8
Non-residential investment	0.4	1.0
Machinery and equipment investment	1.1	-0.2
Final domestic demand	1.0	0.9
Exports	1.0	-0.8
Less: imports	2.0	-0.9
Gross Domestic Product*	0.9	0.9

* *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

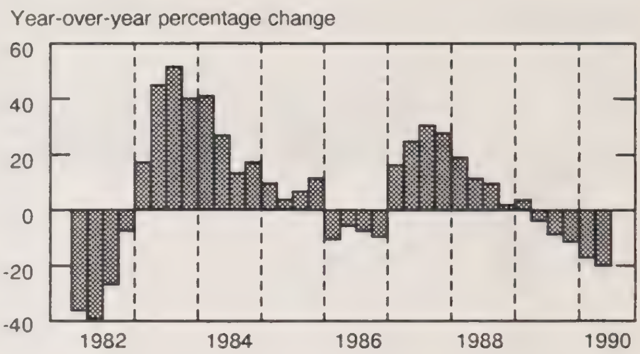
Components of Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew 1.7%, down from 2.3% in the first quarter (see Chart 6). The second quarter advance occurred despite declines in paid worker employment and average hours worked per employee, as average compensation per employee increased substantially. Special retroactive pay equity adjustments for federal government employees added about 0.3% to labour income.

Corporation profits before taxes fell 8.2% in the quarter and were down 20.4% on a year-over-year basis (see Chart 7). Industrial and financial corporations both experienced widespread declines. Profits retained in Canada dropped 34.5% in the quarter, reflecting large dividend payments abroad. Interest and miscellaneous investment income rose 2.0%, a moderation after strong growth in the previous two quarters. This component has been growing very rapidly, in relation to Net Domestic Income at Factor Cost, since interest rates began their upward climb in mid-1988. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent, increased only marginally during the quarter, and was particularly affected by reduced construction, retail trade and fishing activity. The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose 5.3%, following two quarters of decline. Farm income is benefitting from the good harvest picture in 1990, but lower grain prices are having a counter effect.

Chart 7

Corporation Profits Before Taxes



Output by Industry

From an industry perspective, real GDP at factor cost dropped 0.2% in the second quarter following an increase of 0.2% in the first quarter. Goods production increased 0.2% after a 0.7% decrease in the first quarter. Crude petroleum and natural gas mining, manufacturing (notably transportation equipment and primary metals) and agriculture accounted for the increase. Services output declined 0.4% following a gain of 0.7% in the first quarter of the year. There were decreases in transportation, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and food and beverage service industries. (See the separate note on Monthly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product by Industry, also in this issue of the *Daily*, for details.)

Government Sector

The consolidated government sector deficit, on a national accounts basis, dropped substantially in the second quarter to $16.2 billion, compared to $24.8 billion in the first quarter. The decline resulted primarily from a large rise in personal income tax collections by both the federal and provincial governments. Payments on filing for the 1989 taxation year were unusually high and spring refunds were lower than in previous years. The federal deficit fell from $24.2 billion to $19.3 billion while the total provincial government balance moved from a $2.3 billion deficit to a $2.8 billion surplus. Reflecting the higher tax payments, personal disposable income decreased 0.7% and the personal saving rate fell from 10.8% to 9.8%.

Order the second quarter 1990 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Catalogue 13-001, at $20.00 per quarter or $80.00 for an annual subscription. This publication is scheduled for release in September 1990. A computer printout containing 43 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division for $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts dataset, 1947 to date, in a new improved format, on microcomputer diskettes for $25 per quarter or $100 for an annual subscription.

The seasonally adjusted data are available in CANSIM matrices 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740 and 6828-6838.

For further information contact Michel Pascal (613-951-3797) or Roger Jullion (613-951-9155). ☐

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1989			1990		I 1990 / IV 1989	II 1990 / I 1990
	II	III	IV	I	II		
	($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	355,112	362,452	368,968	377,440	383,884	2.3	1.7
Corporation profits before taxes	60,244	58,568	55,052	52,280	47,972	-5.0	-8.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	52,076	51,224	53,072	55,244	56,376	4.1	2.0
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	4,072	4,536	3,084	2,508	2,640	-18.7	5.3
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	35,512	36,056	36,496	36,964	37,060	1.3	0.3
Inventory valuation adjustment	-2,616	116	452	-2,908	-1,192	-3,360[2]	1,716[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	504,400	512,952	517,124	521,528	526,740	0.9	1.0
Indirect taxes less subsidies	72,556	73,068	75,936	78,296	76,988	3.1	-1.7
Capital consumption allowances	72,356	73,200	74,420	76,212	76,424	2.4	0.3
Statistical discrepancy	-1,932	-1,968	-1,936	-2,172	-3,400	-236[2]	-1,228[2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**647,380**	**657,252**	**665,544**	**673,864**	**676,752**	**1.3**	**0.4**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances*
2 *Actual change in millions of dollars*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1989			1990		I 1990 / IV 1989	II 1990 / I 1990
	II	III	IV	I	II		
						% Change at Quarterly Rates	
At current prices ($ millions)							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	378,540	383,696	392,380	397,512	399,084	1.3	0.4
Durable goods	58,784	58,364	59,028	59,652	57,692	1.1	-3.3
Semi-durable goods	37,968	38,248	38,348	38,844	38,568	1.3	-0.7
Non-durable goods	101,232	102,836	104,248	105,376	106,828	1.1	1.4
Services	180,556	184,248	190,756	193,640	195,996	1.5	1.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	120,072	122,200	123,868	126,352	128,892	2.0	2.0
Government investment in fixed capital	14,852	15,584	16,348	16,636	16,820	1.8	1.1
Government investment in inventories	-88	92	-228	152	28	380[1]	-124[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	128,308	127,004	129,948	130,788	126,540	0.6	-3.2
Residential	46,904	47,444	49,260	49,316	46,496	0.1	-5.7
Non-residential construction	34,280	35,268	35,772	36,380	36,804	1.7	1.2
Machinery and equipment	47,124	44,292	44,916	45,092	43,240	0.4	-4.1
Business investment in inventories	5,312	6,360	4,092	1,316	-2,552	-2,776[1]	-3,868[1]
Non-farm	3,708	5,660	4,592	2,808	-1,952	-1,784[1]	-4,760[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	1,604	700	-500	-1,492	-600	-992[1]	892[1]
Exports of goods and services	162,740	161,608	161,184	164,304	170,440	1.9	3.7
Merchandise	142,196	140,644	140,160	142,788	148,700	1.9	4.1
Non-merchandise	20,544	20,964	21,024	21,516	21,740	2.3	1.0
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	164,292	161,256	163,984	165,368	165,896	0.8	0.3
Merchandise	136,548	133,072	135,064	136,096	136,416	0.8	0.2
Non-merchandise	27,744	28,184	28,920	29,272	29,480	1.2	0.7
Statistical discrepancy	1,936	1,964	1,936	2,172	3,396	236[1]	1,224[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**647,380**	**657,252**	**665,544**	**673,864**	**676,752**	**1.3**	**0.4**
Final Domestic Demand	641,772	648,484	662,544	671,288	671,336	1.3	0.0
At 1986 prices ($ millions)							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	335,812	336,272	341,908	342,352	341,040	0.1	-0.4
Durable goods	53,176	52,400	52,988	53,396	51,792	0.8	-3.0
Semi-durable goods	33,320	33,240	33,176	33,460	33,064	0.9	-1.2
Non-durable goods	89,856	89,892	90,676	90,124	90,496	-0.6	0.4
Services	159,460	160,740	165,068	165,372	165,688	0.2	0.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	106,240	107,992	108,168	109,020	108,732	0.8	-0.3
Government investment in fixed capital	13,972	14,544	15,272	15,488	15,548	1.4	0.4
Government investment in inventories	-84	88	-212	140	24	352[1]	-116[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	115,916	112,692	115,240	115,696	111,940	0.4	-3.2
Residential	37,440	37,264	38,052	37,980	36,456	-0.2	-4.0
Non-residential construction	29,664	30,364	30,644	31,224	31,224	1.9	0.0
Machinery and equipment	48,812	45,064	46,544	46,492	44,260	-0.1	-4.8
Business investment in inventories	5,616	5,604	4,100	788	-1,652	-3,312[1]	-2,440[1]
Non-farm	4,024	4,416	3,968	1,648	-1,324	-2,320[1]	-2,972[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	1,592	1,188	132	-860	-328	-992[1]	532[1]
Exports of goods and services	153,460	156,220	156,040	157,620	165,300	1.0	4.9
Merchandise	135,672	138,416	138,456	139,872	147,528	1.0	5.5
Non-merchandise	17,788	17,804	17,584	17,748	17,772	0.9	0.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	169,472	167,648	171,588	169,264	172,472	-1.4	1.9
Merchandise	140,620	138,332	141,548	139,572	142,624	-1.4	2.2
Non-merchandise	28,852	29,316	30,040	29,692	29,848	-1.2	0.5
Statistical discrepancy	1,732	1,744	1,712	1,848	2,868	136[1]	1,020[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**563,192**	**567,508**	**570,640**	**573,688**	**571,328**	**0.5**	**-0.4**
Final Domestic Demand	571,940	571,500	580,588	582,556	577,260	0.3	-0.9
Implicit price indexes							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	112.7	114.1	114.8	116.1	117.0	1.1	0.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	113.0	113.2	114.5	115.9	118.5	1.2	2.2
Government investment in fixed capital	106.3	107.2	107.0	107.4	108.2	0.4	0.7
Business investment in fixed capital	110.7	112.7	112.8	113.0	113.0	0.2	0.0
Exports of goods and services	106.0	103.4	103.3	104.2	103.1	0.9	-1.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	96.9	96.2	95.6	97.7	96.2	2.2	-1.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	114.9	115.8	116.6	117.5	118.5	0.8	0.9
Final Domestic Demand	112.2	113.5	114.1	115.2	116.3	1.0	1.0

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars*

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)
June 1990

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1986 prices, was unchanged in June, following decreases of 0.2% in April and 0.1% in May. Output fell 0.2% for the second quarter as a whole, following a steady slowdown in the preceding three quarters: from 0.8% in the third quarter of 1989 to 0.6% and 0.2% in fourth and first quarters, respectively. Production of services increased 0.1% in June, while goods output fell 0.1% in spite of accelerated production in certain industries in anticipation of strikes.

Services-producing Industries

The advance in services output originated mainly in the communication and retail trade industries, while transportation and community, business and personal service industries recorded smaller gains. The finance, insurance and real estate industry posted the only major decline in services.

Higher output by telecommunication carriers and the postal service industry accounted for most of the growth in the communication industries.

Following declines of 1.2% in April and 1.1% in May, retail trade advanced 0.3% in June, primarily on the strength of increased sales by motor vehicle dealers. Despite the June increase, retail trade was 2.8% below its peak in January.

A rebound in truck transport, following the end of the truckers blockades initiated in May, led the gain in transportation and storage. Also contributing, pipeline transport of natural gas rose 2.6% in June, and has gained 17.6% since February.

Output of the finance, insurance and real estate industry fell 0.4%, due to lower activity by real estate agencies and brokers, and security brokers and dealers. Output of real estate agencies has fallen nearly 50% since last November, due to the weak resale housing market.

Goods-producing Industries

Goods production fell 0.1% in June, following a 0.1% decline in April and a 0.1% gain in May. A 0.8% increase in manufacturing output was offset by declines in most other goods-producing industries.

> ***Note to users:***
>
> *With release of the data for June, Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry is valued at 1986 prices and adjusted to new benchmark estimates for 1986 and 1987. These revisions, which have been incorporated into the monthly estimates from January 1986 to date, will be published in the June 1990 issue of Gross Domestic Product by Industry (15-001). Estimates for the period January 1961 to December 1985 will be linked to the new data and published in Gross Domestic Product by Industry (1986=100), 1961-1985 (15-512), expected to be published in late September or early October.*

As in May, the gain in manufacturing was narrowly based and resulted chiefly from moving production schedules forward in anticipation of strikes. Output of primary metal products rose 5.3%, following a similar gain in May. An expected strike came into effect at the beginning of August. Production of motor vehicles and parts advanced 4.4% in June, also spurred by the possibility of a strike commencing in September. Excluding these industries, manufacturing output fell 0.1% in June.

Construction, which had bolstered the goods sector until recently, fell 1.5%, its second consecutive large decline. The drop was mainly due to a 4.9% cutback in residential building activity. This weakness will likely continue for the next few months, as housing starts fell 7.1% in June and 11.3% in July. Non-residential building construction was unchanged from the previous month.

A 1.1% decline in mining output was primarily due to lower production of natural gas and coal, and to reduced drilling activity. In spite of the decline in June, production of natural gas has advanced 13.0% since February, in line with the increased activity in gas pipelines. Exports of natural gas have gained almost 50% since February.

Output by public utilities declined 0.7% in June, mainly due to a 1.5% drop in the generation of electric power. This was partially offset by a 4.4% rise in domestic natural gas sales. Production of electric power reached its lowest level since August 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

Order the June 1990 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121), scheduled for release in September. See "How to Order Publications".

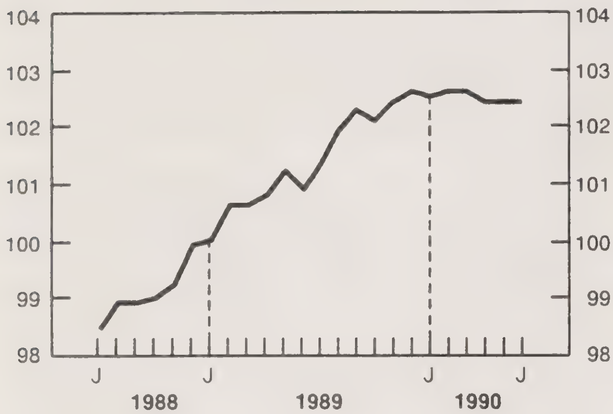
For further information on this release, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

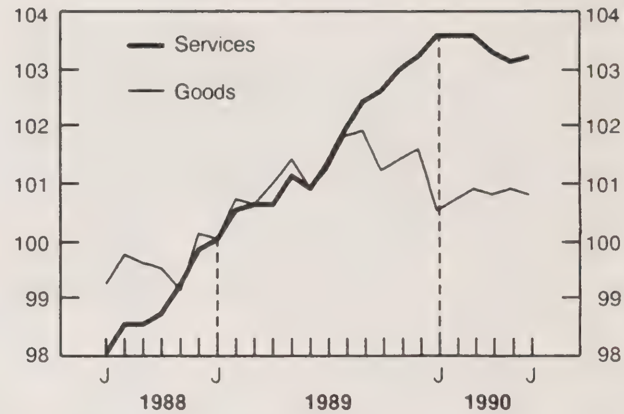
Total Economy

Index (January 1989 = 100)



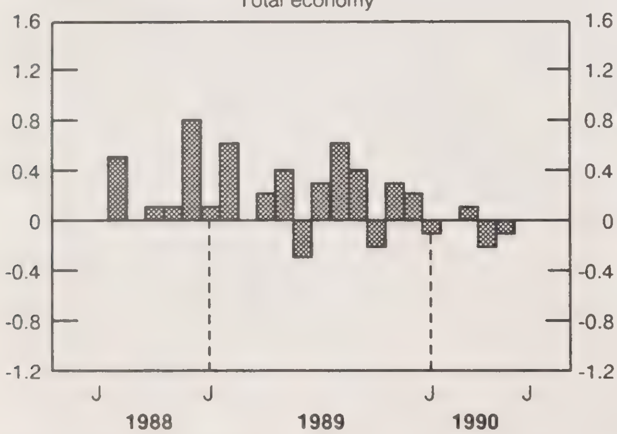
Goods and Services

Index (January 1989 = 100)



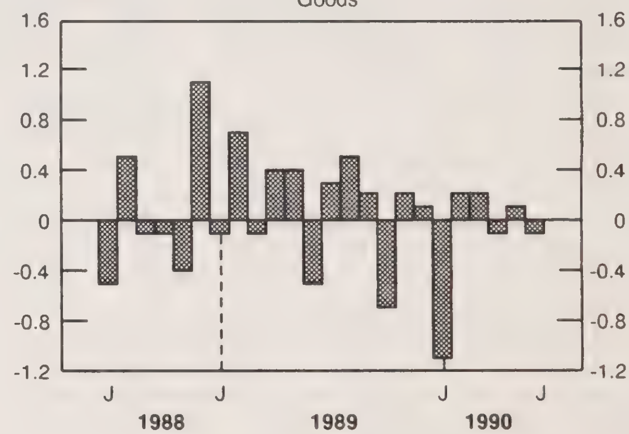
% change

Total economy



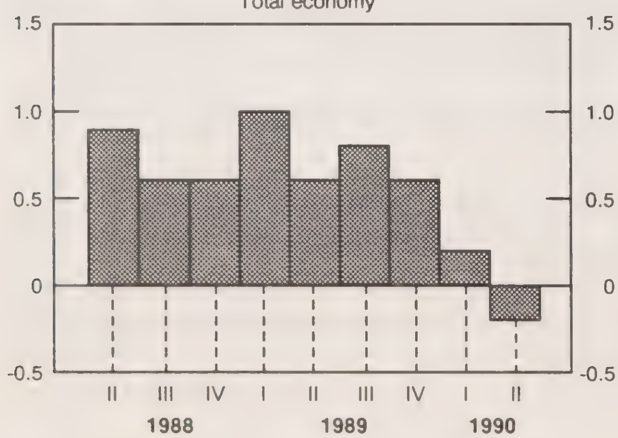
% change

Goods



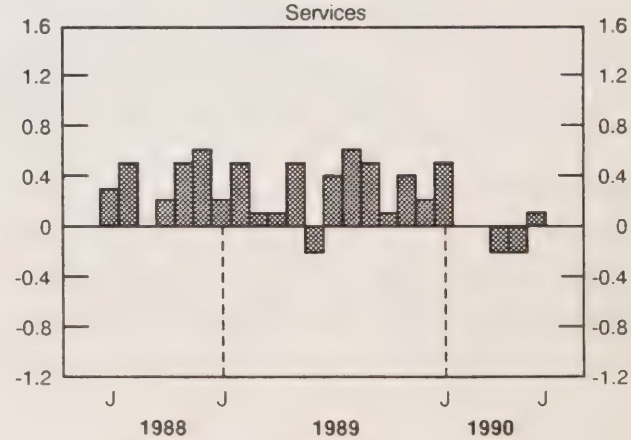
% change
by quarter

Total economy



% change

Services



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1989	1990			
	June	March	April	May	June
Total Economy	**503,738.5**	**512,377.6**	**511,381.2**	**510,998.7**	**511,202.4**
Business Sector	**415,573.8**	**422,104.0**	**421,099.2**	**420,479.1**	**420,524.4**
Goods:	**176,711.6**	**176,679.6**	**176,509.2**	**176,734.8**	**176,652.0**
Agriculture	9,025.0	10,023.6	10,095.6	10,074.0	10,138.8
Fishing and Trapping	872.6	1,128.0	1,130.4	1,119.6	1,124.4
Logging Industry	2,875.0	2,732.4	2,710.8	2,670.0	2,646.0
Mining Industries	19,989.6	19,746.0	19,850.4	19,851.6	19,624.8
Manufacturing Industries	95,598.2	92,684.4	91,825.2	92,850.0	93,565.2
Construction Industries	32,282.4	34,771.2	35,242.8	34,494.0	33,984.0
Other Utility Industries	16,068.8	15,594.0	15,654.0	15,675.6	15,568.8
Services:	**238,862.2**	**245,424.4**	**244,590.0**	**243,744.3**	**243,872.4**
Transportation and Storage	22,713.1	22,874.4	22,800.0	22,719.6	22,794.0
Communication Industries	17,402.3	18,505.2	18,681.6	18,750.0	18,938.4
Wholesale Trade	28,138.5	28,652.4	27,882.0	27,416.4	27,415.2
Retail Trade	31,834.9	31,746.0	31,372.8	31,015.2	31,120.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	77,964.0	79,546.8	79,822.8	79,734.0	79,426.8
Community, Business and Personal Services	60,809.4	64,099.6	64,030.8	64,109.1	64,177.2
Non-business Sector	**88,164.7**	**90,273.6**	**90,282.0**	**90,519.6**	**90,678.0**
Goods:	**950.5**	**952.8**	**958.8**	**942.0**	**926.4**
Services:	**87,214.2**	**89,320.8**	**89,323.2**	**89,577.6**	**89,751.6**
Government Service Industry	32,595.1	33,295.2	33,199.2	33,346.8	33,397.2
Community and Personal Services	51,564.9	52,928.4	53,028.0	53,134.8	53,258.4
Other Services	3,054.2	3,097.2	3,096.0	3,096.0	3,096.0
Other Aggregations:					
Goods Producing Industries	177,662.1	177,632.4	177,468.0	177,676.8	177,578.4
Services Producing Industries	326,076.4	334,745.2	333,913.2	333,321.9	333,624.0
Industrial Production	132,607.1	128,977.2	128,288.4	129,319.2	129,685.2
Non-durable Manufacturing	43,961.7	43,477.2	43,452.0	43,574.4	43,390.8
Durable Manufacturing	51,636.5	49,207.2	48,373.2	49,275.6	50,174.4

Canada's Balance of International Payments

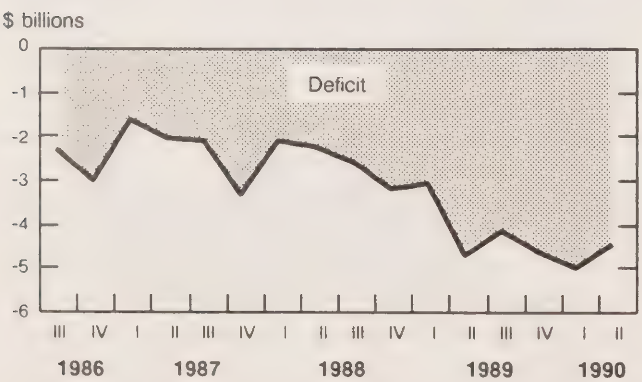
Second Quarter 1990

Highlights

The seasonally adjusted current account deficit was $4.5 billion in the second quarter of 1990, in line with levels prevailing within the past year. The merchandise trade surplus almost doubled from the first quarter to its highest quarterly level in the last two years; the increase was due to higher exports, as imports were virtually unchanged. The higher surplus on merchandise trade was offset by large payments of dividends by foreign-controlled companies to their head offices abroad.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, non-residents purchased (net of sales) a similar amount of Canadian bonds as in the previous quarter. This masked, however, a great deal of volatility on a monthly basis, particularly in May when a record net disinvestment in Canadian bonds occurred. In that month, the Canadian dollar came under downward pressure and reserve assets declined markedly. By June, non-resident investment in Canadian bonds had resumed and reserve assets were replenished. Foreign investors reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks, giving rise to the first quarterly net reduction in the last year and a half. Canadian investment in foreign bonds increased sharply, while net direct investment abroad was negligible as a result of offsetting flows.

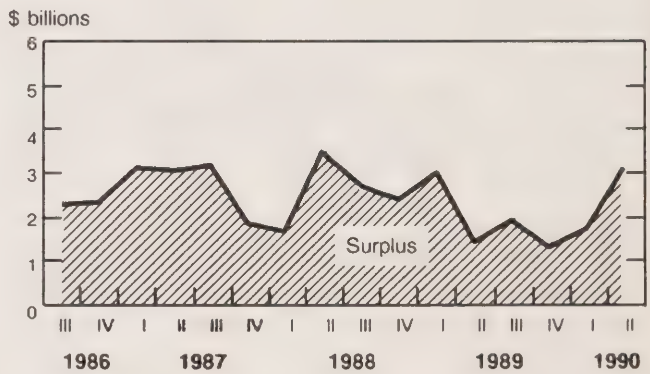
Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit of $4.5 billion was made up of a merchandise trade surplus of $3.1 billion and a deficit of $7.6 billion on non-merchandise transactions.
- Merchandise exports amounted to $37.2 billion. This represented an increase of 4.1% over the previous quarter, the largest quarterly advance in two years. Higher exports were recorded for automotive products, machinery and equipment, industrial materials and energy products. Sales abroad of precious metals and forest products declined.
- Merchandise imports remained at $34.1 billion. Imports of communication products, auto parts and trucks increased. The increase was offset by lower imports of precious metals, energy products and certain machinery and equipment.

Merchandise Trade Balance (seasonally adjusted)



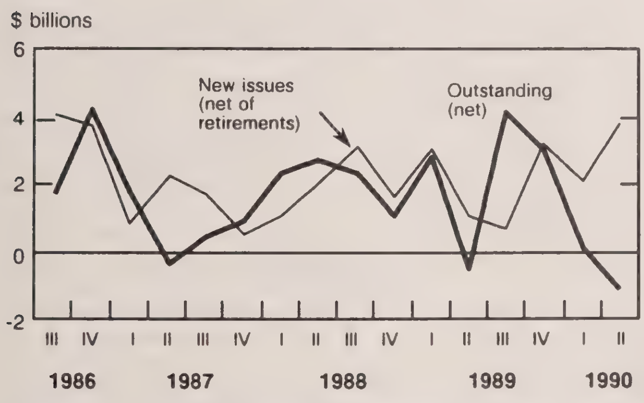
- The deficit on investment income climbed to a record $7.0 billion as a result of a sharp increase in dividend payments.
- International travel again produced a record deficit. The current quarter deficit amounted to $1.1 billion, led by the deficit on travel with the United States.
- The surplus on unilateral transfers amounted to $1.4 billion. It was again due to substantial inflows of funds by immigrants to Canada, with Asian countries continuing to be important sources.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit narrowed to $4.0 billion from $4.6 billion in the second quarter of 1989. A virtual tripling of the merchandise trade surplus to $3.1 billion more than offset the increase of $1.3 billion to $7.1 billion in the deficit on non-merchandise transactions.

- Net purchases by non-residents of Canadian bonds amounted to $2.6 billion, with the purchase of $7.1 billion of new issues which yielded well over 200 basis points above rates on comparable United States bonds. Bond retirements resulted in an outflow of $3.3 billion. In the secondary market, however, non-residents sold record levels of Canadian bonds, largely Government of Canada bonds, giving rise to a net outflow of $1.2 billion.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds (net flow)

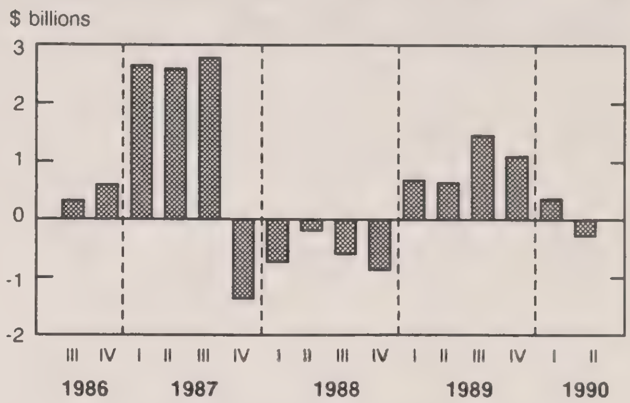


- Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by $0.3 billion, after having built them up each quarter since the beginning of 1989.

- Foreign direct investment in Canada resulted in a net inflow of $0.9 billion, comparable to the moderate net inflow of the previous quarter.

- The net flow for Canadian direct investment abroad was negligible, in contrast to the net outflows in the preceding four quarters when Canadian residents added sizeable amounts to their investments abroad.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Stocks (net flow)



- Canadian residents increased sharply their holdings of foreign bonds, leading to a net outflow of $0.9 billion, but were net sellers of $0.6 billion of foreign stocks.

- Following a decline of $2.6 billion in the first quarter, Canada's international reserves further decreased over the second quarter by $0.1 billion. A sharp reduction of $1.3 billion in May was largely offset by increases totalling $1.2 billion in April and June.

- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net debit of $4.4 billion.

- The Canadian dollar depreciated against most major currencies in the early part of the quarter and strengthened afterwards (a pattern similar to the first quarter). The dollar closed in June at 85.96 U.S. cents, up from 85.51 U.S. cents at the end of March.

Note: Merchandise exports for 1989 were revised downward $0.6 billion in the June 1990 monthly release, *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (catalogue 65-001P). These revisions will be incorporated in the Balance of International Payments at the time of the first quarter release of 1991 as is the normal practice in the System of National Accounts.

Revisions

As is the usual practice in the second quarter of each year, the Capital Account has been revised for the previous four years, back to 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2343 to 2349, 2353 to 2355, 147, 1364 (for quarterly information) and 2333 to 2339, 2354, 2355, 1369, 1370 (for annual information).

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberte (613-951-9050), Balance of Payments Division. ☐

Table 1. Canada's Balance of International Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1989			1990		1988	1989
	II	III	IV	I	II		
	millions of dollars						
Current Account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	37,208	32,907	36,014	35,453	38,547	138,435	142,085
Non-merchandise:							
Services	5,304	6,737	4,597	4,368	5,607	20,296	20,766
Investment income[1]	2,211	1,875	2,286	1,997	2,229	11,319	8,499
Transfers	2,124	2,657	1,848	2,016	2,325	7,935	8,734
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,639	11,269	8,731	8,381	10,161	39,550	37,999
Total receipts	46,847	44,176	44,746	43,834	48,708	177,985	180,083
Payments							
Merchandise imports	36,079	31,605	33,304	34,860	35,438	128,321	134,528
Non-merchandise:							
Services	7,171	7,181	6,669	7,538	7,610	25,978	27,996
Investment income[1]	7,292	6,999	8,111	7,612	8,748	30,202	30,652
Transfers	916	919	771	1,634	874	3,646	3,597
Total non-merchandise payments	15,379	15,099	15,551	16,784	17,232	59,825	62,244
Total payments	51,458	46,704	48,855	51,644	52,670	188,146	196,772
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 1,129	+ 1,302	+ 2,710	+ 593	+ 3,109	+ 10,114	+ 7,557
Non-merchandise	- 5,740	- 3,830	- 6,820	- 8,402	- 7,071	- 20,275	- 24,245
Total current account	- 4,611	- 2,528	- 4,110	- 7,810	- 3,962	- 10,162	- 16,688
Capital Account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	- 2,320	- 1,182	- 1,645	- 1,275	+ 15	- 7,319	- 4,900
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	+ 447	- 1,366	- 116	+ 370	- 852	- 74	- 1,556
Foreign stocks	- 239	- 863	- 79	- 109	+ 578	- 1,020	- 768
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	+ 236	- 410	+ 18	+ 2,591	+ 123	- 9,451	- 346
Loans and subscriptions	- 121	- 101	- 669	+ 120	- 515	- 548	- 982
Non-bank deposits abroad	+ 1,343	+ 84	+ 497	- 140	- 138	- 253	+ 278
Other claims	- 1,190	- 939	- 1,123	- 874	- 123	- 3,623	- 3,374
Total Canadian claims, net flow	- 1,845	- 4,777	- 3,119	+ 683	- 912	- 22,288	- 11,648
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+ 2,332	+ 580	+ 2,171	+ 1,065	+ 937	+ 4,800	+ 3,400
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+ 439	+ 4,741	+ 6,174	+ 2,140	+ 2,572	+ 15,871	+ 17,069
Canadian stocks	+ 659	+ 1,440	+ 1,082	+ 375	- 292	- 2,379	+ 3,871
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	+ 5,626	- 2,692	- 1,303	+ 2,396	+ 5,175	+ 2,917	- 2,492
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	- 1,717	- 854	+ 755	- 716	- 934	+ 7,123	+ 484
Other paper	+ 167	+ 117	+ 852	+ 1,335	+ 1,023	+ 2,168	+ 52
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+ 891	+ 2,957	+ 1,358	- 96	+ 832	+ 5,990	+ 11,336
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+ 8,398	+ 6,289	+ 11,089	+ 6,500	+ 9,313	+ 36,489	+ 33,719
Total capital account, net flow	+ 6,553	+ 1,512	+ 7,970	+ 7,183	+ 8,401	+ 14,200	+ 22,070
Statistical Discrepancy	- 1,941	+ 1,016	- 3,860	+ 627	- 4,439	- 4,039	- 5,382

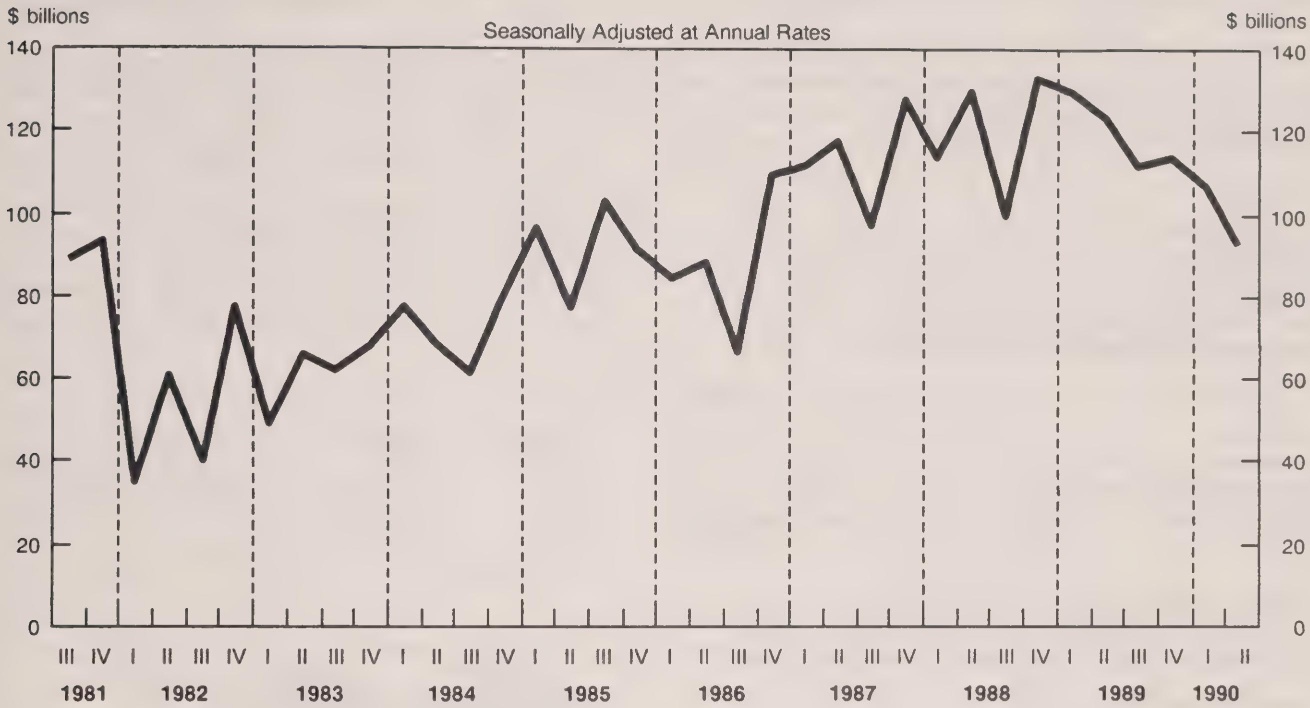
1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*

Table 2. Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

	1989			1990		1988	1989
	II	III	IV	I	II		
	millions of dollars						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	35,548	35,161	35,040	35,697	37,175	138,435	142,084
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	1,781	1,806	1,831	1,833	1,862	6,894	7,232
Freight and shipping	1,254	1,271	1,242	1,346	1,315	5,085	5,024
Business services	1,810	1,872	1,899	1,909	1,957	6,948	7,372
Government transactions	156	149	150	162	161	618	603
Other services	135	143	135	129	140	751	536
Total services	5,136	5,240	5,256	5,379	5,435	20,296	20,766
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	1,327	1,263	1,194	1,275	1,183	4,567	5,096
Dividends	886	746	793	869	1,031	6,752	3,403
Total investment income	2,214	2,010	1,987	2,144	2,214	11,319	8,499
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	1,473	1,537	1,616	1,704	1,688	5,422	6,334
Personal and institutional remittances	217	217	215	225	228	842	863
Canadian withholding tax	341	344	307	422	362	1,670	1,537
Total transfers	2,031	2,099	2,138	2,351	2,277	7,935	8,734
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,381	9,348	9,381	9,875	9,926	39,550	37,999
Total receipts	44,929	44,509	44,421	45,572	47,101	177,985	180,083
Payments							
Merchandise imports	34,138	33,268	33,766	34,024	34,104	128,321	134,528
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	2,658	2,737	2,803	2,885	2,946	9,631	10,716
Freight and shipping	1,281	1,260	1,343	1,348	1,281	4,681	5,140
Business services	2,627	2,668	2,706	2,697	2,752	10,204	10,636
Government transactions	276	286	282	290	292	1,100	1,123
Other services	94	95	97	98	99	362	380
Total services	6,937	7,045	7,231	7,318	7,370	25,978	27,996
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	6,177	6,276	6,224	6,525	6,629	21,662	24,788
Dividends	1,502	1,255	1,037	1,084	2,620	8,539	5,863
Total investment income	7,679	7,531	7,260	7,609	9,249	30,202	30,652
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	104	104	105	106	107	402	416
Personal and institutional remittances	237	239	241	252	252	898	953
Official contributions	510	457	422	1,212	444	2,126	1,996
Foreign withholding tax	57	58	58	64	62	220	232
Total transfers	908	858	827	1,635	865	3,646	3,597
Total non-merchandise payments	15,524	15,434	15,318	16,562	17,484	59,825	62,244
Total payments	49,661	48,701	49,084	50,586	51,589	188,146	196,772
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 1,411	+ 1,893	+ 1,275	+ 1,673	+ 3,071	+ 10,114	+ 7,557
Non-merchandise:							
Services	- 1,801	- 1,805	- 1,975	- 1,939	- 1,936	- 5,682	- 7,229
Investment income[1]	- 5,465	- 5,521	- 5,273	- 5,464	- 7,034	- 18,882	- 22,153
Transfers	+ 1,124	+ 1,241	+ 1,311	+ 716	+ 1,412	+ 4,289	+ 5,137
Total non-merchandise	- 6,142	- 6,085	- 5,937	- 6,687	- 7,558	- 20,275	- 24,245
Total current account	**- 4,732**	**- 4,192**	**- 4,663**	**- 5,015**	**- 4,487**	**- 10,162**	**- 16,688**

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.*

Funds Raised on Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors



Financial Flow Accounts

Second Quarter 1990 (Seasonally Adjusted)

A sharp decline in net new borrowing by the personal sector accounted for much of the decrease in funds raised in credit markets by non-financial sectors in the second quarter of 1990.

High interest rates influenced personal sector borrowing during the quarter. Mortgage rates, for example, rose by one percentage point during April to a high of 14.25%, where they remained through the quarter. New borrowing in both mortgages and consumer credit fell, in line with a weakening housing market and a drop in expenditure on consumer durables.

Demand for funds by non-financial private corporations also declined. Although reduced profits implied a reduced internal funding ability, a slowdown in investment in plant and equipment reduced the sector's financing requirement. Issues of stocks and bonds were cut back, while the volume of short-term borrowing remained the same.

Borrowing by governments in aggregate did not change from the previous quarter. The only sector to increase its demand for funds, non-financial government enterprises, increased new issues of bonds, in part related to utilities' capital investment.

For further information, contact Gerry Gravel or Patrick O'Hagan (613-951-9043), Financial Flows Section. ☐

Financial Market Summary Table

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(In millions of dollars)

	1989			1990	
	II	III	IV	I	II
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Funds Raised	30,784	37,576	38,560	35,268	24,172
of which:					
Consumer Credit	8,012	8,756	7,472	8,564	1,784
Bank Loans	1,448	6,320	-680	3,084	444
Other Loans	-364	32	5,496	-1,000	528
Mortgages	21,828	22,572	26,416	24,716	21,588
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised	54,296	49,168	44,004	43,692	37,844
by:					
Bank Loans	26,652	-3,284	220	16,520	5,672
Other Loans	-4,624	9,136	1,712	224	1,796
Short-term Paper	-452	8,700	5,632	3,088	17,160
Mortgages	6,536	13,268	13,368	10,508	8,468
Bonds	14,508	8,412	11,552	72	1,072
Stocks	11,676	12,936	11,520	13,280	3,676
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised	4,024	4	1,604	8,276	11,072
Federal Government					
Funds Raised	26,272	16,116	17,328	12,856	8,892
of which:					
Treasury Bills	33,600	10,316	24,968	-2,384	6,012
Marketable Bonds	2,316	9,124	13,864	15,092	12,064
Canada Savings Bonds	-8,672	-3,128	-20,288	1,236	-9,208
Other Levels of Government					
Funds Raised	7,868	9,048	12,148	6,516	10,616
of which:					
Short-term Paper	1,632	5,220	3,208	-800	6,048
Provincial Government Bonds	4,248	4,512	7,644	6,488	2,540
Municipal Government Bonds	792	208	1,544	440	1,004
Total Borrowing by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	**123,244**	**111,912**	**113,644**	**106,608**	**92,596**
Consumer Credit	8,012	8,756	7,472	8,564	1,784
Bank Loans	27,632	2,620	728	21,344	6,708
Other Loans	-4,076	6,212	5,816	-3,072	3,136
Treasury Bills	33,600	10,316	24,968	-2,384	6,012
Short-term Paper	-20	16,344	5,708	5,148	24,180
Mortgages	28,352	35,836	39,776	35,224	30,052
Bonds	18,088	18,928	17,656	28,504	17,048
Stocks	11,656	12,900	11,520	13,280	3,676

■

Employment, Earnings and Hours

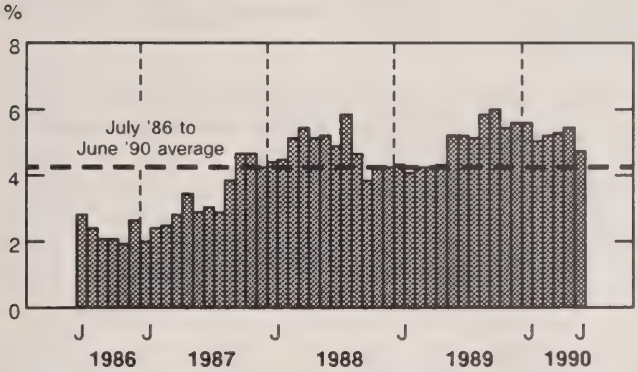
June I990 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary June 1990 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $512.30, an increase of 0.8% from May. Average weekly earnings increased by 4.7%[2] ($23.20) over June 1989.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,380,000, up 55,000 (+ 0.5%) from the May 1990 level. Compared to June 1989, employment was down 215,000 (-2.0%). This represented the sixth consecutive month of year-over-year decrease.

Year over-year percent change in Average Weekly Earnings Industrial Aggregate – Canada



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earning

- In June, year-over-year earnings growth was 6.0% in the goods-producing industries, led by a 6.2% increase in manufacturing.
- Although growth in earnings in construction (5.7%) decelerated for the third consecutive month, it remained stronger than the industrial aggregate.
- Compared to last year, earnings in the service-producing industries increased by 4.9% in June, down from 5.7% in May. This decline was partly due to decelerations in commercial services[3] (+ 7.9%) and trade (+ 3.3%).
- Earnings in finance, insurance and real estate recorded their second consecutive year-over-year decrease (-1.4%) in June. The declines followed four consecutive months of deceleration and were mainly due to weaknesses in real estate agencies.

Number of Employees

- Employment in goods-producing industries recorded its seventh consecutive year-over-year decrease and, compared to June 1989 was down 7.9%.
- Forestry (-12.8%), mines, quarries and oil wells (-4.0%), manufacturing (-7.1%) and construction (-11.1%) all registered year-over-year declines in employment.
- The employment level in service-producing industries was virtually unchanged from last year (+ 0.1%). Employment growth has decelerated since November 1989.
- For the fifth consecutive month, commercial services showed a year-over-year decline in employment (-3.4%).
- Transportation, communication and other utilities (0.7%) continued its deceleration in growth which started in January of this year.

[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In June 1990, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 31.7, down from 32.2 a year ago.

- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.5 in the goods-producing industries and 28.4 in the service-producing industries. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.6 in the goods-producing industries and 28.7 in the service-producing industries in June 1989.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $12.73, up 5.3% over a year ago. Hourly earnings were estimated at $15.02 in the goods-producing industries and $11.20 in the service-producing industries.

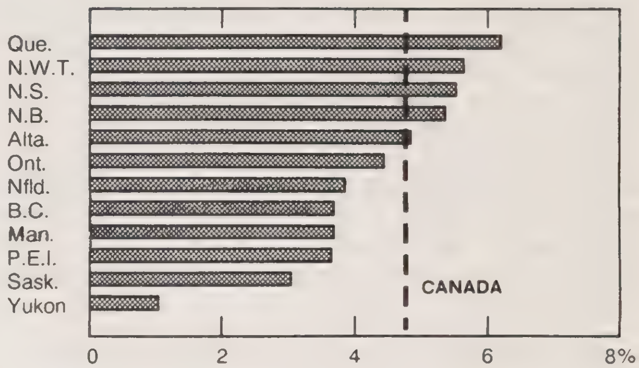
Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- Only Prince Edward Island (0.4%), New Brunswick (1.3%), Alberta (0.3%) and British Columbia (2.5%) recorded year-over-year increases in employment.

- The year-over-year increase in earnings in Ontario (+4.4%) decelerated for the third consecutive month, while Quebec (+6.2%) has accelerated steadily over the same period.

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings June 1989 – June 1990



Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The June 1990 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) will be available at the end of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours
June 1990
(Unadjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	June 1990p	May 1990r	June 1989	June 1990/1989	January-June 1990/1989	January-December 1989/1888
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**10,380.3**	**10,325.2**	**10,595.5**	**-2.0**	**-0.5**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,590.0**	**2,543.5**	**2,812.5**	**-7.9**	**-4.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	59.8	50.8	68.6	-12.8	-12.8	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	152.9	150.8	159.2	-4.0	-3.1	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,857.5	1,850.6	2,000.1	-7.1	-5.1	0.8
Construction	519.8	491.4	584.6	-11.1	1.5	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,790.3**	**7,781.7**	**7,783.0**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	877.7	867.9	871.9	0.7	3.1	3.4
Trade	1,899.8	1,893.6	1,881.2	1.0	0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	650.4	643.8	652.5	-0.3	0.7	0.4
Community, business and personal services	3,646.6	3,666.0	3,664.6	-0.5	0.1	3.4
Public administration	715.7	710.3	712.8	0.4	1.7	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	157.0	145.5	162.0	-3.1	2.7	2.9
Prince Edward Island	39.8	37.3	39.6	0.4	0.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	300.8	294.9	307.8	-2.3	1.1	4.9
New Brunswick	236.0	228.6	233.0	1.3	0.6	3.4
Quebec	2,559.9	2,518.8	2,632.6	-2.8	-1.9	1.0
Ontario	4,203.0	4,211.8	4,356.5	-3.5	-1.7	2.3
Manitoba	396.3	393.9	400.4	-1.0	-1.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	306.7	306.3	311.4	-1.5	0.7	0.8
Alberta	985.1	990.1	982.6	0.3	2.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,164.7	1,167.4	1,136.1	2.5	3.3	4.5
Yukon	10.8	10.5	12.3	-12.2	-3.6	6.8
Northwest Territories	20.4	20.1	21.2	-3.7	0.3	2.1

p *preliminary estimates*
r *revised estimates*
* *all employees*

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

June 1990
(Unadjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	June 1990p	May 1990r	June 1989	June 1990/1989	January-June 1990/1989	January-December 1989/1988
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**512.30**	**508.13**	**489.10**	**4.7**	**5.2**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**622.94**	**620.18**	**587.74**	**6.0**	**5.6**	**5.4**
Forestry	637.18	630.48	623.55	2.2	2.8	6.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	857.81	861.10	812.09	5.6	6.0	6.5
Manufacturing	603.16	600.74	568.11	6.2	5.4	5.1
Construction	622.94	618.38	589.58	5.7	6.4	6.3
Service-producing industries	**475.51**	**471.50**	**453.46**	**4.9**	**5.5**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	642.33	640.58	617.19	4.1	2.3	4.1
Trade	373.03	372.05	361.13	3.3	5.1	5.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	541.37	537.30	548.81	-1.4	2.9	4.2
Community, business and personal services	441.51	435.60	412.10	7.1	6.7	4.9
Public administration	656.34	655.70	622.22	5.5	6.9	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	483.28	479.43	465.49	3.8	2.8	4.9
Prince Edward Island	409.66	412.29	395.31	3.6	6.6	5.6
Nova Scotia	459.41	455.80	435.47	5.5	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	464.03	456.28	440.48	5.3	5.1	5.1
Quebec	502.24	497.06	472.95	6.2	5.0	4.2
Ontario	535.38	529.91	512.65	4.4	5.6	5.5
Manitoba	462.82	462.29	446.46	3.7	4.7	5.5
Saskatchewan	445.03	443.51	431.87	3.0	4.3	3.5
Alberta	509.88	506.24	486.30	4.8	5.5	4.7
British Columbia	514.48	513.52	496.21	3.7	4.8	5.4
Yukon	593.32	603.79	587.20	1.0	8.0	5.2
Northwest Territories	700.99	686.26	663.70	5.6	5.6	6.9

p preliminary estimates
r revised estimates
** for all employees*

■

Building Permits

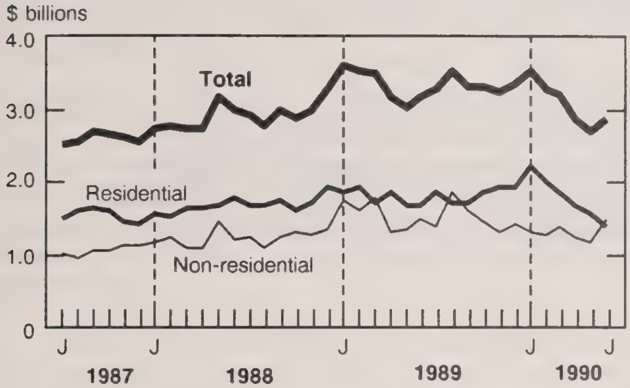
June 1990

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada was up 6.7% in June to $2,879.0 million, from $2,698.2 million in May. This month, only the residential sector showed a decrease, while the non-residential sector posted a big increase.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



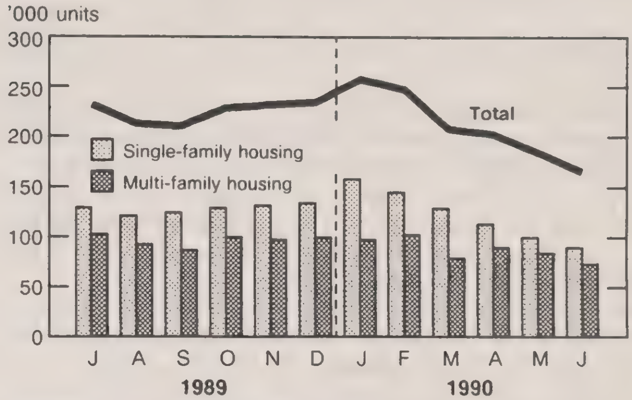
Note: *Revised data for May, preliminary data for June.*

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits continued to slacken in June to a level of $1,379.0 million, falling 11.0% from $1,549.0 million in May.
- Once again, both components of the residential sector were responsible for the decrease. The multi-family dwelling sector decreased 17% to $403.8 million, while the single-family dwelling sector fell 8.2% to $975.2 million.
- The Atlantic region was the only region to register a gain in the value of residential building permits in June.
- The number of dwelling units authorized has been decreasing for the first half of the year. In June it dropped 11.2% to 163,548 units at an annual rate (90,300 single detached and 73,248 multiple dwellings) from the 184,260 units authorized in May.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



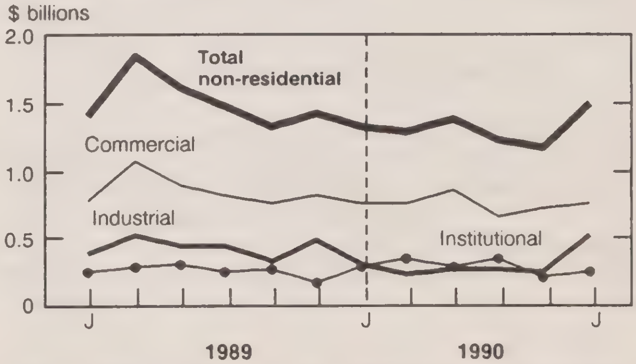
Note: *Revised data for May, preliminary data for June.*

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits jumped 30.5% in June to $1,500.0 million, from $1,149.2 million in May.
- All components of the non-residential sector were up in June. The industrial sector registered the strongest gain, increasing 108.6% to $507.8 million; lesser increases were posted in the commercial sector (+6.4% to $751.2 million) and the institutional sector (+20.8% to $241.0 million).

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: *Revised data for May, preliminary data for June.*

- On a regional basis, only the Prairies and British Columbia reported losses in the value of non-residential building permits in June.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects) was down 2.3% in April to 136.3, from a revised level of 139.5 in March.

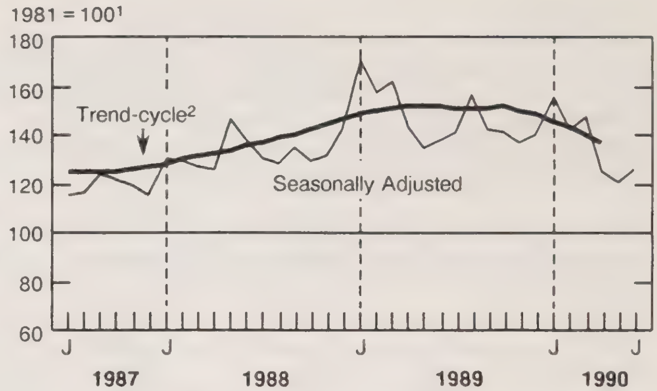
- Both the trend index of residential permits (-2.7% to 152.6) and non-residential permits (-1.7% to 119.1) decreased in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The June 1990 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the first week of September.

For further information, contact Pierre Pichette or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2585), for analysis information Louise Marmen (613-951-2583), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Input-Output Tables and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry
1986-1987

Final annual input-output tables for 1986 and preliminary tables for 1987, both in current and constant prices, are released today. The 1986 constant dollar tables are the last in 1981 prices, and the 1987 tables the first of a series in 1986 prices.

Also available are estimates of GDP by industry derived from the input-output tables. The constant prices series in 1986 prices for the period 1961-1987 are released today.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7711-7790 for the current price tables, 7000-7079 for the tables in constant prices (1981 base), and 2110-2189 for the constant prices tables on the 1986 base; matrices 4663 and 4670 for estimates of GDP by industry in current and constant (1986) prices, respectively.

The input-output tables will be published in the forthcoming publication, *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1987* (15-201) which henceforth will include data both in current and constant prices. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Yusuf Siddiqi (613-951-8909), Input-Output Division. ■

Monthly Retail Trade Survey
First quarter 1989 to Second Quarter 1990

Preliminary trade group estimates on a quarterly basis, for the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, are now available.

Tabulations cover the period first quarter 1989 to second quarter 1990.

Trade group information for the remaining provinces and the territories will be released at a later date, once the estimates are of acceptable quality.

To obtain these tabulations, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3522) or Lina DiPiétro (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending August 25, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 25,1990 totalled 170 609 tonnes, an increase of 12.8% from the preceding week's total of 151 255 tonnes, but down 40.4% from the year-earlier level of 286 110 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 8 944 308 tonnes, a decrease of 13.3% from 10 316 195 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
July 1990

Production of process cheese in July 1990 totalled 5 227 763 kilograms, a decrease of 31.8% from June 1990 and a decrease of 15.5% from July 1989. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 47 186 030^r kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1989 amount of 43 274 887^r kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 246 187 kilograms, a decrease of 43.5% from June 1990 and a decrease of 6.6% from July 1989. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 2 653 770 kilograms, compared to the 2 801 609 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The July 1990 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

May 1990

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of $46.2 million in May 1990. Operating revenues of $636.8 million were up $9.9 million or 1.6% over the May 1989 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 9.9% over May 1989. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 8.1%, while freight car-kilometres increased by 6.9%.

All 1989 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The May 1990 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released the second week of September.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Preliminary Marine Transport Statistics for Canadian Ports – Domestic and International Shipping

July to December, 1989

Shipping activity at Canadian ports during the period posted a 6.1% decrease compared to the second half of the previous year. Tonnage handled at Canadian ports totalled 197.7 million tonnes for the period July-December, 1989, compared to 210.6 million tonnes for the third and fourth quarters of 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Andrea Mathieson (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. Customized tabulations can be obtained on an annual or quarterly basis.

Annual statistics for 1989 will appear in the publication *Shipping in Canada* (54-205, $41), which will be available later this year. See "How to Order Publications". ■

Traveller Accommodation Statistics

1987

Total revenue from accommodation service industries reached $6,945 million in 1987, an increase of 4.3% over the revised $6,657 million of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 71 and 72.

The 1985-1987 issue of *Traveller Accommodation Statistics* will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact Sam Lee, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-0663). ■

Rubber Hose and Belting Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the rubber hose and belting industry (SIC 1521) totalled $289.0 million, up 15.4% over $250.6 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5411.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 46-250.

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Pipe and Pipe Fittings Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the plastic pipe and pipe fittings industry (SIC 1621) totalled $915.0 million, up 14.2% from $801.5 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5415.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 46-250.

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Credit Unions

First Quarter 1990

Financial statistics for central and local credit unions are now available on CANSIM: matrices 3815 and 3820.

For further information on this release, contact Gary Somers (613-951-2637) . ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, June 1990.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171.00).

Farm Input Price Index, Second Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $12.25/$49.00; United States: US$14.75/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$17.25/US$69.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: SEPTEMBER 1990

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
4-12	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	June 1990
5	Help-wanted Index	August 1990
5	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 6 – August Estimate of Principal Field Crops, Canada	
7	Labour Force Survey	August 1990
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1990
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1990
10	New Housing Price Index	July 1990
11	Estimates of Labour Income	June 1990
11	Farm Product Price Index	July 1990
14	The Consumer Price Index	August 1990
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1990
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	July 1990
21	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1990
21	Retail Trade	July 1990
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1990
24-25	Wholesale Trade	July 1990
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	July 1990
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1990
27	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1990 (Final Data)
27	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	June 1990
27	Building Permits	July 1990
28	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	July 1990
28	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1990
28	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1990
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1990
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1990
28	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1990
28	Major Release Schedule	October 1990

The October 1990 release schedule will be published on September 28, 1990. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

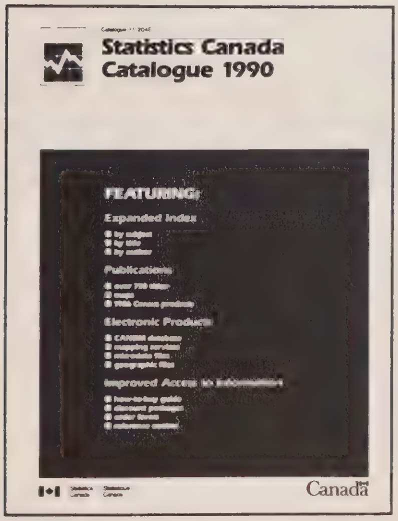
Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 4, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES



Statistics Canada Catalogue 1990

The *Statistics Canada Catalogue 1990* is revised and expanded to include 175 pages of keyword indexing and cross referencing. Increased subject detail and listings by geographical area will simplify your search for the most up-to-date or historic facts.

The *Catalogue* sources key statistics on all areas of Canadian socio-economic activity such as employment, incomes, health, agriculture, consumer prices, trade, education and population characteristics.

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For easy access to hundreds of Statistics Canada products and services order the *Statistics Canada Catalogue 1990* (11-204E, Canada: $13.95, United States: US$17.00, Other Countries: US$20.00). To order, call 1-800-267-6677 or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre (the listing appears on page 8).

MAJOR RELEASES

Advance Statistics of Education
1990-91

The 1990-91 academic year (beginning in September) will likely see an increase of 3% in full-time university enrolment to 532,100 and 1% growth in full-time enrolment in community colleges to 324,400.

These figures are published in the latest edition of *Advance Statistics of Education, 1990-91,* released today. Other estimates for this school year are:

- The number of students in Grades 1 to 6 is estimated to reach 2,363,200 in 1990-91, about 24,800 more students than in 1989-90. The decline in enrolment in Grades 1 to 6, which had started in 1969-70, reversed in 1985-86 as the 6-11-year-old population commenced increasing.

- Enrolment in Grades 7 and higher is expected to be 2,285,900, up 1% from the previous year. Enrolment in these grades had dropped from 1977-78 until 1986-87, corresponding with the reduction in the 12-17-year-old population. Enrolment has begun to rise slightly since 1987-88 and is expected to continue to increase as the decline in the 12-17-year-old population levels off in 1990 and the age group starts to grow in 1991.

- A 1% increase is anticipated in the number of full-time elementary-secondary teachers, bringing their number to 286,400.

- Total spending on education at all levels is expected to reach $46.5 billion, an increase of 5% over 1989-90. About $29.3 billion will be spent on elementary-secondary education, $9.7 billion on universities, $3.8 billion on community colleges and $3.6 billion on vocational training. More than 90% of all education expenditures in Canada are publicly funded.

The 1990 calendar year will likely see:

- A total of 106,400 bachelor's and first professional degrees awarded (up 20,000 from 1980);

- About 17,100 master's degrees granted (up 4,700 from 1980);

- Some 2,700 doctorates conferred (up 1,000 from 1980).

Order *Advance Statistics of Education,* 1990-91 (81-220, $22), available today. Contact: Doug Higgins (613-951-5870), Projections and Analysis Section, or François Gendron (613-951-1509), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Industrial Product Price Index

July 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged down 0.2% to 109.2 in July 1990, from June's level of 109.4. This slight decrease follows a 0.2% decrease in June 1990. The largest component index increases this month were shown by petroleum and coal products (estimated at 0.8%), followed by the primary metal products (0.4%). But these were more than offset by decreases for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (-0.6%), paper and paper products (-1.0%) and knitted products and clothing (-2.0%). The 1.2% increase in July of the Canadian dollar versus its U.S. counterpart and its impact on prices of exported goods and products affected mainly autos, trucks and other transportation equipment and paper and paper products.

Since July 1989, the IPPI has fallen 0.5%. Since December 1989, the year-to-year rate has remained negative, except for February (0.1%). The intermediate goods index continued to show a negative rate of yearly change, for a tenth consecutive month, with -1.9% in July. This was largely due to declines in the prices of non-ferrous base metals, paper and paper products and chemical products which contributed to keep a negative yearly rate of change for first-stage goods for a twelfth consecutive month (-6.7% in July). On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates hovering around 2.5% for the last 12 months, though in July the rate was 1.8%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.7%.

Note to Users:

With the release of July 1990 data and in line with the policy of Statistics Canada to convert its economic series to 1986 = 100 as its time reference year, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) is now produced on a 1986 = 100 base. All current series that have a history prior to 1986 have had their data converted to 1986 = 100 for the period prior to 1986. For more information, contact Prices Division at the number listed below.

Highlights

- Following a decrease of 1.3% in June 1990, the primary metal products index rose 0.4% in July. Increases of 4.2% for copper and copper alloy products and 3.9% for nickel products led the way. With a decline of 1.3%, aluminum products moderated the overall increase. Over the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 7.0%, with decreases ranging from 27.8% for nickel products to 3.8% for other non-ferrous metal products but only 1.9% for iron and steel products. The copper and copper alloy products index was the only one to rise over that period, up 8.3%.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index rose 0.8% during the past month, largely as a result of higher prices for products other than gasoline and fuel oil. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 4.9%.

- The index for paper and paper products showed a decrease of 1.0% in July, reflecting partially the downward effect of the exchange rate on export prices for newsprint paper but also a 2.5% drop in the index for the pulp group. The same downward movements were responsible for the 2.2% decline in the paper and paper products price index over the last 12 months.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The July 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available towards the end of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index July 1990[2]	July/ June 1990	July 1990/ 1989
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**109.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.5**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**110.1**	**-0.3**	**-0.7**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**110.5**	**-0.2**	**-1.9**
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	117.9	-0.3	-6.7
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	108.5	-0.1	-0.2
Finished goods	**39.6**	**107.1**	**-0.2**	**1.8**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	112.8	0.0	2.7
Capital equipment	10.4	105.7	-0.2	1.6
All other finished goods	19.3	104.9	-0.4	1.3
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.2	0.0	3.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	113.3	-0.2	0.0
Beverages	2.0	116.9	0.0	3.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	120.8	0.0	5.1
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.1	0.1	-0.4
Textile products	2.2	109.6	0.0	1.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	109.8	-2.0	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	109.0	-0.3	-1.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.5	0.1	3.8
Paper and paper products	8.1	121.7	-1.0	-2.2
Printing and publishing	2.7	121.0	0.2	2.8
Primary metal products	7.7	113.6	0.4	-7.0
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.2	0.1	0.5
Machinery and equipment	4.2	113.5	-0.1	1.8
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	96.1	-0.6	-0.8
Electrical and communication products	5.1	110.5	-0.1	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.7	-0.5	0.7
Petroleum and coal products3	6.4	96.6	0.8	4.9
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	112.9	-0.1	-3.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	109.2	0.0	0.8
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	77.6	-1.1	-12.2

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

Raw Materials Price Index

July 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) declined 2.3% between June and July 1990 to a preliminary level of 102.8. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component showed no change. Of seven components of the RMPI, five fell in July, and two rose. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index was down 8.0% as a result of an estimated 8.5% decrease in crude mineral oil prices between June and July.
- The vegetable products index decreased by 1.4% as prices declined for grains (-3.6%), unrefined sugar (-1.1%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-1.6%). Oilseed prices were up (0.6%).
- The animal and animal products index was down by 0.9%. Hog prices fell in July (-4.7%) after rising continuously in the first half of this year (46.4% between January and June). Prices for calves for slaughter were down (10.1%), while those for cattle rose (0.6%).
- The non-ferrous metals index was up by 2.9%, led by higher prices for concentrates of copper (7.6%), lead (8.0%) and nickel (2.0%).

Yearly Change

Between July 1989 and July 1990, the RMPI decreased 5.5%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 0.5%. The main contributors to the yearly change were:

Note to Users:

With the release of July 1990 data and in line with the policy of Statistics Canada to convert its economic series to 1986 = 100 as its time reference year, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) is now produced on a 1986 = 100 base. All current series that have a history prior to 1986 have had their data converted to 1986 = 100 for the period prior to 1986. For more information, contact Prices Division at (613-951-9607).

- The mineral fuels index was down 16.7%, due largely to lower prices for crude mineral oil, down 17.9%.
- The vegetable products index declined 8.6% due to lower prices for grains (-13.4%), oilseeds (-7.1%), cocoa, coffee and tea (-3.6%) and unrefined sugar (-5.7%).
- The ferrous materials index was down (-5.9%) as both of its components decreased: iron ore by 1.6% and iron and steel scrap by 10.2%.
- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 3.3% as prices for most metal concentrates fell, particularly nickel (-28.9%) and radio-active concentrates (-10.6%). Prices for lead concentrates (up 19.6%) and copper (11.8) had a strong offsetting effect.
- Increases in the prices for hogs (18.3%), cattle for slaughter (5.7%), and fish (12.7%) were largely responsible for the animal and animal products index rising by 5.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index July 1990[1]	% Change July 1990/ June 1990	% Change July 1990/ July 1989
Raw Materials total	**100**	**102.8**	**-2.3**	**-5.5**
Mineral fuels	32	86.5	-8.0	-16.7
Vegetable products	10	100.5	-1.4	-8.6
Animal and animal products	25	108.1	-0.9	5.4
Wood	13	124.2	-0.2	-0.6
Ferrous materials	4	92.9	-1.2	-5.9
Non-ferrous metals	13	115.1	2.9	-3.3
Non-metalic minerals	3	103.0	0.2	-1.8
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	110.4	0.0	-0.5

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1990.
Catalogue number 11-204E
(Canada: $13.95; United States: US$17.00; Other Countries: US$20.00).

Statistics Canada Publications List, 1990.
Catalogue number 11-209E (n/c)

Farm Cash Receipts, January-June 1990.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11.00/$44.00; United States: US$13.25/US$53.00; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62.00).

Livestock Report, July 1, 1990.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: $16.50/$66.00; Unites States: US$19.75/US$79.00; Other Countries: US$23.00/US$92.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, December 1989.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Advance Statistics of Education, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 81-220
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

How to Order Publications

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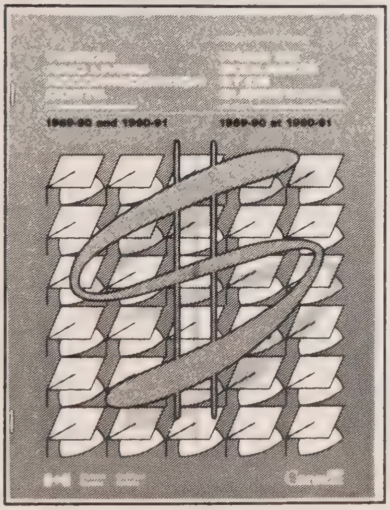
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 5, 1990 | For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities
1989-90 and 1990-91

As university students head back to classes this fall, they will be paying more for tuition, as fees continue to rise at most Canadian universities. A full-time student in an undergraduate Arts program can generally expect to pay between $850 to $2,100 for tuition fees and another $2,800 to $4,600 for room and board if living in university residence or housing. This does not include additional compulsory fees charged by these universities and personal costs such as books, transportation and clothing.

Tuition fees have increased consecutively over the last 10 years: between 1979-80 and 1989-90 (up to June) the "University Tuition Fee Price Index"[1] increased by a total of 103% for Canada. And despite these increases, more and more students are attending university: full-time undergraduate enrolment increased by 39% during this period.

Tuition fees accounted for 15.9% of general operating income of Canadian universities in 1986-87. While this represented a small decline from 1985-86 (16.2%), this proportion had been increasing since 1979-80 when it stood at 13.0%.

[1] *The "University Tuition Fee Price Index" is used by Statistics Canada in the calculation of the Consumer Price Index.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

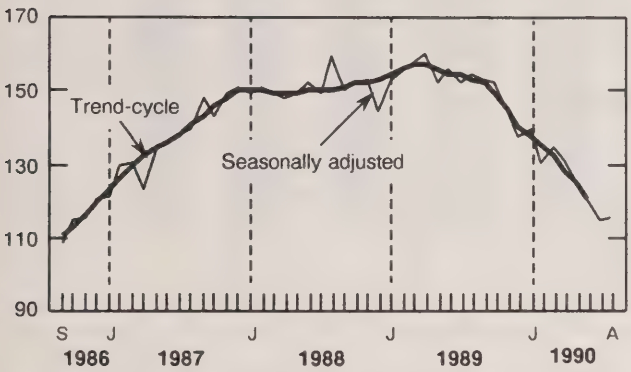
INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: August 1990

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index
August 1990

- The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- After decreasing every month since April 1990, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) advanced one point to 115 in August.

Note to Data Users

Seasonally adjusted data include irregular components which can obscure the short-term trend. While these data are useful for examining month-to-month changes in the Help-wanted Index, smoothed seasonally adjusted data or trend-cycle estimates are also provided for readers interested in the longer term trend. Trend-cycle estimates for the two most recent months are not shown (see chart) because they can change significantly as new data become available.

Changes by Region:

- Between July and August 1990, the seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index increased in Quebec (to 127 from 122), British Columbia (to 123 from 119), and Ontario (to 110 from 109). The index decreased 13% in the Atlantic provinces (to 162 from 187) and 6% in the Prairie provinces (to 78 from 83).

Highlights – Longer Term Trend

- The Canada trend-cycle estimate continued to decrease between May and June 1990, falling four points to 120. The index has been declining since May of last year after reaching a peak of 157 in March 1989.

- The long term trend is downward in all regions except British Columbia where the index remained unchanged between May and June. The onset of the decline in the indices varied considerably across the country. With reference to June 1990, the trend-cycle has been declining for 17 consecutive months in Ontario, 13 months in Quebec, 11 months in the Atlantic provinces, and five months in the Prairie provinces.

Available on CANSIM (matrix 105, series level 5, 6 and 7).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. □

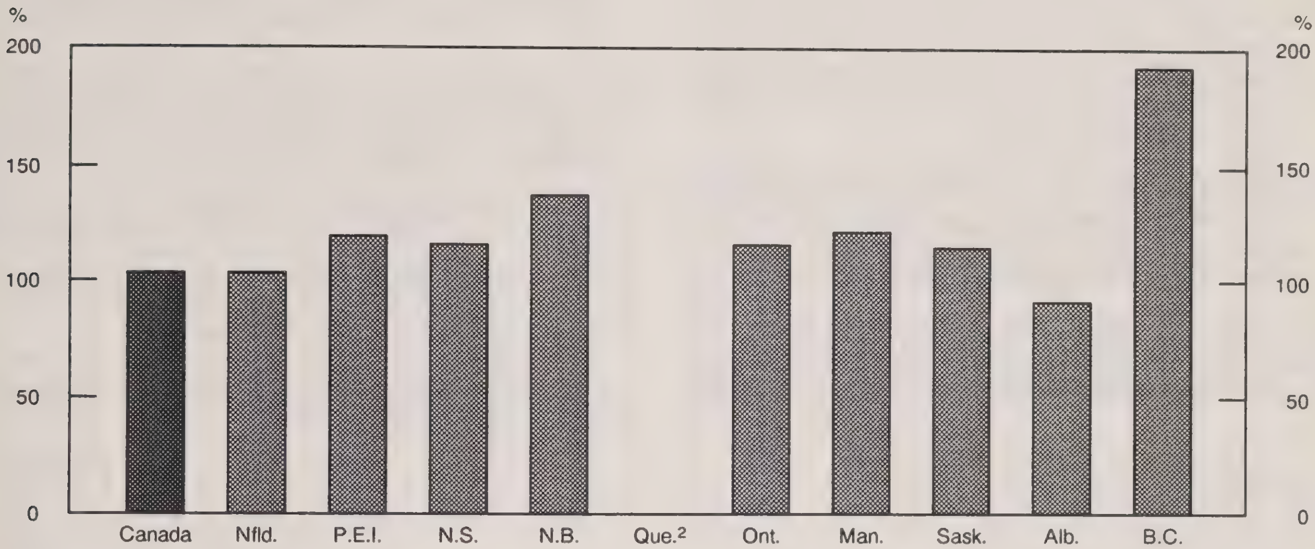
Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
			Seasonally Adjusted			
1989						
August	154	181	176	159	92	132
September	153	204	177	161	93	128
October	152	190	168	171	91	129
November	144	182	160	154	91	139
December	137	164	153	150	89	132
1990						
January	139	183	159	145	83	131
February	130	173	143	139	89	121
March	134	186	149	135	89	129
April	131	181	145	128	91	138
May	124	158	148	120	87	117
June	120	168	143	112	80	121
July	114	187	122	109	83	119
August	115	162	127	110	78	123
			Trend-cycle			
1989						
June	154	203	178	167	90	131
July	154	204	176	164	90	131
August	153	203	174	161	91	130
September	152	199	171	159	91	130
October	149	192	167	156	91	131
November	145	186	162	153	91	132
December	140	181	157	149	90	132
1990						
January	137	179	152	145	90	132
February	135	177	149	139	89	129
March	132	175	147	132	88	126
April	128	173	144	126	87	123
May	124	169	143	120	85	121
June[p]	120	167	139	115	83	121

p *Preliminary.*

■

Percentage Change in the University Tuition Fee Price Index (Year Ending in August) by Province, 1979/80 to 1989/90[1]



1 *Up to June*
2 *The increase in Quebec tuition fees noted in the "Highlights" occurred in the 1990/91 academic year. However, it should be noted that the reference period for this chart is the ten year period ending in the 1989/90 academic year (during which time tuition fees in the province of Quebec were frozen).*

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities

1989-90 and 1990-91

Highlights

- Tuition fees for 1990-91 in undergraduate Arts programs at most Canadian universities have increased by 5% to 10% from the previous academic year. There are, however, a number of significant exceptions, the most notable being Quebec where fees increased for the first time in over 20 years, with increases ranging from 65% to 95%.
- University tuition fees in Quebec are still the lowest in the country, with undergraduate Arts students paying between $820 and $1,020 per year. By comparison, representative tuition fees in Newfoundland are $1,340; in the Maritime provinces, $1,750 to $2,000; in Ontario, $1,650; in the Prairie provinces, $1,200 to $1,650 and in British Columbia, $1,600 to $2,000.
- The undergraduate programs with the highest tuition fees are medicine and dentistry where tuition fees can be as high as $2,900.
- Except in Newfoundland and Manitoba, most Canadian universities charge foreign students higher tuition fees than those paid by Canadian students. The differences range from a low of $580 in Alberta to a high of $5,000 in Quebec.
- Between 1979-80 and 1989-90 (up to June) the "University Tuition Fee Price Index" increased by 103% for Canada. The provinces with the largest increases were British Columbia and New Brunswick with increases of 190% and 137% respectively.

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities, 1989-90 and 1990-91 (81-219, $22) is now available. For further information, contact Teresa Omiecinski or Raynald Lortie (613-951-1526/1525), Post-secondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Apartment Construction Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1990
(1981 = 100)

- Prices for new apartment construction across Canada rose 1.8% to a level of 121.2 in the second quarter of 1990. The increase of 4.2% from one year ago in the second quarter was the same as in the first quarter.

- Of the seven cities surveyed, Toronto recorded the largest quarterly increase at 2.0%. However the annual increase of 4.5% was less than those posted in any of the three Western cities.

- Calgary (0.8%), Edmonton (0.5%) and Vancouver (0.6%) all recorded modest quarterly increases but the annual increases for these three cities (4.7%, 4.9% and 4.9% respectively) were the largest across the country.

- Montreal with an index figure of 117.7 showed a quarterly increase of 1.9%, the largest since the series began in 1987. The yearly rise of 3.9% was last exceeded in the third quarter of 1989.

- Halifax's index rose to a level of 112.3 (up 1.6% quarterly and 3.6% annually) and Ottawa's to a level of 124.2 (1.3% and 3.8%), both showing continued strength in prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The second quarter issue of "*Construction Price Statistics*" (62-007,$18/$72) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information regarding this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Apartment Construction Prices Indexes
Second Quarter 1990
(1981 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Canada Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Canada
	Quarterly Indexes							
1989								
Second Quarter	108.4	113.3	119.7	121.3	113.4	111.3	115.3	116.3
Third Quarter	109.2	113.9	120.1	122.3	115.0	113.1	116.8	117.1
Fourth Quarter	109.5	114.3	120.8	123.1	115.9	114.4	118.6	117.9
1990								
First Quarter	110.5	115.5	122.6	124.2	117.8	116.2	120.3	119.1
Second Quarter	112.3	117.7	124.2	126.7	118.7	116.8	121.0	121.2
	Percentage Change							
Q.3 89/Q.2/89	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.7
Q.4 89/Q.3/89	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.7
Q.1 90/Q.4/89	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.0
Q.2 90/Q.1/90	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.8
Q.2 90/Q.2 89	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.2

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Crop Reporting Series, No. 6 – August Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada

1990

The August estimate of the 1990 production of the major Canadian grains will be released today at 15:00 hrs. This is the first production estimate for 1990, and is valuable to grain trading companies and end-users of grains and oilseeds in planning their purchase and sales programs for the coming year.

For further information, contact the Crop Reporting Unit, Agriculture Division at (613-951-8717). ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

Milling:

The total amount of wheat milled in July 1990 was 195 581 metric tonnes, up 0.4% from the 194 787 tonnes milled in July 1989.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 0.7% to 147 439 metric tonnes in July 1990 from 146 486 tonnes in July 1989.

Crushing:

The canola crushings for July 1990 amounted to 80 256 metric tonnes, down 31% from the 115 955 metric tonnes crushed in July 1989. The resulting oil production decreased 33% to 31 666 metric tonnes from 47 124 tonnes in July 1989. Meal production decreased 31%, to 45 460 metric tonnes from 65 430 metric tonnes in July 1989.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 58% to 89 156 metric tonnes in 1990 from 56 286 metric tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 62% to 16 304 metric tonnes in July 1990 from 10 084 metric tonnes in July 1989. Meal production also increased, up 60% to 69 153 metric tonnes from 43 113 metric tonnes in July 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The July 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

July 1990

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 44,476 kitchen appliances in July 1990, down 31.6% from the 65,013r appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 22,163 in July 1990, a decrease of 45.0% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 509,506. Corresponding data for the same period in 1989 amounted to 712,913r units.

The July 1990 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5.00/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Cement

July 1990

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 149 171 tonnes of cement in July 1990, a decrease of 1.1% from the 1 161 837 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 6.2% from the 1 225 168r tonnes shipped in June 1990.

January to July 1990 shipments were 6 148 259r tonnes, down 3.2% from the 6 354 107 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The July 1990 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Precast Concrete Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1990

Price indexes for the first half of 1990 for precast concrete-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show an increase of 1.7 % from the second half of 1989 and an increase of 2.6 % from the first half of 1989.

In accordance with Statistics Canada policy, the Precast Concrete Price Indexes are being converted to a 1986 = 100 reference base, and figures for the fourth quarter 1990 will be published as 1986 = 100.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

Order the` second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72), or contact Bernard Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division. ■

Structural Steel Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1990

Price indexes for the second quarter of 1990 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show a decrease of 0.1 % from the first quarter of 1990 and an increase of 3.4 % from one year ago.

In accordance with Statistics Canada policy, the Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes are being converted to a 1986 = 100 reference base, and figures for the third quarter 1990 will be published as 1986 = 100.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

Order the second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72), or contact Bernard Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day period ending August 21, 1990

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.3% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 0.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded had a decrease of 5.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.4% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 6 – August Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1990.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12.00/$80.00; United States: US$14.00/US$96.00; Other Countries: US$16.00/US$112.00).
(Available at 15:00 hrs.)

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, July 1990.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Rigid Insulating Board, July 1990.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, July 1990.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Refined Petroleum Products, May 1990.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Industry Price Indexes, June 1990.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Building Permits, June 1990.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities, 1989-90 and 1990-91.
Catalogue number 81-219
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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August 1990

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Appliances, Major	July 1990	August 28, 1990
Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical	June 1990	August 2, 1990
Asparagus, Pack of Processed	1990	August 17, 1990
Asphalt Roofing	July 1990	August 29, 1990
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	May 1990	August 15, 1990
Barriers Confronting Seniors with Disabilities in Canada, Special Topic Report		August 13, 1990
Boxes and Wrappers, Corrugated	July 1990	August 22, 1990
Building Permits	June 1990	August 31, 1990
Canada's Balance of International Payments	Second Quarter 1990	August 31, 1990
Canada's International Transactions in Services	1988 and 1989	August 21, 1990
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	June 1990	August 23, 1990
Canadian Economic Observer	August 1990	August 27, 1990
Canadian International Merchandise Trade, Preliminary Statement	June 1990	August 17, 1990
Canadian Manufacturing Industries, Quarterly Business Conditions Survey	July 1990	August 1, 1990
Caterers, Taverns and Restaurants	January-April 1990	August 10, 1990
	May 1990	August 15, 1990
	June 1990	August 27, 1990
Cement	June 1990	August 1, 1990
Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, Industrial	June 1990	August 8, 1990
Coal and Coke Statistics	May 1990	August 2, 1990
Coated Fabrics Industry, Floor Tile and Linoleum	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	August 10, 1990
Cocoa, Tea and Coffee	June 1990	August 21, 1990
Coffee, Tea and Cocoa	June 1990	August 21, 1990
Construction Type Plywood	June 1990	August 17, 1990
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	June 1990	August 8, 1990
Consumer Price Index	July 1990	August 17, 1990

Index to Data Releases, August 1990

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Crop Reporting Series No. 5: Stocks of Canadian Grain	July 31, 1990	August 22, 1990
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	April 1990	August 1, 1990
	May 1990	August 27, 1990
Crushing and Milling Statistics	June 1990	August 10, 1990
Dairy Review	June 1990	August 15, 1990
Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1990	August 23, 1990
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	June 1990	August 10, 1990
Earnings, Employment and Hours	June 1990	August 31, 1990
Eggs, Production	June 1990	August 15, 1990
Electric Lamps	Second Quarter 1990	August 29, 1990
	July 1990	August 24, 1990
	First Quarter 1990	August 24, 1990
Electric Power Selling Price Indexes	May and June 1990	August 2, 1990
Electric Power Statistics	May 1990	August 7, 1990
	June 1990	August 30, 1990
Electric Storage Batteries	June 1990	August 8, 1990
Employment, Earnings and Hours	June 1990	August 31, 1990
Equipment and Machinery Price Indexes	First Quarter 1990	August 1, 1990
	Second Quarter 1990	August 23, 1990
Export and Import Price Indexes	June 1990	August 17, 1990
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	June 1990	August 24, 1990
Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1990	August 23, 1990
Farm Product Price Index	June 1990	August 10, 1990
Fibreboard, Particleboard and Waferboard	June 1990	August 9, 1990
Financial Flow Accounts	Second Quarter 1990	August 31, 1990
Financial Indexes, Selected	June 1990	August 8, 1990
Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Paramedical Training in Hospitals	1987-1988	August 30, 1990
Floor Tile, Linoleum and Coated Fabrics Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	August 10, 1990
Fruit and Vegetable Production	August 1990	August 17, 1990
Fruits and Vegetables, Processed	June 1990	August 17, 1990
Gas, Sales of Natural	June 1990	August 15, 1990
GDP	Second Quarter 1990	August 31, 1990
Government Employment and Remuneration, Local	March 1990	August 1, 1990
Government Long-term Debt, Local	July 1990	August 23, 1990
Governments, Short-term Debt of Local	June 1990	August 16, 1990
Grain Marketing Situation Report	July 1990	August 23, 1990
	June 1990	August 10, 1990
Gypsum Products	July 1990	August 27, 1990
Health Reports	1990	August 15, 1990
Help-wanted Index	July 1990	August 8, 1990
Highway Construction Price Indexes	1989	August 27, 1990
Housing Price Index, New	June 1990	August 9, 1990

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	June 1990	August 22, 1990
Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1990	August 23, 1990
International Payments, Canada's Balance	Second Quarter 1990	August 31, 1990
International Travel Account	Second Quarter 1990	August 24, 1990
Labour Force Survey	July 1990	August 10, 1990
Labour Income, Estimates	May 1990	August 9, 1990
Labour Market: Mid-year Report	1990	August 24, 1990
Leading Indicator, Composite	May 1990	August 3, 1990
Leisure And Personal Services	Preliminary Estimates 1988	August 30, 1990
Libraries, Public	1988-1989	August 22, 1990
Linoleum, Floor Tile and Coated Fabrics Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	August 10, 1990
Livestock Report	July 1, 1990	August 28, 1990
Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes	First Quarter 1990	August 1, 1990
	Second Quarter 1990	August 23, 1990
Major Grains, Deliveries	June 1990	August 15, 1990
Meat Products, Stocks of Frozen	August 1, 1990	August 22, 1990
Milling and Crushing Statistics	June 1990	August 10, 1990
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	July 1990	August 22, 1990
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 1990	August 23, 1990
Motor Carrier Freight - Quarterly Survey	First Quarter 1990	August 2, 1990
Motor Vehicle Sales, New	June 1990	August 10, 1990
National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Second Quarter 1990	August 31, 1990
Natural Gas and Crude Oil	April 1990	August 1, 1990
	May 1990	August 27, 1990
Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes	Second Quarter 1990	August 30, 1990
Office Furniture Products, Shipments	Second Quarter 1990	August 24, 1990
Oils and Fats	June 1990	August 13, 1990
Paperboard Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	August 3, 1990
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	June 1990	August 9, 1990
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	June 1990	August 9, 1990
Pension Funds, Trusteed	First Quarter 1990	August 1, 1990
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Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies	June 1990	August 23, 1990
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	June 1990	August 23, 1990
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	June 1990	August 9, 1990

Index to Data Releases, August 1990

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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	Seven-day Period Ending July 21, 1990	August 10, 1990
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Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 6, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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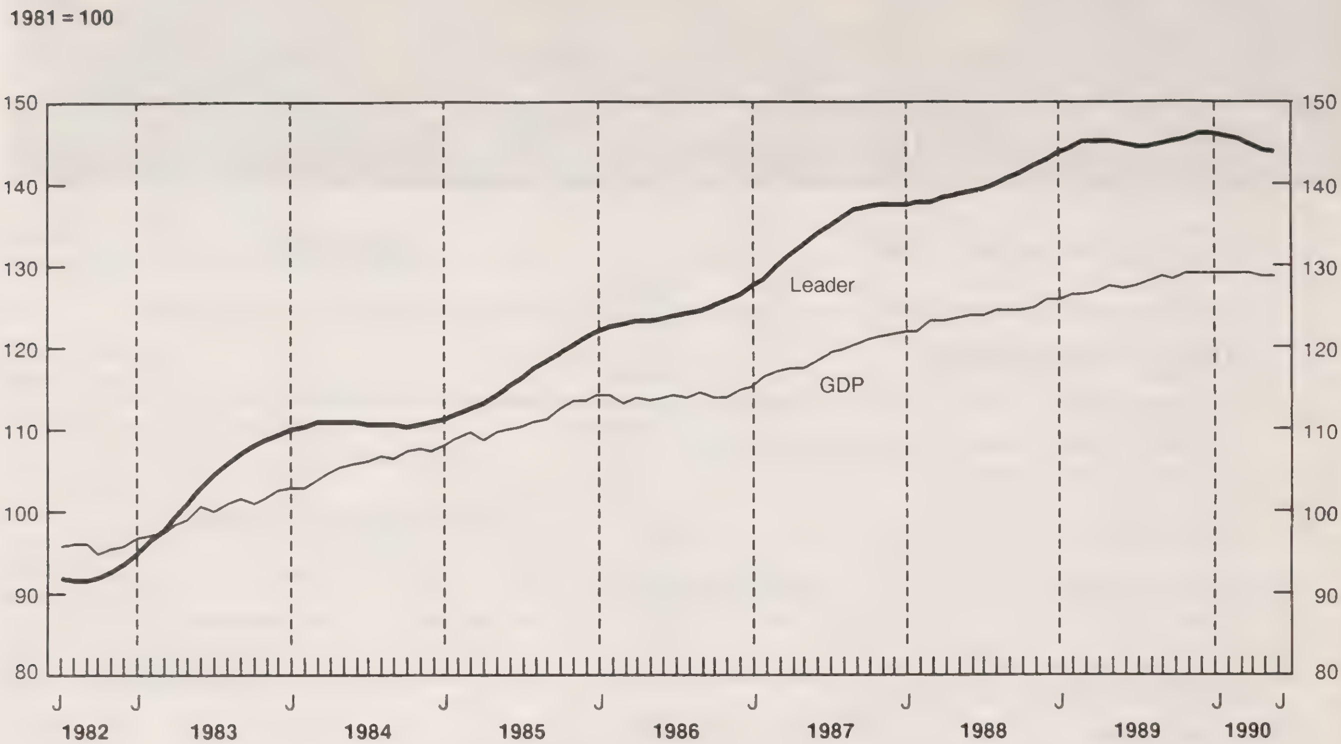
MAJOR RELEASE

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

June 1990

The composite leading indicator fell for the fifth month in a row in June. The 0.3% decline was slightly smaller than the 0.4% drops posted in May and April, as there was a firming in manufacturing demand. Five of the 10 components decreased in June, compared to seven in May and eight in April. The weakness in the indicators of household demand was more pronounced, as disposable income fell, while the rapid decline in the financial market indicators continued.

All of the components related to household demand continued to register large declines, as disposable incomes and consumer confidence fell in the second quarter. The rate of decline in the housing index grew to 4.2%, as low levels of resale housing demand were joined by declining housing starts. In July, housing starts reached their lowest level since March 1986, following steady increases in vacancy rates in the second quarter. Furniture and appliance sales fell steadily and at a rapid rate. Sales of other durable goods also declined, as the effect of rebates and price cuts was muted.

New orders for durable goods posted a second straight increase in June, after steady declines earlier in the year. Export demand for autos was particularly strong, as the industry was threatened by strikes for mid-September. An increase in shipments was partly met by a rundown of stocks, resulting in a levelling-off of the ratio of shipments-to-stocks after several months of decline. The average workweek remained weak after sharp declines in May and April.

The financial market indicators registered marked decreases again in June. The Toronto Stock Exchange price index fell by 1.7%, and the real money supply by 1.0%.

The U.S. leading indicator gained 0.2% in June, after a 0.1% increase in May and essentially no change earlier in the year. An upturn in auto production led the increase in the last two months

despite sluggish sales. However, consumer confidence posted a second consecutive large decline.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the September issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of September 17. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	April	May	June	May	June
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	144.2	143.8
Unsmoothed	-1.0	0.6	0.5	143.3	144.0
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	1,075 [4]	1,069 [4]
Other durable goods sales	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	3,840 [4]	3,808 [4]
House spending index[1]	-2.9	-3.8	-4.2	136.7	131.0
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	-1.5	0.4	1.2	9,472 [4]	9,581 [4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods[2])	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	1.41	1.41
Average workweek (hours)	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	38.3	38.3
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.6	0.4	0.5	1,780	1,789
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.0	0.1	0.2	193.7	194.0
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-2.7	-2.2	-1.7	3,651	3,589
Money supply (MI) ($1981)[3]	-0.8	1.0	-1.0	25,115 [4]	24,859 [4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

April-June 1989

Highlights

Operating Statistics

Air Canada reported a 9% increase in scheduled available seat-kilometres which was achieved as the carrier increased its fleet of Boeing 767s, from 14 in early 1988 to 21 by April 1989. Canadian Airlines International Ltd., which officially took over Wardair in April 1989, began coordinating the schedules of the two air carriers and reduced its own capacity on domestic scheduled routes. The airline reported a decrease of 12% in passengers carried on scheduled services in the second quarter of 1989, but in terms of scheduled passenger-kilometres the decrease was less than 2%; this occurred as Canadian matched its reduced domestic operations with increased longer haul international scheduled services.

Wardair, which had reported continuous, substantial growth in its operations during 1987 and 1988 due to fleet increases, experienced a 12% decrease in total passengers carried in the second quarter of 1989. Wardair's fleet decreased between the first and second quarters of 1989 as the carrier disposed of two Airbus A300s and its only McDonnell Douglas DC10. Although capacity increased somewhat on scheduled services, Wardair's charter passenger count dropped from nearly 200,000 in the second quarter of 1988 to less than 100,000 a year later, as charter hours flown dropped by nearly 45%.

Fare Basis Data

Compared to a year earlier, the second quarter 1989 economy fare index for domestic scheduled services advanced by 10% in unadjusted terms, while the discount fare index rose by 13%. For the international markets, the economy fare index rose by nearly 5%, while the discount fare index increased by about 2%.

During the second quarter of 1989, 60% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, down from 62% in 1988. For the international markets, almost two of every three scheduled passengers (nearly 66%) flew on discount fares.

Four provinces (Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia) and the territories registered an increased utilization of discount fares during the second quarter of 1989. Quebec and Ontario, with respective decreases of about seven and six percentage points compared to the same period in 1988, posted the largest declines.

The April-June 1989 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $24.25/$97) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6192), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

July 1990

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,856,368 pairs of footwear in July 1990, a decrease of 6.8% from the 1,992,872[r] pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to July 1990 totalled 18,713,684[r] pairs of footwear, down 4.0% from 19,494,716[r] pairs produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The July 1990 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

July 1990

Canadian chemical firms produced 133 281 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in July 1990, an increase of 29.4% from the 103 038[r] tonnes produced in July 1989.

January to July 1990 production totalled 910 846 tonnes, up 15.4% from the 789 405[r] tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for July 1990, July 1989 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The July 1990 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Postcensal Estimates of Population by Age and Sex: Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1990

The postcensal estimates, by age and sex, at June 1, 1990 as well as components of population growth by sex and age for the year ending May 31, 1990 are available today. Direct access to these data is possible through CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6430-6442 (population), 6456 (births by sex), 6472-6484 (deaths), 6404-6416 (immigrants), 6417-6429 (emigrants) and 6443-6455 (interprovincial migrants).

These estimates will appear in the following publication in the near future: *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories*, June 1, 1990 (91-210, $29).

For more detailed information, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

Second Quarter 1990

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended June 30, 1990 are now available. Revised estimates for the first quarter of 1990 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 (federal), 2712 (provincial) and 2713 (local).

For further information, contact John (Sean) Bergin – federal (613-951-1815), Joumana Feghali – provincial (613-951-1824) or Paul Blouin – three levels of government (613-951-8563), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-Ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, May 1990.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Imports by Country, January-June 1990.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331.00; United States: US$99.25/US$397.00; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463.00).

Labour Force Information, August 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63.00; United States: US$7.60/US$76.00; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88.00).
(Available Friday, September 7, 1990 at 7 a.m.)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 7, 1990 — For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

August 1990

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for August 1990 show a 58,000 decline in employment and a 70,000 jump in unemployment. The unemployment rate rose by 0.5 to 8.3, the third large increase in the rate since April.

Employment

For the week ending August 18, 1990, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment fell 58,000 to 12,572,000. The overall employment/population ratio fell 0.4 to 61.4.

- The downward trend in employment estimates for persons aged 15 to 24 continued in August with a decline of 20,000, and their employment/ population ratio decreased to 59.3 (-0.5).
- Employment estimates for persons aged 25 and over fell by 38,000, with the decrease equally divided between men and women.
- Full-time employment declined 57,000, the drop being more pronounced for women (-35,000). There was a marginal increase in the number of persons working part-time.
- Seasonally adjusted employment declined 21,000 in construction and 41,000 in community, business and personal services. Employment edged up in manufacturing, and remained stable in the other industries.
- Employment estimates fell by 34,000 in Quebec and by 21,000 in Ontario. There was little change in employment levels for the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment jumped 70,000 in August, to 1,140,000. The unemployment rate climbed 0.5 to 8.3, while the overall participation rate remained unchanged at 67.0.

- The unemployment rate increased to 8.4 among men (+ 0.6) and to 8.2 among women (+ 0.4).
- The estimated number of unemployed rose by 55,000 for persons aged 25 and over. The increase was somewhat more pronounced for men (+ 32,000). The unemployment rate for the group jumped to 7.2 (+ 0.5).
- Unemployment also increased among persons aged 15 to 24 and their unemployment rate rose to 13.3 (+ 0.6).
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of the number of unemployed increased by 35,000 for Quebec and 14,000 for British Columbia. There was little or no change for the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate was up 1.0 in Quebec (9.9) and 0.8 in British Columbia (8.7). The rate dropped 0.9 in Newfoundland (17.4) and 1.2 in Prince Edward Island (13.2). There was little or no change in the other provinces, with the rates standing at 10.6 in Nova Scotia, 12.0 in New Brunswick, 6.5 in Ontario, 7.8 in Manitoba, 7.2 in Saskatchewan and 6.9 in Alberta.

Changes since August 1989

(unadjusted estimates)

- Employment remained virtually unchanged since last year at 12,983,000.
- Employment fell by 177,000 (-6.4%) for persons aged 15 to 24 and rose by 189,000 (+ 1.9%) for persons aged 25 and over.
- Full-time employment is 57,000 (-0.5%) lower than last year, while part-time employment increased by 69,000 (+ 4.6%).
- Employment fell by 3.8% in the goods-producing industries as the result of the sharp drops posted for the manufacturing industries in the past year (-5.8%).
- Employment in the service-producing industries rose by 1.9% as the result of gains posted for community, business and personal services (4.4%).
- The estimated number of unemployed increased by 144,000 (+ 14.8%) since August 1989 to 1,115,000.
- The unemployment rate was 7.9 in August, 0.9 higher than a year ago.
- The participation rate edged down to 68.9 (-0.2), and the employment/population ratio fell to 63.4 (-0.9).

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1990 are asked additional questions. Information is compiled for two categories of students: those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1990; those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning students:

- Employment among returning students, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at 1,130,000, a decline of 67,000 from August 1989. The employment/population ratio dropped to 63.8 (-3.1).
- The overall participation rate for this group of students declined to 70.0 (-2.0).
- The unemployment rate was estimated at 8.9, a rise of 1.8 from the rate noted last year. It rose 1.0 among students aged 15 to 19 (estimated at 9.5) and 4.1 among students aged 20 to 24 (7.2).

Note to Data Users

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.

For further information call:

Tim Thompson (613) 951-5907
Ken Bennett (613) 951-4720
Hélène Lavoie (613) 951-2301

General Inquiries (613) 951-9448

Other students:

- Employment among this group of students decreased by 25,000, dropping the employment ratio for the group to 71.0 (-3.7).
- The unemployment rate for these persons was 16.5, an increase of 2.9 over last year. The participation rate slipped to 85.1 (-1.4).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the August 1990 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17/$170), available the third week of September 1990, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order Labour Force Information (71-001p, $6/$60).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	August 1990	July 1990	August 1989
		Seasonally Adjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	13,712	13,700	13,549
Employment (,000)	12,572	12,630	12,543
Unemployment (,000)	1,140	1,070	1,006
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.3	7.8	7.4
Participation Rate (%)	67.0	67.0	67.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.4	61.8	62.2
		Unadjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	14,099	14,142	13,942
Employment (,000)	12,983	13,066	12,971
Unemployment (,000)	1,115	1,076	971
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.9	7.6	7.0
Participation Rate (%)	68.9	69.2	69.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	63.4	63.9	64.3

■

University Finance Trend Analysis

1978-79 to 1987-88

From 1978-79 to 1987-88, total university spending in current dollars rose 119%, or 9.1% annually on average, reaching a total of $7.6 billion. During the same 10-year period, university general operating expenditures per student rose 4.1% annually on average to $9,100. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index increased 7.2% annually on average.

As a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), total university expenditures remained relatively stable from 1978-79 to 1987-88, slipping slightly from a high 1.5% in 1982-83 to level off at about 1.4% in recent years.

The provincial governments' direct share of university general operating income fell steadily from 82.1% in 1978-79 to 78.9% in 1984-85, but rose slightly thereafter, to 79.4% by 1987-88. The share of funding from tuition fees rose from about 13% in the late 1970s to approximately 16% in the last four years studied.

University Finance Trend Analysis, 1978-79 to 1987-88 (81-260, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508). Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
July 1990

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 537 747 cubic metres in July 1990, a decrease of 11.0% from 3 974 511r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 327 700 cubic metres, down 4.1% from 4 512 915 cubic metres in July 1989. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 352 226 cubic metres, a decrease of 4.4% from 8 733 076 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 2.2% to 17 882 208 cubic metres from 18 290 119r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 22 404 635r cubic metres, a decrease of 10.0% from 24 884 456r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 0.7% to 32 718 910r cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 32 494 803 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 58 719 145r cubic metres, was down 2.4% from 60 166 091 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The July 1990 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,$5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries
July 1990

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 210,894 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in July 1990, a decrease of 17.6% from 255,908 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 1,135,801 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries from January to July 1990, down 17.8% from 1,382,110 for the same period in 1989.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The July 1990 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending September 1, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 1,1990 totalled 165 060 tonnes, a decrease of 3.3% from the preceding week's total of 170 609 tonnes and down 42.6% from the year-earlier level of 287 669 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 9 109 368 tonnes, a decrease of 14.1% from 10 603 864 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pre-engineered Metal Buildings Industry (except portable)
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the pre-engineered metal buildings industry (except portable) (SIC 3023) totalled $524.6 million, up 2.8% from $510.1 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5519.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 41-251.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Wire and Wire Rope Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the wire and wire rope industry (SIC 3052) totalled $622.6 million, down 1.7% from $633.2 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5528.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 41-251.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Potato-seeded Area

1990

The second estimate of 1990 Canadian area seeded to potatoes, by province, is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order *Canadian Potato Production* ($21/year), a statistical bulletin, please contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, please contact John Heimbecker (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Power Statistics, June 1990.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/140.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales, including concessions, by Province and Metropolitan Area, June 1990.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1989.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

University Finance Trend Analysis, 1978-79 to 1987-88.
Catalogue number 81-260
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: $55).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 10 - 14

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1990
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1990
11-12	New Housing Price Index	July 1990
11	Estimates of Labour Income	June 1990
11	Farm Product Price Index	July 1990
14	The Consumer Price Index	August 1990
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 10, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

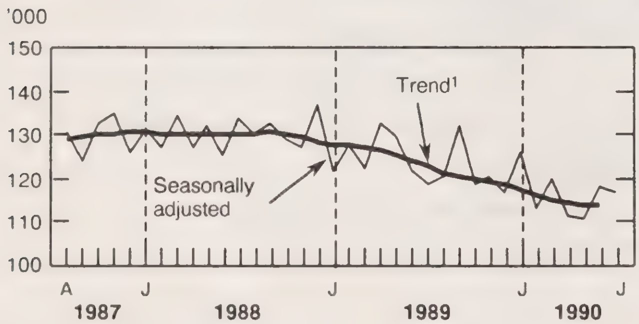
New Motor Vehicle Sales
July 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 116,000 units in July 1990, a decline of 1.0% from the revised June 1990 level. In July, truck sales posted an increase of 4.3%, while passenger car sales decreased by 3.5%.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1987-1990



[1] The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

- The 1.0% decline in July followed a sharp increase of 6.8% in June 1990 and a decrease of 0.8% in May. New motor vehicle sales have fluctuated markedly during the first seven months of 1990.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars increased by 0.1% in July 1990 to 52,000 units, while sales of imported passenger cars decreased by 10.1% to 26,000 units. The July gain for North American passenger car sales constitutes the second consecutive monthly increase, whereas the decline in imported car sales followed an increase of 13.1%.

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 111,000 units in July 1990, up 1.4% over the July 1989 level. Sales of passenger cars increased by 2.2%, while truck sales recorded a slight decline of 0.2%.

- Unit sales of imported passenger cars increased by 5.4% over their July 1989 level, as a gain in Japanese cars (+9.7%) more than offset a sales decline in imports from "other countries" (-7.3%). North American passenger cars increased by 0.7% over their year-earlier level.

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 26.5% in July 1990 from 24.7% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers, as their market share declined to 66.0% from 67.0% in July 1989.

- Six provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in July 1990 compared to July 1989. Declines were recorded in New Brunswick (-11.2%), Newfoundland (-7.4%), Ontario (-2.5%) and Quebec (-2.2%).

- For the first seven months of 1990, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 7.6% from the same period last year to 849,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down by 11.4% to 377,000 units, while imported passenger car sales increased by 1.1% to 190,000 units. Sales of trucks totalled 282,000 units during this period, down 7.8% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The July 1990 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada
July 1990

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	April 1990 r	May 1990 r	June 1990 r	July 1990 p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**111,031** **-7.0**	**110,101** **-0.8**	**117,548** **+6.8**	**116,344** **-1.0**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	48,703 -6.5	48,271 -0.9	51,812 +7.3	51,884 +0.1
Overseas	25,298 -5.4	25,247 -0.2	28,544 +13.1	25,672 -10.1
Total	**74,000** **-6.1**	**73,518** **-0.7**	**80,356** **+9.3**	**77,556** **-3.5**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**37,031** **-8.9**	**36,583** **-1.2**	**37,191** **+1.7**	**38,788** **+4.3**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	July 1990	Change 1990/89	January-July 1990	Change 1990/89
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**110,799**	**+1.4**	**849,171**	**-7.6**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	48,816	+0.7	377,185	-11.4
Japan	19,608	+9.7	151,265	+4.8
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,570	-7.3	38,433	-11.2
Total	**73,994**	**+2.2**	**566,883**	**-7.6**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	30,830	-0.3	237,521	-9.9
Overseas	5,975	-0.1	44,767	+4.9
Total	**36,805**	**-0.2**	**282,288**	**-7.8**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

July 1990

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) showed no change in July from June's figure of 117.0. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 3.5% to 117.0 from 113.0.

The table below shows wage rates for reinforcing steel erectors, roofers and asbestos mechanics.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956,958, 2033-2038.

The third quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]
(in dollars)
July 1990

	Trades					
	Reinforcing Steel Erector		Roofer		Asbestos Mechanic	
	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements
St. John's	16.43	19.51	16.28	19.35	16.53	19.47
Halifax	18.15	20.52	17.64	19.61	20.97	26.32
Saint John	15.50	18.05	14.62	17.30	18.94	21.51
Montreal	21.67	25.94	20.34	24.05	21.57	25.67
Ottawa	21.64	27.66	18.45	22.42	20.50	25.60
Toronto	22.01	28.57	22.45	24.83	22.20	27.47
Thunder Bay	25.43	28.08	18.64	22.38	21.58	26.79
Winnipeg	18.35	21.95	17.36	19.81	17.90	19.89
Regina	18.49	22.15	15.00	17.95	17.40	20.13
Edmonton	15.00	18.12	18.00	21.32	20.65	24.59
Vancouver	21.38	28.16	21.35	27.06	21.33	28.31

[1] Rates are available for other trades and other cities.
Basic Rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

July 1990

Department stores sales including concessions totalled $990 million in July 1990, up 1.5% over the July 1989 level of $975 million. After allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales increased 4.2% on a year-over-year basis. Concessions sales totalled $78.2 million, 7.9% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during July 1990 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from July 1989 in parentheses):

Department stores sales including concessions.

Province

Newfoundland, $14.5 million (+25.8%);
Prince Edward Island, $7.1 million (-6.1%);
Nova Scotia, $32.2 million (-0.3%);
New Brunswick, $21.4 million (-1.7%);
Quebec, $182.0 million (+1.1%);
Ontario, $405.5 million (-0.1%);
Manitoba, $41.7 million (+1.0%);
Saskatchewan, $28.5 million (+4.5%);
Alberta, $113.0 million (+3.7%);
British Columbia, $144.1 million (+4.3%).

Metropolitan Area

Calgary, $42.7 million (+1.4%);
Edmonton, $49.6 million (+3.2%);
Halifax-Dartmouth, $17.5 million (--);
Hamilton, $27.1 million (-6.8%);
Montreal, $95.6 million (-2.3%);
Ottawa-Hull, $45.3 million (+0.4%);
Quebec City, $26.3 million (+0.1%);
Toronto, $158.8 million (-2.9%);
Vancouver, $77.9 million (-0.7%);
Winnipeg, $36.9 million (-1.6%).

Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas are exaggerated due to the inclusion of some outlets previously classified to the general merchandise category.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in The Daily during the week of September 24, 1990.

Department stores sales excluding concessions.

Province

Newfoundland, $12.4 million (+22.8%);
Prince Edward Island, $6.7 million (-7.7%);
Nova Scotia, $29.7 million (-0.5%);
New Brunswick, $19.6 million (-1.9%);
Quebec, $170.2 million (+0.7%);
Ontario, $371.4 million (-0.5%);
Manitoba, $37.5 million (+0.2%);
Saskatchewan, $25.9 million (+3.6%);
Alberta, $104.5 million (+3.1%);
British Columbia, $133.9 million (+3.1%).

Metropolitan Area

Calgary, $39.0 million (+1.4%);
Edmonton, $46.2 million (+1.7%);
Halifax-Dartmouth, $16.3 million (-0.6%);
Hamilton, $24.9 million (-7.5%);
Montreal, $90.1 million (-2.7%);
Ottawa-Hull, $42.6 million (-1.3%);
Quebec City, $24.6 million (-0.9%);
Toronto, $147.2 million (-3.6%);
Vancouver, $73.0 million (-1.2%);
Winnipeg, $33.6 million (-1.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 10 to 12).

Order the July 1990 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20), available the fourth week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

June 1990

Highlights

- In June, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 2.7% from the same period last year to 13 687 904 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 83 853 684 m^3, are down 1.6% from 1989.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 4.1% compared to June 1989, while pipeline imports declined 10.8% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1990 are now down 3.9% from 1989 levels, while imports are up by 13.1%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month declined 10.6% from 1989, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 1.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The June 1990 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

July 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.4 million tonnes in July 1990, a decrease of 1.6% from the July 1989 figure. The carriers received an additional 0.9 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 3.2% from the 1989 period, while receipts from United States connections showed an increase of 1.4%.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The July 1990 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the fourth week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

July 1990

Steel pipe and tubing production for July 1990 totalled 113 206 tonnes, an increase of 1.9% from the 111 141 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 883 327 tonnes, down 6.7% from the 947 249 tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The July 1990 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

July 1990

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for July 1990 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 60 494 tonnes in July 1990, a decrease of 18.1% from the 73 866[r] tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The July 1990 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

July 1990

Canadian firms produced 158 540 cubic metres of construction typeplywood during July 1990, a decrease of 6.0% from the 168 595 cubic metres produced during July 1989.

January to July 1990 production totalled 1 248 911 cubic metres,a decrease of 0.4% from the 1 254 373 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The July 1990 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Report on Fur Farms

1989

Production of mink for 1989 amounted to 1,476,822 pelts, compared to 1,428,462^r pelts produced in 1988. Value of mink pelts sold in 1989 was $25,772,760 compared to $35,202,110^r in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3400-3416.

For further information, order *Report on Fur Farms*, 1989 (23-208, $34) or contact P. Meszaros (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division. ■

University Enrolment and Degrees Granted

1989-90 and 1989

Information on enrolments at Canadian universities during the 1989-90 academic year as well as the number of degrees granted in 1989 are now available.

Detailed tabulations will be published in *Universities: Enrolment and Degrees – 1989* (81-204), to be released in January, 1991.

For further information, contact Edith Sederis (613-951-1538) or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

July 1990

Figures for July 1990 are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, June 1990.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138.00; United States: US$16.60/US$166.00; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193.00).

Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas, 1987.
Catalogue number 31-203
(Canada: $61.00; United States: US$73.00; Other Countries: US$85.00).

Exports by Commodity, June 1990.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, June 1990.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00; United States: US$17.60/US$176.00; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206.00).

How to Order Publications

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 11, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income
June 1990

The June 1990 preliminary estimate of labour income, which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $33.0 billion, an increase of 7.2% from June 1989. This growth rate is significantly lower than the average year-to-year change of 9.1% recorded in the first five months of 1990. The estimate for June 1989 contained large federal administration retroactive payments which affect the year-to-year comparison. Removing the effect of these special payments results in an annual change of 8.2%.

Highlights
Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries[1] for June 1990 decreased by 0.5% from May, compared to the average monthly change of +0.7% in the preceding five months. Larger than usual estimates of special payments, however, affected both the May and the June estimates.

- Wages and salaries in health and welfare services grew by 4.8% in June, due primarily to large retroactive payments resulting from contract settlements in the province of Quebec. Finance, insurance and real estate wages and salaries increased by 1.2%.

- Federal administration and other government offices recorded a 15.6% decline in wages and salaries following a 23.3% increase in May that was due to large retroactive payments. Declines in wages and salaries also occurred in transportation, communications and other utilities (1.7%), and mines, quarries and oil wells (1.7%).

[1] *Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

- Wages and salaries in construction continued to decline for the second consecutive month, partially due to the province-wide work stoppages in Ontario.

- Decreases of greater than 1% were recorded in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad. New Brunswick showed an increase of 1.4%.

Unadjusted

- The June 1990 year-over-year growth in wages and salaries was 6.5%, bringing the year-to-date increase to 8.0%. The June increase marked the lowest annual change since November 1986. However, by removing the impact of large special payments in June 1989, the annual change would be 7.7%.

- The year-to-year growth rates in wages and salaries for the first six months of 1990 compared to the same period in 1989 decelerated in most industries, most notably in manufacturing, construction and commercial and related services. Accelerations were noted in transportation, communications and other utilities, health and welfare services, and provincial and local administration.

- Decelerations in the year-over-year rates of growth occurred in both territories and all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1990 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. ☐

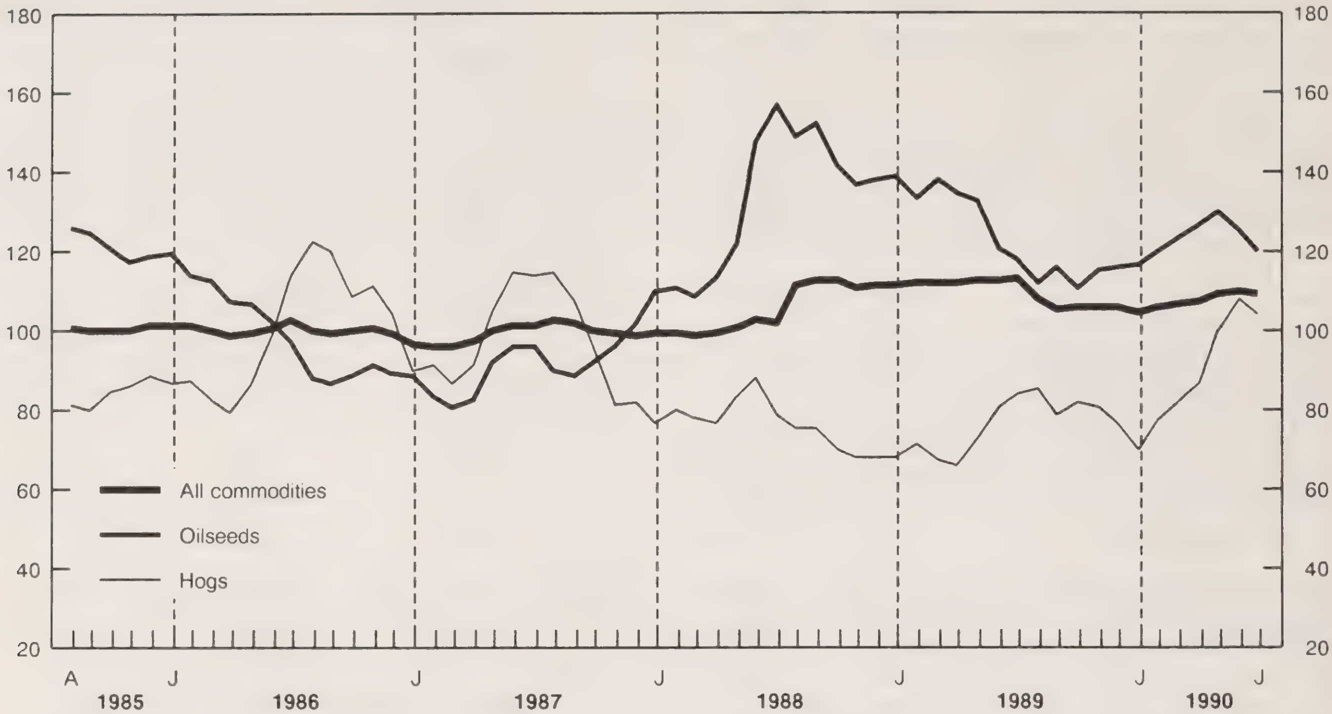
Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	June 1990p	May 1990r	April 1990f	June 1989
		Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	251.1	198.1	158.7	248.0
Forestry	236.9	194.8	163.0	229.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	719.4	704.1	669.0	686.5
Manufacturing industries	5,676.8	5,501.9	5,409.5	5,472.4
Construction industry	2,162.9	2,021.8	1,876.4	2,029.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,850.9	2,841.5	2,723.1	2,628.9
Trade	4,049.6	3,990.5	3,927.8	3,770.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,522.6	2,472.6	2,422.2	2,345.7
Commercial and personal service	4,372.4	4,246.6	4,127.4	3,991.5
Education and related services	2,455.8	2,468.5	2,400.4	2,240.3
Health and welfare services	2,051.0	1,952.7	1,893.3	1,785.7
Federal administration and other government offices	970.2	1,138.3	893.1	1,174.2
Provincial administration	705.3	688.8	669.4	651.4
Local administration	607.1	581.0	567.6	564.3
Total wages and salaries	**29,632.0**	**29,001.2**	**27,901.0**	**27,818.7**
Supplementary labour income	3,358.7	3,286.2	3,222.9	2,961.6
Labour income	**32,990.7**	**32,287.3**	**31,123.8**	**30,780.3**
		Adjusted for Seasonal Variation		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	208.8	206.0	210.6	206.8
Forestry	205.7	207.4	206.2	199.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	693.0	705.1	682.8	661.6
Manufacturing industries	5,452.0	5,460.3	5,462.6	5,256.5
Construction industry	1,999.3	2,020.4	2,052.2	1,884.1
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,779.7	2,828.2	2,749.3	2,563.4
Trade	3,965.5	3,956.8	3,950.7	3,693.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,460.4	2,430.8	2,411.4	2,289.0
Commercial and personal service	4,273.9	4,262.1	4,209.4	3,903.5
Education and related services	2,366.1	2,382.7	2,309.5	2,158.1
Health and welfare services	2,017.3	1,924.2	1,899.2	1,755.8
Federal administration and other government offices	935.0	1,108.0	898.7	1,133.4
Provincial administration	690.1	692.8	680.0	637.5
Local administration	585.5	585.8	586.5	544.4
Total wages and salaries	**28,490.3**	**28,622.6**	**28,246.1**	**26,881.2**
Supplementary labour income	3,229.3	3,243.3	3,262.7	2,861.2
Labour income	**31,719.6**	**31,865.9**	**31,508.9**	**29,742.4**

p *Preliminary estimates*
r *Revised estimates*
f *Final estimates*

■

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

July 1990

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 108.9 in July, down 0.8% from the revised June level of 109.8. Both the crops, and the livestock and animal products indexes fell (1.0% and 0.7%). The overall index remained 3.5% below the year-earlier level of 112.9. Cereal and oilseed prices for the 1989-90 crop year (August 1-July 31) have been much lower than in the previous crop year, as 1989 North American grain production rebounded from the drought-reduced 1988 level.

The percentage changes in the index between June and July 1990 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	-1.2%
• Prince Edward Island	-3.8%
• Nova Scotia	-0.5%
• New Brunswick	-0.2%
• Quebec	-1.0%
• Ontario	-1.2%
• Manitoba	-1.7%
• Saskatchewan	-0.7%
• Alberta	+0.3%
• British Columbia	-0.8%
• **Canada**	**-0.8%**

Crops

The crops index fell 1.0% in July to a level of 113.1, as prices for cereals, oilseeds, and potatoes all decreased. The index stood 13.7% below the year-earlier level of 131.0. Grain prices in 1988-89 were the highest in four years, as drought in North America reduced crop production.

- The cereals index decreased 0.4% in July to a level of 111.0, following three monthly increases. The drop was due to lower prices for oats and barley in most provinces. The cereals index stood 18.8% below the year-earlier level.

- The oilseeds index fell 4.6% in July to a level of 119.6, as a result of lower prices for flaxseed and canola. This was the second monthly decrease following seven months of increases. Despite this drop, oilseeds prices remained 1.8% above year-earlier levels.

- The potatoes index decreased 1.9% in July to a level of 166.4. Potato prices have been trending downwards over the last four months. The index stood 24.9% below the record level attained in July 1989. In 1988, potato production was 8.4% below 1987 levels. In 1989, potato production increased by 3.2%.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index decreased 0.7% in July to a level of 106.3, as both cattle and hog prices decreased. Egg prices increased 2.4%, and poultry prices increased 1.3%. The July decrease in the index was the first in the last six months.

- The hogs index fell 3.4% to a level of 103.8 in July, following five months of strong price increases. Industry analysts feel that this dip is only temporary, as the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) June 1 *Hogs and Pigs Report* indicated that U.S. hog production will remain below year-earlier levels through the fourth quarter of 1990.

- The cattle index decreased 0.6% to a level of 108.4 in July. The cattle index has been quite stable during the last 12 months, fluctuating between 106.4 and 109.0. The second quarter USDA *Cattle-on-Feed Report* indicated that this stability should continue, as supplies and markets are expected to remain relatively unchanged into the fourth quarter.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The July issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003,$7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on September 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
August I990

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 85 547 tonnes for all types of sugar in August 1990, comprising 78 184 tonnes in domestic sales and 7 363 tonnes in export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 629 027 tonnes: 586 784 tonnes in domestic sales and 42 243 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 90 389 tonnes in August 1989, of which 86 594 tonnes were domestic sales and 3 795 tonnes were export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 656 093 tonnes: 619 674 tonnes in domestic sales and 36 419 tonnes in export sales.

The August 1990 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics
June 1990

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 4 989 kilotonnes in June 1990, down 8.5% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 34 516 kilotonnes, down 0.6%.

- Exports in June fell 9.5% from June 1989 to 2 196 kilotonnes while imports rose 1.8% to 2 072 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 15 703 kilotonnes, 4.5% below last year's level.

- Coke production decreased to 364 kilotonnes, a difference of 0.6% from June 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The June 1990 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $9/$90) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles
Second Quarter 1990

Figures for the second quarter of 1990 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Business Services
Preliminary Estimates 1988

In 1988, total revenue for selected business service industries increased approximately 27%, more than double the growth of 10.5% in 1987. The acceleration in growth was broadly based among the industry groups. Small businesses (those earning less than $2 million) contributed about one-half of the overall increase in revenue.

Preliminary 1988 revenue estimates for the business service industries are now available in the Volume 2, No. 4 issue of the *Service Industry Bulletin* (63-015, $7.20/$43). See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact N. Preston (613-951-5682), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Charitable Donations Data
1988

Charitable donations data for 1988 provide demographic and socio-economic information relating to taxpayers and those taxpayers who made charitable donations. The data include the number of taxpayers, the number of donors, age groups, total and median donations as well as the median age of donors.

For further information, please contact your nearest Regional Office or call the Small Area and Administrative Data Division at (613-951-9720). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Footwear Statistics, July 1990.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, July 1990.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Cement, July 1990.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, July 1990.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56.00; United States: US$6.70/US$67.00; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78.00).

Railway Operating Statistics, May 1990.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60/US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Industrial Corporations Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 61-003P
(Canada: $16.50/$66.00; United States: US$19.75/US$79.00; Other Countries: US$23.00/US$92.00).

Wholesale Trade, June 1990.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Touriscope – International Travel, National and Provincial Counts, April-June 1990.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $38.50/$154.00; United States: US$46.25/$185.00: Other Countries: US$54.00/US$216.00).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

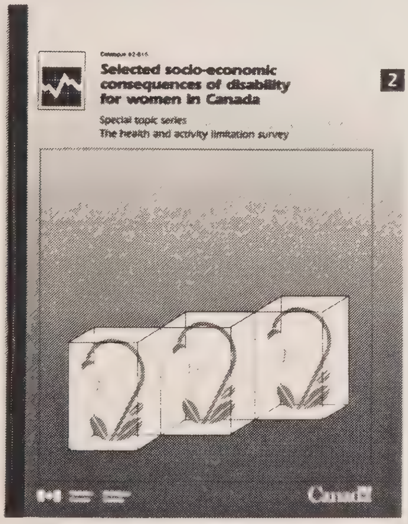
Wednesday, September 12, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **New Housing Price Index**, July 1990
  Downward movements in Victoria, Toronto, St. Catharines-Niagara, Ottawa-Hull and Calgary all contributed to a 0.6% decrease in July for the Canada Total New Housing Price Index.

(continued on page 2)



Selected Socio-economic Consequences of Disability for Women in Canada – Special Topic Report
1986-87

- The median employment income of disabled women in 1985 was $8,360 compared to $19,250 for disabled men. The corresponding incomes for non-disabled females and males were $10,000 and $21,000 respectively.
- Disabled women under age 25 are about 70% as likely to be holding paid jobs as non-disabled women of the same age.

The second of nine special topic reports on disability in Canada is now available. The authors are Edward B. Harvey and Lorne Tepperman, both of the University of Toronto.

The data are from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS), a post-censal survey of persons with disabilities residing in Canada. This report compares characteristics of disabled women with those of disabled men and includes comparisons with the non-disabled population as well. It discusses the type and severity of women's disabilities and the barriers these women face in everyday activities.

To obtain further information or to order *Selected Socio-economic Consequences of Disability for Women in Canada* (82-615, Volume 2, $35), contact Janet Pantalone, Post-Censal Surveys Program at (613-951-0025) or your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASE

New Housing Price Index

July 1990

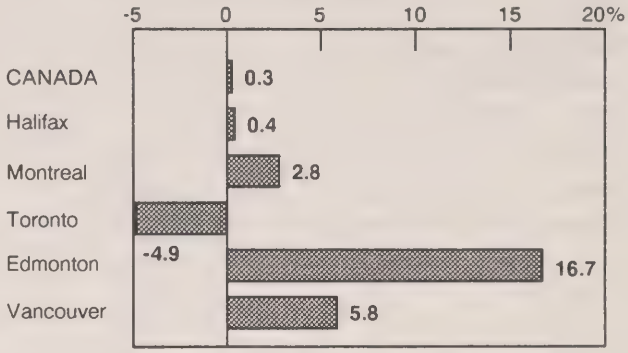
The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 142.7 in July, down 0.6% from June 1990. Decreases in Victoria (-1.8%), Toronto (-1.1.%), St. Catharines-Niagara (-1.1%), Ottawa-Hull (-1.0%) and Calgary (-0.8%) all contributed to this decline. The estimated House Only Index decreased 1.0% while the estimated Land Only Index decreased 0.1%.

Since Toronto accounts for over one-third of the Canada total index weight, Toronto's significant decrease was a major factor in the Canada level decrease.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 0.3% higher than the year-earlier level. This annual change represents a marked deceleration from last July when the index stood 14.4% higher on a yearly basis. Toronto was a major factor in this deceleration, posting a yearly decrease of 4.9% in July 1990 compared with a yearly increase of 23.6% in July 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, July 1990



The third quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007,$18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	July 1990/ June 1990	July 1990/ July 1989
				% change	
Canada Total	**142.7**	**143.6**	**142.3**	**-0.6**	**0.3**
Canada (House Only)	**132.8**	**134.1**	**135.7**	**-1.0**	**-2.1**
Canada (Land Only)	**169.5**	**169.6**	**160.2**	**-0.1**	**5.8**
St.John's	118.4	115.8	112.2	2.2	5.5
Halifax	109.6	109.6	109.2	–	0.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	113.5	113.5	111.9	–	1.4
Quebec City	130.4	130.0	127.1	0.3	2.6
Montreal	133.9	133.9	130.3	–	2.8
Ottawa-Hull	123.0	124.3	119.8	-1.0	2.7
Toronto	173.2	175.2	182.2	-1.1	-4.9
Hamilton	144.6	144.5	141.9	0.1	1.9
St. Catharines-Niagara	138.3	139.8	129.9	-1.1	6.5
Kitchener-Waterloo	140.8	141.3	137.8	-0.4	2.2
London	145.2	145.2	138.0	–	5.2
Windsor	128.8	128.8	123.9	–	4.0
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	134.7	134.7	125.5	–	7.3
Winnipeg	109.1	109.1	106.3	–	2.6
Regina	108.8	108.8	107.4	–	1.3
Saskatoon	107.7	107.7	106.6	–	1.0
Calgary	136.8	137.9	119.6	-0.8	14.4
Edmonton	138.3	138.2	118.5	0.1	16.7
Vancouver	136.7	136.6	129.2	0.1	5.8
Victoria	122.7	125.0	115.1	-1.8	6.6

[1] *The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.*

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel, Primary Forms

July 1990

Steel, primary forms, production for July 1990 totalled 1 043 343 tonnes, a decrease of 20.1% from 1 305 345 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production was 8 350 283 tonnes, down 10.0% from 9 277 941 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The July 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index

1989

The Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index (1981 = 100) reached a preliminary level of 130.3 for 1989, up 1.2% from the revised 1988 level of 128.8. Increases for outside plant (6.5%), general equipment (2.1%) and station equipment (1.8%) were largely offset by a decrease in the heavily-weighted central office equipment price index (-2.9%).

The index measures price change through time for capital expenditures made by companies in the Canadian telecommunications industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 98.

The second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007,$18/$72) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, July 1990.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Security Transaction with Non-residents, June 1990.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158.00; United States: US$19.00/US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/$221.00).

Selected Socio-economic Consequences of Disability for Women in Canada, Special Topic Series from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey 1986-87.
Catalogue number 82-615
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 13, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories

April-June 1990

Highlights

- Canada's population reached 26,620,400 on July 1, 1990 representing an increase of 366,900 (1.4%) individuals compared to the previous year. This level of increase has not been witnessed since the period July-June 1974-75 (1.5%). While 56.5% of the total growth from July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975 was due to natural increase, it only represented 52.1% of the total growth for the same period in 1989-90. The current increase is in a large part attributable to net international migration, which accounted for 47.9% of the total growth in 1989-90 (39.6% in 1974-75).

- Between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990, Canada admitted 213,500 immigrants; accounting for 50,200 more than in 1988-89. Ontario alone received more than half of the total number (54.0%) and Quebec ranked second with 18.9%.

- British Columbia (2.6%), Alberta (1.9%) and Ontario (1.6%) were the only provinces to have experienced growth rates greater than that of the national average.

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at July 1, 1990 are now available as follows:

	Number Growth (in thousands)	Annual Rates (%)
Canada	**26,620,400**	**1.4**
Newfoundland	573,000	0.3
Prince Edward Island	130,400	0.3
Nova Scotia	892,000	0.6
New Brunswick	724,300	0.7
Quebec	6,770,800	1.1
Ontario	9,747,600	1.6
Manitoba	1,090,700	0.5
Saskatchewan	1,000,300	-0.7
Alberta	2,472,500	1.9
British Columbia	3,138,900	2.6
Yukon	26,000	2.3
Northwest Territories	54,000	1.3

Note: *Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.*

Figures on immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for the quarter April-June 1990 are also now available on CANSIM: quarterly estimates, matrix 1; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; emigration, matrix 6516; births, marriages and deaths, matrices 4, 5 and 6; interprovincial migration (Family Allowances) matrices 5731 and 6982; and (Revenue Canada) matrix 6981.

These estimates will appear in the publication *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.50/$30), forthcoming in the next few weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, please contact your nearest regional reference centre or the relevant division. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact E. Sander (613-951-1746), the Canadian Center for Health Information; for other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Education in Canada
1988-89

Spending on education in Canada reached $42.0 billion in 1988-89, up 131% (in current dollars) from 1978-79. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index went up by 95% during the same period.

These figures have been published in the latest edition of *Education in Canada*, 1988-89, released today. Following are some highlights from the report:

- 1988-89 marked the third consecutive year in which elementary-secondary enrolment increased following 15 years of decline. The recorded enrolment of 5,024,100 students represented a gain of 50,200 over the previous year, but still substantially below the all-time high of 5,836,200 attained in 1970-71.

- Total full-time postsecondary enrolment was 817,100 in 1988-89, an increase of 11,600 (1%) over one year before and up 199,300 students from 10 years earlier.

- In 1988-89, 58,500 foreign students studied in Canada, 4,600 more than the previous year. Half of them were at the university level, 32% at the elementary-secondary level, and 18% at the college/trade level.

- The number of elementary-secondary teachers decreased from the all-time high of 284,900 in 1976-77 to 267,600 in 1985-86. In 1986-87, their numbers started to grow, reaching 282,200 in 1988-89. This was a 2% increase over 1987-88.

- In 1988-89, full-time university teachers numbered 36,300, an 11% increase over 1978-79. Women made up about 19% of the faculty, up from 15% 10 years earlier.

The publication provides a review of major education statistics on institutions, enrolment, graduates, teachers, and finance for Canada, the provinces and territories. Tables display time series of the most important variables for Canada from 1978-79 and for the provinces and territories from 1984-85.

The 1988-89 issue of *Education in Canada* (81-229, $50) is now available.

For further information, contact Edith Rechnitzer (613-951-9167) or Doug Higgins (613-951-5870), Projections and Analysis Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Dairy Review

July 1990

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 864 tonnes in July, a 30.1% increase from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 703 tonnes, an increase of 3.4% over July 1989.

An estimated 664 042 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in June 1990, an increase of 1.7% from June 1989. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1990 to 3 749 133 kilolitres, a decrease of 1.1% from the January-June 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The July 1990 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on October 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and Fats

July 1990

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in July 1990 totalled 46 127 tonnes, a decrease of 7.2% from the 49 697^r (revised figures) tonnes produced in June 1990. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 349 733^r tonnes, an increase of 3.4% from the corresponding 1989 figure of 338 127 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 384 tonnes in July 1990, down from the 9 581^r tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 65 592^r tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 67 646 tonnes in 1989.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 4 667 tonnes in July 1990 from 6 436 tonnes in June 1990. The cumulative sales to date in 1990 were 41 038 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 43 236 tonnes in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The July 1990 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5.00/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending September 8,1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 8,1990 totalled 158 653 tonnes, a decrease of 3.9% from the preceding week's total of 165 060 tonnes and down 47.3% from the year-earlier level of 300 809 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 9 262 516 tonnes, a decrease of 14.7% from 10 856 898 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Type Plywood, July 1990.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, July 1990.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, July 1990.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Consumer Price Index, August 1990
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/$130.00).
– Available Friday, September 14, 1990 at 7 a.m. –

Education in Canada, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 81-229
(Canada $50; United States: US$60; Other Countries US$70).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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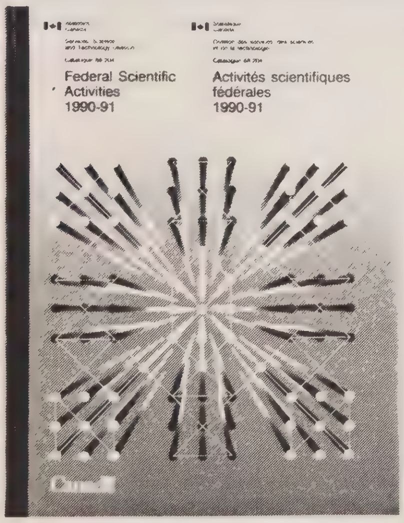
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 14, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Federal Scientific Activities
1990-91

In 1990-91, the Federal Government is expected to spend about $5.4 billion on scientific activities. This represents 3.7% of total federal budgetary expenditures, a slight increase from the 1989-90 level of $5.1 billion, or 3.6% of total federal budgetary expenditures.

Federal Scientific Activities, 1990-91 presents federal government expenditures from 1984-85 to 1990-91 on science and technology by activity, science type, department or agency, sector of performance and region. In addition to expenditures, the publication also indicates the number of federal personnel involved in science and technology activities, the socio-economic objective to which the activities are being directed, and also a regional allocation of the activities being performed.

Federal Scientific Activities, 1990-91 (88-204, $44 in Canada, US$53 in the United States and US$62 in Other Countries) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bert Plaus (613-951-6347), Services, Science and Technology Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
August 1990

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada remained unchanged between July and August at a level of 119.8 (1986 = 100). This followed a 0.5% increase reported for July. Five of the seven major component indexes posted advances ranging from 0.2% to 0.9% but these advances were offset by declines of 1.1% and 0.1% for the Food and Transportation indexes. Most of the upward pressure came from increases of 0.3% in the Housing index and 0.9% in the Clothing index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.2%, down from increases of 0.4% reported for the two previous months.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between August 1989 and August 1990, was 4.1%, down slightly from the rise of 4.2% observed in July. This marked the sixth consecutive month in which the CPI registered declining rates of increase from the 5.5% posted in January and February of this year. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (May to August) was 4.1%, down from the increase of 4.5% registered for the previous three-month period ending in July.

Food

The Food index declined 1.1% in August following an increase of 0.7% in July. All of the decline came in the index for Food Purchased from Stores which fell 1.6% as the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants advanced by 0.2%.

The principal cause of the decline in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was a 14.9% drop in the index for Fresh Vegetables. The availability of the new domestic crops reduced prices for most vegetables. Price declines were also observed for fresh fruit, meat and baked goods. The small reduction in fresh fruit prices resulted from lower pear prices, as domestic supplies became available, and lower banana prices. Increased promotional pricing for selected meats and baked goods led to the slight declines in these indexes.

Over the 12-month period, August 1989 to August 1990, the Food index rose by 3.4%, compared to the increase of 3.9% reported for July. The latest change resulted from increases of 3.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 4.7% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 0.2% in August, down from 0.4% the month before. The dominant factors in the latest rise were the 0.3% increase in the Housing index and the 0.9% increase in the Clothing index. A moderate dampening effect resulted from a fall of 0.1% in the Transportation index.

The Housing index rose by 0.3% as increases for rent and mortgage interest costs were partly offset by lower prices for new homes and homeowners' insurance. The Rent index rose 0.7%, largely reflecting regular annual increases in the province of Quebec. The Mortgage Interest Cost index advanced 1.3%. Offsetting these advances were a decline of 0.8% for new house prices, largely concentrated in Ontario, Calgary and Victoria, and a 0.7% drop in the index for homeowners' insurance.

The 0.9% rise in the Clothing index was led by the increase of 1.4% in the Women's Wear index. The end of summer sales and higher prices on new fall lines were the principal causes of this increase. Higher prices were concentrated in women's suits, dresses and blouses. The Men's Wear index rose a more moderate 0.3% as many sale prices were observed.

The slight decline in the Transportation index was due to a 0.5% decrease in automobile prices. The lower new car prices were due to an increase in manufacturers' rebates on some models. Partly offsetting the lower car prices was a 0.4% rise in the Gasoline index.

Increases of 0.2% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index, 0.3% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index and 0.2% in the Health and Personal Care index each contributed marginally to the latest rise in the All-items excluding Food index. The first index rose due to higher prices for recreation equipment, magazines and newspapers. The advance in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index resulted from increases for served alcoholic beverages primarily in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. The Health and Personal Care index reflected higher prices for hair grooming services.

Over the 12-month period, August 1989 to August 1990, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 4.2%, the same rate of increase as reported for July.

Goods and Services

The Goods index declined 0.2% in August following a 0.3% increase observed in July. The Services index rose by 0.3% in August compared to a rise of 0.8% posted for July. Between August 1989 and August 1990, the Goods index increased by 3.2%, the same rate as reported for July, and the Services index also advanced at the same rate as in July, up 5.3%.

City Highlights

Between July and August, increases in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.2% in Toronto to a rise of 0.3% in St. John's, Charlottetown/Summerside, Winnipeg and Victoria. In Toronto, six of the seven major components had results below the national average. The above average results in St. John's and Charlottetown/Summerside resulted from increases in the Food index. A less than average decline in the Food index and a rise in the Transportation index led to the greater than average movement in Victoria. The end of a gasoline price war was the major reason for the above average result in Winnipeg.

Between August 1989 and August 1990, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 3.1% in Saint John to 5.4% in Calgary.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.3%, with the greatest upward impact originating in the Clothing and Housing indexes. The rise in the latter mainly reflected higher mortgage interest costs and increased prices for household furnishings. Other notable advances were observed in charges for personal care supplies and services. The Food index was up overall, as higher prices for poultry, cured meats and fruit juice more than offset lower prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.5%.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change August 1990 from	
	August 1990	July 1990	August 1989	July 1990	August 1989
All-items	**119.8**	**119.8**	**115.1**	**0.0**	**4.1**
Food	115.9	117.2	112.1	-1.1	3.4
All-items excluding food	120.7	120.4	115.8	0.2	4.2
Housing	119.7	119.4	115.1	0.3	4.0
Clothing	118.4	117.3	115.0	0.9	3.0
Transportation	117.3	117.4	112.6	-0.1	4.2
Health and personal care	120.8	120.5	115.2	0.2	4.9
Recreation, reading and education	121.1	120.8	116.7	0.2	3.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	137.6	137.2	128.6	0.3	7.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	83.5	83.5	86.9		
All-items Consumer Prices Index converted to 1981 = 100	158.6				

Charlottetown/Summerside

Increased housing charges, notably for electricity and mortgage interest costs, and higher prices for women's wear explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher food prices were also observed, particularly for chicken, soft drinks, fresh fruit, restaurant meals and cereal products. Increased prices for personal care supplies and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also exerted a notable upward influence. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Halifax

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index. The Food and Transportation indexes registered declines, offsetting advances in four of the remaining major components. Within Food, much of the decline was due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, bakery products, beef, dairy products and prepared meats. The Transportation index fell largely as a result of lower prices for gasoline and new cars. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for men's and women's wear, and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Prices for household furnishings and equipment were up as well. Advances were also observed in the prices of medicinal and pharmaceutical products and personal care supplies. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Saint John

The All-items index fell by a marginal 0.1% due mainly to a decline in the Food index, as well as to declines in the Transportation and Housing indexes. Within Food, much of the downward impact was due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, beef and bakery products. The Transportation index fell due to lower prices for new cars, while the decline in the Housing index mainly reflected lower prices for household furnishings. Largely offsetting these declines were higher clothing prices and increased charges for personal care supplies and services. Prices for recreational equipment and reading materials advanced as well. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Quebec City

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. A large part of the upward impact originated in the Housing index, as advances in rented and owned accommodation charges were observed. Prices for household furnishings and equipment were up as well. Higher clothing prices also exerted a considerable upward influence. Charges for personal care services, reading materials and recreational equipment also advanced, as did the prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. A decline in the Food index, due mainly to lower prices for fresh produce, had a notable dampening effect. Prices for new cars declined as well. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were increased housing charges and higher prices for clothing. The rise in the Housing index mainly reflected increased charges for rented accommodation, and, to a lesser extent, higher charges for owned accommodation and increased prices for household furnishings. Advances were also observed in charges for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, as well as for certain recreational equipment and reading materials. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Higher clothing prices and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation explained much of the advance. Higher prices were also observed for recreational equipment, reading materials and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. A decline in the Food index (mainly due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, bakery products and pork) moderated these advances. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Toronto

Declines in the Food and Transportation indexes explained a large part of the 0.2% fall in the All-items index. Within Food, much of the decline was due to lower prices for fresh vegetables as well as to lower prices for bakery products, prepared meats, beef and chicken. Lower prices for new cars caused the Transportation index to decline. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and increased charges for rented accommodation. Charges for personal care services and prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises advanced as well. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Thunder Bay

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as declines in three of the major components completely offset advances in the remaining four. The largest downward impact originated in the Food index, where declines were observed for fresh vegetables, bakery products, soft drinks, beef, pork, and prepared meats. The Transportation index fell, as lower prices for new cars were recorded. The Health and Personal Care index declined due to lower prices for personal care supplies. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased charges for owned accommodation, and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Prices for recreational equipment, movie admissions and reading materials advanced as well. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Winnipeg

Advances in the Transportation, Housing and Clothing indexes accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Transportation index was mainly due to higher prices for gasoline, as "price wars" were terminated. The Housing index reflected advances in owned accommodation charges, as well as higher prices for household furnishings and rented accommodation. Higher prices for men's and women's wear caused the Clothing index to rise. Prices for reading materials advanced as well. A notable dampening effect was exerted by a decline in the Food index. This decline was largely the result of lower prices for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks and prepared meat products. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

Regina

The 0.1% decline in the All-items index mainly reflected declines in the Food and Transportation indexes. Within Food, much of the decrease was due to lower prices for fresh produce, beef, chicken, prepared meat products and soft drinks. The decline in the Transportation index was mainly due to lower prices for gasoline. Largely offsetting these declines were increased housing charges, most notably for owned accommodation, household furnishings and household operating expenses. Advances were also observed in charges for recreational equipment, reading materials and alcoholic beverages. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Saskatoon

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a decline in the Food index offset advances in four of the other major components. Lower prices for beef, fresh produce, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, chicken and coffee caused the decline in the Food index. A rise in the Clothing index had a notable upward impact, as did increased charges for recreational equipment and higher prices for reading materials. Prices for alcoholic beverages also advanced. Slightly higher prices for gasoline and new cars were observed as well. The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation were offset by lower prices for household furnishings. The Health and Personal Care index also remained unchanged, as higher prices for personal care supplies and services were offset by lower prices for medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.1%, as advances in five of the major components were largely offset by a decline in the Food index. A rise in the Housing index, reflecting advances in charges for owned and rented accommodation, higher household operating expenses, and increased household furnishings and equipment prices, exerted a considerable upward influence. Price advances for clothing, recreational equipment and reading materials also had a notable upward impact. Charges for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were up as well. The Food index declined, largely as a result of lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, beef, prepared meats, and dairy products. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.0%.

Calgary

Increased charges for owned and rented accommodation, higher prices for men's and women's wear, and a rise in prices for new cars and gasoline explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Charges for personal care supplies and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products were up as well. Higher prices were also registered for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. A decline in the Food index had a considerable dampening effect, as lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, and beef were observed. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.4%.

Vancouver

Advances in the Clothing and Housing components accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Clothing index was mainly due to higher prices for women's wear, while the Housing index reflected increased charges for owned and rented accommodation. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, in charges for personal care supplies and services, and in prices of gasoline. A considerable dampening effect was caused by a decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks and chicken. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Victoria

Increased housing charges and higher clothing prices explained much of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, most of the increase was centred around owned and rented accommodation, while the rise in the Clothing index was largely due to higher prices for women's wear. Higher prices were also observed for new cars and gasoline, for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, and for recreational equipment and reading materials. A decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, pasta products, chicken and beef, had a moderating impact. Declines in the prices of medicinal and pharmaceutical products, and personal care supplies also had a dampening effect. Since August 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the August 1990 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food ing	Hous-ing	Cloth-	Trans-porta-tion	Health and Per-sonal care	Recre-ation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
August 1990 index	114.2	113.2	112.1	116.3	111.5	117.5	119.3	121.8
% change from July 1990	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	-0.4	1.4	-0.1	0.1
% change from August 1989	3.5	2.6	4.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8
Charlottetown/Summerside								
August 1990 index	117.6	119.8	112.9	111.8	111.2	125.0	120.5	149.0
% change from July 1990	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	-0.3	1.0	-0.2	0.1
% change from August 1989	4.9	5.5	4.4	3.9	3.2	8.2	3.2	9.5
Halifax								
August 1990 index	118.5	123.1	113.4	115.9	113.2	119.3	120.2	148.3
% change from July 1990	0.0	-0.3	0.1	1.2	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0
% change from August 1989	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.1	4.3	1.9	4.3	10.8
Saint John								
August 1990 index	116.6	118.1	113.1	116.0	111.1	119.6	118.0	146.3
% change from July 1990	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	1.3	-0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0
% change from August 1989	3.1	4.1	3.4	2.8	1.7	3.6	2.6	3.4
Quebec City								
August 1990 index	116.8	113.8	117.9	117.3	110.2	121.1	116.0	133.9
% change from July 1990	0.1	-1.6	0.7	1.7	-0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
% change from August 1989	3.9	3.2	4.7	2.8	1.9	4.0	2.2	10.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food ing	Hous-ing	Cloth-	Trans-porta-tion	Health and Per-sonal care	Recre-ation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Montreal								
August 1990 index	118.4	116.5	120.0	117.3	112.3	118.7	118.5	133.4
% change from July 1990	0.2	-1.3	0.7	1.7	-0.3	-1.0	0.3	0.4
% change from August 1989	3.6	2.6	3.7	2.6	2.7	3.6	3.1	10.1
Ottawa								
August 1990 index	119.4	114.8	118.3	120.1	117.7	126.7	121.5	136.4
% change from July 1990	0.1	-0.6	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
% change from August 1989	4.3	5.6	4.6	3.2	3.0	4.9	3.1	5.8
Toronto								
August 1990 index	123.8	117.8	126.4	121.4	120.6	125.4	124.0	135.5
% change from July 1990	-0.2	-1.4	0.1	0.4	-0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
% change from August 1989	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	5.3	6.2	4.4	5.2
Thunder Bay								
August 1990 index	118.2	113.4	114.9	119.9	119.5	117.8	122.4	139.0
% change from July 1990	0.0	-1.2	0.3	1.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2
% change from August 1989	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.1	4.3	3.5	5.9
Winnipeg								
August 1990 index	119.4	117.6	115.8	120.3	119.4	121.1	123.0	139.6
% change from July 1990	0.3	-1.7	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0
% change from August 1989	4.0	4.5	3.4	3.4	5.4	3.0	4.7	2.8
Regina								
August 1990 index	119.8	119.2	113.3	117.9	125.7	132.0	120.2	137.0
% change from July 1990	-0.1	-1.3	0.4	0.9	-0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
% change from August 1989	3.6	3.4	2.6	3.5	6.6	2.6	2.5	2.9
Saskatoon								
August 1990 index	119.4	118.3	114.9	117.2	119.2	143.3	119.7	132.5
% change from July 1990	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
% change from August 1989	3.6	3.0	2.9	3.5	5.9	3.8	2.7	3.2
Edmonton								
August 1990 index	118.5	113.9	115.7	116.3	117.5	119.6	121.6	148.2
% change from July 1990	0.1	-1.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6
% change from August 1989	5.0	3.4	6.3	3.0	4.0	4.9	3.8	7.9
Calgary								
August 1990 index	118.2	113.3	115.6	117.7	115.3	119.5	120.4	149.0
% change from July 1990	0.2	-0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.6
% change from August 1989	5.4	5.4	6.3	3.4	5.1	4.3	4.2	7.2
Vancouver								
August 1990 index	118.0	115.4	116.4	113.1	121.5	114.1	118.7	133.3
% change from July 1990	0.2	-0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.5
% change from August 1989	5.1	6.1	4.9	2.5	5.8	4.2	4.4	6.8
Victoria								
August 1990 index	117.8	116.5	114.4	113.2	120.7	115.2	121.8	134.0
% change from July 1990	0.3	-0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.3
% change from August 1989	5.2	5.3	5.5	2.2	4.9	5.8	4.0	7.4

[1] *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $18.00/$72.00).* ■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates show that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada totalled 2.6 million in July, 3.2% below the year-earlier level, and the lowest volume for the month since 1986.
- Overnight visits by residents of the United States decreased by 4.0% from the same month in 1989, marking the worst results for the month of July since 1980. In the case of other countries, a small drop (-0.1%) was registered from the same period in 1989.
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents reached a record level for the month with 2.5 million re-entries, 9.0% above a year ago. On a destination basis, overnight trips to the United States increased at a faster rate (9.3%) than visits to other countries (6.8%) in the month of July.
- During the seventh month of the year, same-day travel to the United States reached over 5.5 million short trips, 14.0% higher than during July 1989.

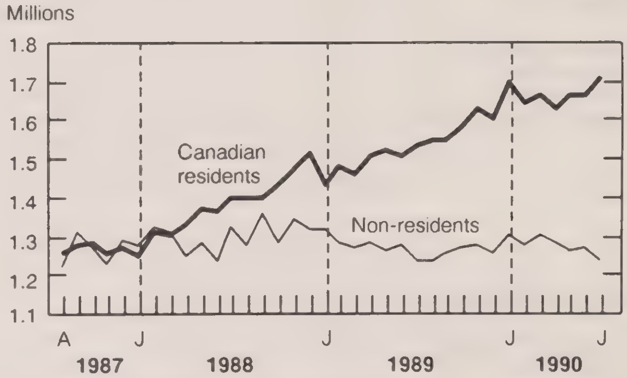
Seasonally Adjusted

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the July volume of foreign overnight travellers to Canada decreased by 2.9% from the revised June level, continuing to follow the downward trend noted in recent months.

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *Seasonally adjusted numbers have been revised back to January 1987. Unadjusted overnight trips between Canada and the United States have been revised for the period July to December 1989.*

- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents increased by 2.8% over the revised June level, reaching a record level in July. The upward trend in foreign overnight travel by Canadians, which had been brought to a halt at the beginning of 1990, seems to have resumed with the July results.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries, Seasonally Adjusted



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The July 1990 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available in mid-September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ☐

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1990

	July 1990p	% Change 1990/1989	January-July 1990p	% Change 1990/1989
		Unadjusted		
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,594,645	-3.2	8,511,929	0.3
United States	2,097,713	-4.0	6,836,148	-0.2
Other Countries	496,932	-0.1	1,675,781	2.6
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	2,543,427	9.0	11,704,994	10.8
United States	2,298,402	9.3	9,743,091	11.9
Other Countries	245,025	6.8	1,961,903	5.7
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	5,635,015	-4.7	21,414,040	-0.5
United States	5,105,334	-4.9	19,602,980	-0.6
Other Countries	529,681	-2.9	1,811,060	0.7
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	8,059,711	12.4	41,155,577	15.4
United States	7,814,686	12.6	39,193,674	15.9
Other Countries	245,025	6.8	1,961,903	5.7

	1990			
	Julyp	Juner	Mayr	Aprilr
		Seasonally Adjusted		
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,228,643	1,265,486	1,256,110	1,278,798
United States	980,024	1,014,116	1,009,805	1,025,139
Other Countries	248,619	251,370	246,305	253,659
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,712,960	1,666,355	1,660,943	1,631,455
United States	1,440,511	1,400,878	1,398,565	1,374,694
Other Countries	272,449	265,477	262,378	256,761
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,071,813	3,153,915	3,132,461	3,173,664
United States	2,805,450	2,883,229	2,866,131	2,901,276
Other Countries	266,363	270,686	266,330	272,388
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,022,145	5,967,900	5,943,720	5,652,407
United States	5,749,696	5,702,423	5,681,342	5,395,646
Other Countries	272,449	265,477	262,378	256,761

[1] *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*

[2] *Includes same-day travel.*

p *Preliminary*

r *Revised*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Rolled Steel

July 1990

Rolled steel shipments for July 1990 totalled 1 208 166 tonnes, a decrease of 1.4% from the preceding month's total of 1 225 811 tonnes, but an increase of 28.8% over the year-earlier level of 937 720 tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 7 655 712 tonnes, a decrease of 3.9% compared to 7 963 922 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The July 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

June 1990

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of $3.2 million in June 1990. Operating revenues of $570.8 million were down $41.8 million from the June 1989 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 4.2% from June 1989. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 2.9% while freight car-kilometres increased by 1.0%.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The June 1990 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released the fourth week of September.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Production of Eggs

July 1990

Canadian egg production in July 1990 was 40.2 million dozen, a 1.7% decrease from July 1989. The average number of layers decreased 2.7% between July 1989 and 1990, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,260 from 2,236.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release,contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Grain Consumption by Livestock and Poultry, Canada and Provinces

1989 (Livestock Feed Usage Study)

The primary objective of the Livestock Feed Usage Study, conducted from March through September 1990, was to develop 1989 provincial grain intake coefficients by class of livestock and poultry. This study was carried out by Statistics Canada, on a cost recovery basis, for Agriculture Canada.

Due to time constraints, it was decided that the provincial departments of agriculture should be asked to co-ordinate the development of coefficients for their respective provinces. Numerous other persons and organizations were also contacted for information, in an effort to collect data to be used in validating intake coefficients. Statistics Canada's role was to act as national co-ordinator, to provide the overall conceptual and methodological framework, and to review and evaluate the results in relation to check data.

Grain intake coefficients for the calendar year 1989 were developed for the following classes of livestock and poultry: beef cattle; dairy cattle; sheep and lambs; hogs; layers; chickens; and turkeys.

Based on the coefficients arrived at, grain consumption by livestock and poultry totalled 17 310 500 metric tonnes at the Canada level in 1989.

The methodology, results and other information regarding the Livestock Feed Usage Study are contained in a report entitled, *Grain Consumption by Livestock and Poultry, Canada and Provinces, 1989* ($25).

To obtain a copy of this report or for further information concerning these data, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Cereal Grain Flour Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the cereal grain flour industry (SIC 1051) totalled $998.8 million, down 3.4% from $1,033.5 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5387.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 32-250, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Distillery Products Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the distillery products industry (SIC 1121) totalled $898.0 million, up 8.6% from $827.0 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5403.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 32-251, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Brewery Products Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the brewery products industry (SIC 1131) totalled $2,873.9 million, up 12.4% from $2,557.6 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5404.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 32-251, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, July 1990.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended June 30, 1990.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Service Industry Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 4, **Business Services**, Preliminary Estimates 1988.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43.00; United States: US$8.65/$52.00; Other Countries: US$10.00/US$60.00).

Community Colleges and Related Institutions: Postsecondary Enrolment and Graduates, 1988.
Catalogue number 81-222
(Canada: $27.00; United States: US$32.00; Other Countries: US$38.00).

Federal Scientific Activities, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 88-204
(Canada $44.00; United States: US$53.00; Other Countries $62.00).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 17-21

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	July 1990
19	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing	Second Quarter 1990
21	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1990
21	Retail Trade	July 1990

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 17, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

The Price of Labour

1977-1988

In 1988, paid workers in Canada received an average of $29,969 in labour income. After adjusting for inflation, average income was actually 1.6% lower than in 1977.

"The Price of Labour" is one of the seven articles featured in the Autumn 1990 issue of the quarterly, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E). This study explains the components of labour income and analyzes the trends between 1977 and 1988.

Highlights

- Between 1977 and 1988, after adjusting for inflation, wages and salaries dropped by 3.3% or about $1,000. On the other hand, supplementary labour income – employer contributions to unemployment insurance and pension plans as well as medical and dental plans – increased by 17%.

- Despite the jump in supplementary labour income between 1977 and 1988, its share of total labour income remained just below 10%.

- Average labour income increased in the goods-producing sector but declined in the services-producing sector between 1977 and 1988. The increase in the goods-producing sector was attributable to substantial growth of the supplementary labour income component ($881), which cancelled the loss in wages and salaries (-$260). On the other hand, the large decline in wages and salaries (-$963) in the service sector was not balanced by the modest gain in supplementary labour income ($281).

- Average labour income fell significantly between 1979 and 1988 in only two provinces – Newfoundland (-5.4%) and British Columbia (-4.0%).

- During the same period, supplementary labour income grew substantially in most provinces, with Quebec maintaining its leading position.

To obtain "The Price of Labour", order the Autumn 1990 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

10-day period ending August 31, 1990

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 11.9% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 9.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 6.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.8% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

July 1990

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,114.8 million in July 1990, up 6.3% from July 1989.

Operating expenses were $773.5 million, an increase of 6.1% from July 1989. Net operating revenue was $341.3 million, an increase of 6.5% from July 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The July 1990 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of September 24. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

(New reference year 1986 = 100)
June 1990

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available up to June 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The July 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

July l990

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for July 1990 are now available. The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly* (32-011,$5.00/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oil Pipe Line Transport, June 1990.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Telephone Statistics, June 1990.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Farm Product Price Index, July 1990.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), July 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10.00/ $100.00; United States: US $12.00/ US $120.00; Other Countries: US $14.00/ US $140.00).)
Available Tuesday, September 18 at 8:30 a.m.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 18, 1990

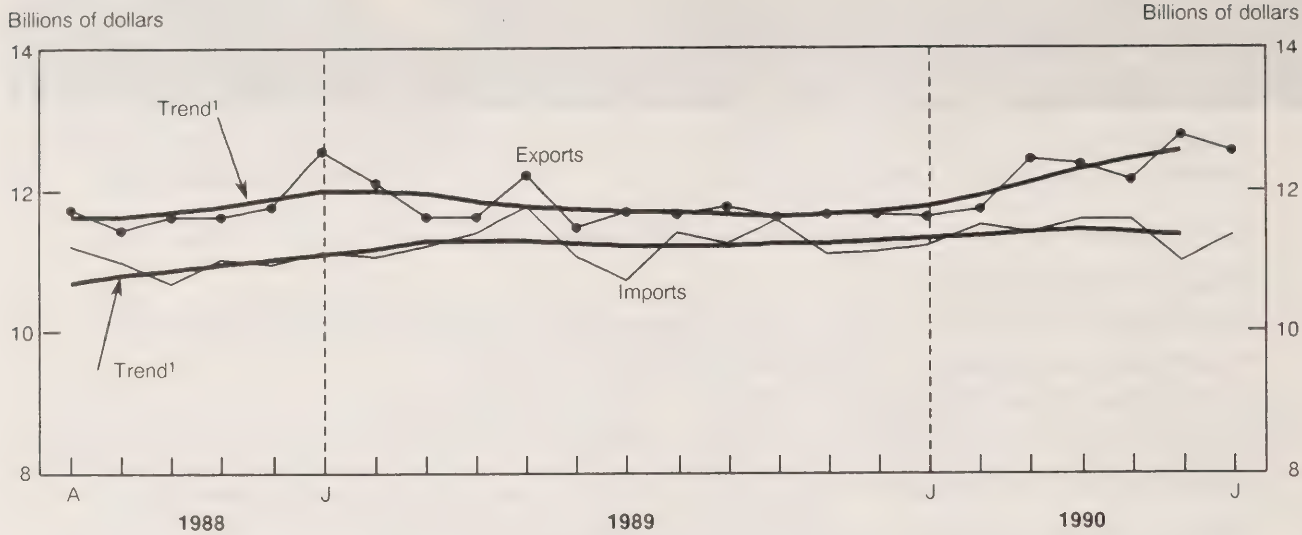
For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

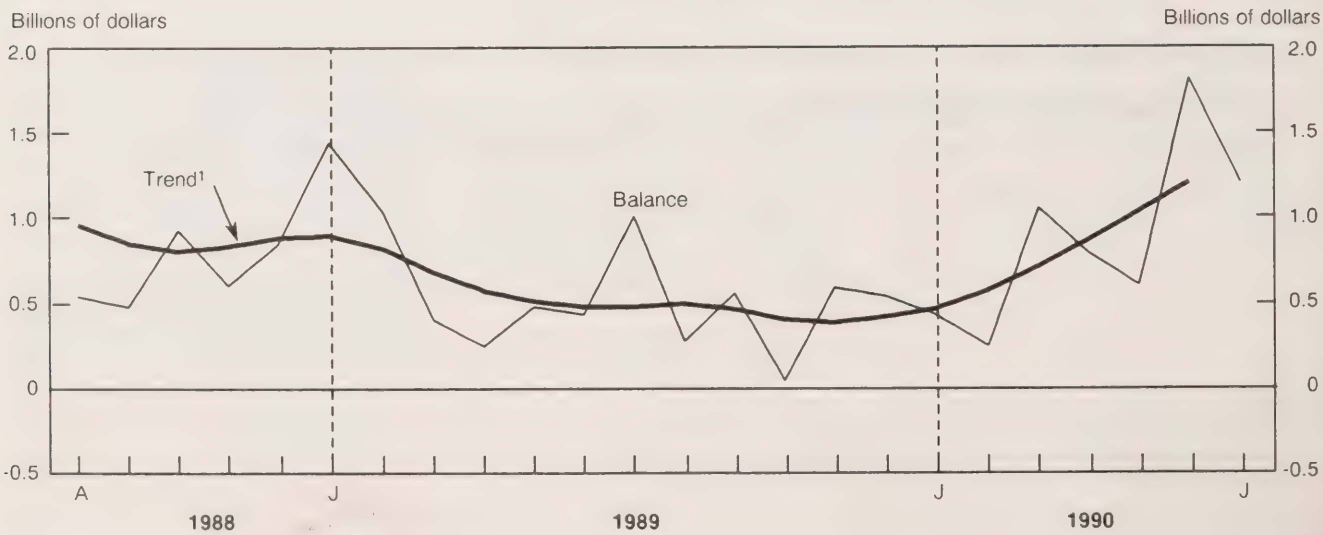
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Merchandise Trade
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade

July 1990

Merchandise exports for the month of July totalled $12.5 billion, a drop of $229 million or 1.8% from the $12.8 billion high recorded in June. In spite of the decline, July exports remained substantially above the monthly average for the first six months of 1990. The overall downturn in July was somewhat softened by the continued rise in exports of passenger automobiles and trucks.

Imports, for their part, climbed 3.5% or $382 million in July, reaching a total of $11.3 billion. This increase follows a $591 million decline observed for June and a relatively unchanged situation in May. The automotive industry was also a determining factor in the movement in imports: automotive parts imports climbed $257 million to total $1.6 billion.

The July decline in exports and rise in imports brought the merchandise trade surplus down $611 million to $1.2 billion. Opposite movements observed in June had pushed the trade surplus up to $1.8 billion, $1.2 billion higher than the surplus posted for May. Movement in the trade balances of June and July was, to a large extent, a reflection of the levels posted with the United States: $792 million in May, $2.2 billion in June, and $1.7 billion in July. In July, the only other trade surplus Canada posted with its principal trading partners was $66 million with Japan.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3686 to 3713, 3718, 3719, 3887 to 3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the July 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of October, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or François Bordé (613-951-4809) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

July 1990

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to July 1990 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to July 1990 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The July 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

July 1990

Canadian firms produced 170 347 cubic metres of waferboard in July 1990, a decrease of 3.1% from the 175 770^r cubic metres produced in July 1989. Particleboard production was 80 009 cubic metres, down 5.2% from 84 354^r cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for July 1990 was 6 098 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 14.3% from the 7 114^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in July 1989.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1990 totalled 1 261 673 cubic metres, up 5.5% from the 1 196 130^r cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 702 666 cubic metres, down 1.0% from the 709 936^r cubic metres in January to July 1989. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 56 884 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 2.7% from the 55 380^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The July 1990 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

September 1, 1990

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at September 1st, 1990 and revised figures for August 1st, 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, July 1990.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Railway Carloadings, July 1990.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Touriscope – International Travel – Advance Information, July 1990.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

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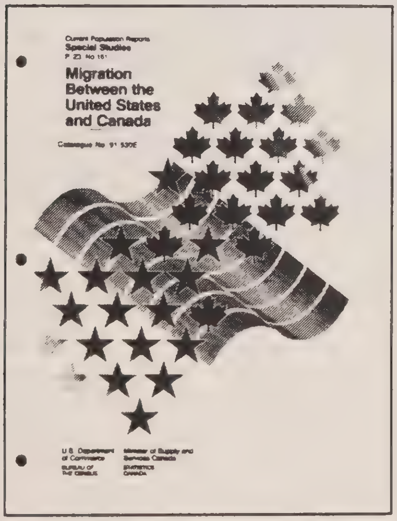
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 19, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

Continued on page 2



Migration Between the United States and Canada
1880-1981

Reference has often been made to the long (8,890 kilometers) shared border between Canada and the United States. Over the years this border has been crossed by millions of immigrants from both countries. *Migration Between the United States and Canada* presents a cross-sectional description of the characteristics of Americans living in Canada in 1981 and of Canadians living in the United States in 1980. Using 1980 United States and 1981 Canadian census data, this unique study describes and assesses characteristics in five different areas: demographic; social; labour force status; employment (occupation and industry); and income. The text includes 43 tables, 27 charts and six appendicies. This joint report exemplifies the long and sustained cooperation between the United States Bureau of the Census and Statistics Canada in the pursuit of research issues of mutual concern.

Migration Between the United States and Canada (91-530E, $15.00) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Turn to page 3 of today's *Daily* for further highlights.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer
September 1990

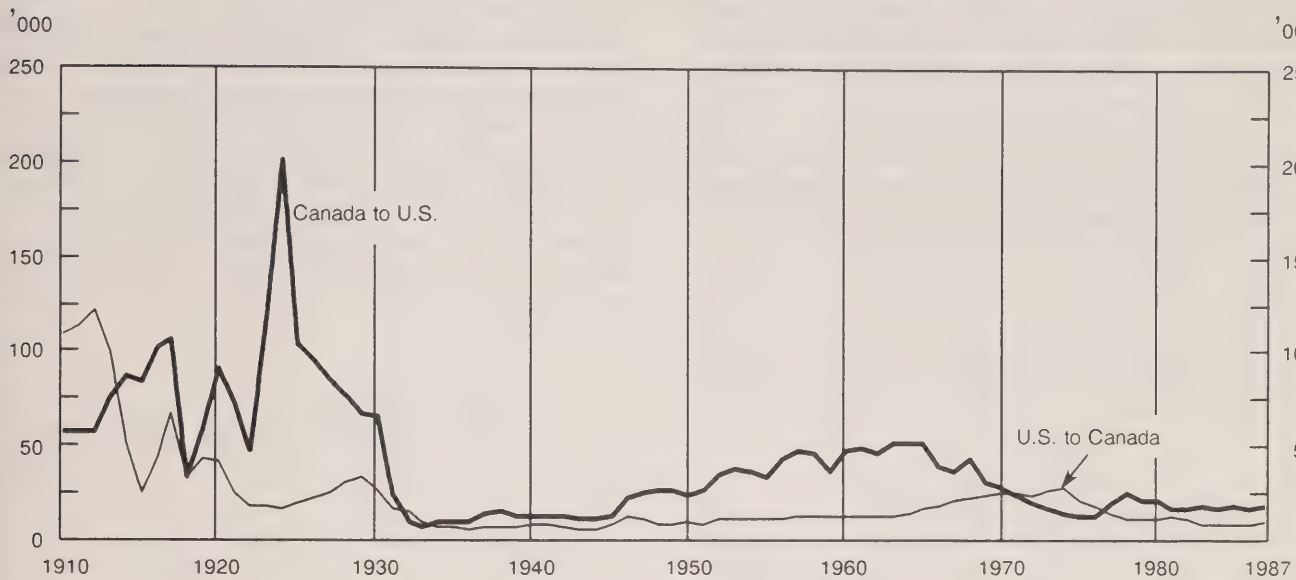
The September issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The September issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in August, a review of the second quarter National Accounts, and a mid-year review of labour markets. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

MAJOR RELEASES

Immigration between Canada and the United States, 1910-1987



Migration Between the United States and Canada

1880-1981

Changing immigration laws as well as changing social and economic conditions have led to major fluctuations in migration flows between the United States and Canada. The highest flows were in the 1910s and 1920s, followed by much lower rates during the depression and war years of the 1930s and 1940s. Increasing migration levels in the 1950s and the 1960s were cut markedly by changes in immigration laws in 1965 in the United States and in 1976 in Canada.

The increasing legal restrictions on migration between the two countries changed the character as well as the size of the migration flows. Before 1965, the migration flows between the two countries were large, essentially unregulated population movements, responding to similar economic influences as those affecting internal migration. In the last two decades, with tighter immigration laws, these flows have become much smaller, highly controlled movements, more typical of long distance international migration. Consequently, there are substantial differences in the character of the migrant stock populations coming before and after the changes in legislation.

Highlights include:

- While total immigration to the United States from all countries doubled between 1960-64 and 1980-84, migration of Canadians to the United States declined by two-thirds. Thus, while Canadians represented 12% of total immigration to the U.S. in the period 1960-64, they comprised only 2% of total immigrants in the 1980-84 period.

- Migration of Americans to Canada declined by 65% between the periods 1970-74 and 1980-84. Americans made up 13% of all immigrants to Canada in 1970-74, but only 6.4% in 1980-84.

- Almost 65% of Canadians living in the United States emigrated there before 1960. Over 40% of all Americans living in Canada moved here before 1960.

- As a result of much higher immigration flows earlier this century, over 29% of Canadians living in the United States and over 24% of Americans in Canada are aged 65 years or over.

- The sex compositions of Americans in Canada and Canadians in the United States are roughly similar. In both cases, the number of female immigrants substantially exceeds the number of male immigrants.

- Most Canadians (57%) who went to the United States before 1960 live in New England or one of the states bordering Canada. In contrast, only 42% of Canadians who migrated after 1960 live in one of these states.

- Americans who came to Canada after 1960 are more likely to live in Ontario and British Columbia than those who came before 1960.

- Migrants between the two countries had higher incomes and higher educational levels than the native populations of either country.

- Of those migrants in the labour force, close to 50% of Americans in Canada and 45% of Canadians in the United States are in highly-skilled occupations. Nationally, Canada and the United States have close to 40% of their employed labour force in these categories.

To order *Migration Between the United States and Canada* (91-530E, $15) contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

For more information about the data in this release, contact M.V. George (613-951-9580), Demography Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

July 1990 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during July 1990 totalled 2 636.4 million cubic metres, a 9.0% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in July 1990 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from July 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 349.8 million cubic metres (+4.2%); commercial sales, 285.7 million cubic metres (+3.3%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 000.9 million cubic metres (-12.4%).

Year-to-date figures for 1990 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 33 139.1 million cubic metres, a 5.2% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1989.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 8 587.2 million cubic metres (-4.2%); commercial sales, 7 054.7 million cubic metres (-4.5%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 17 497.2 million cubic metres (-5.9%).

Order the July 1990 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127), available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
July 1990

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	12 177	44 209	233 994	4 675	295 055
Ontario	170 097	98 277	482 217	115 410	866 001
Manitoba	14 063	11 016	34 995	605	60 679
Saskatchewan	26 118	12 817	5 600	89 740	134 275
Alberta	81 527	70 216	838 278	-	990 021
British Columbia	45 838	49 116	122 880	72 553	290 387
July 1990 – Canada	**349 820**	**285 651**	**1 717 964**	**282 983**	**2 636 418**
July 1989 – Canada	335 614	276 501	1 963 713	321 378	2 897 206
% change	4.2	3.3		-12.4	-9.0
Year-to-date – Canada 90	**8 587 197**	**7 054 734**	**15 114 006**	**2 383 205**	**33 139 142**
Year-to-date – Canada 89	8 961 562	7 387 132	16 157 071	2 441 532	34 947 297
% change	-4.2	-4.5		-5.9	-5.2

***Note**: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue #55-002) as well as on CANSIM*

\- *nil or zero*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin
June 1990

Preliminary operational data on scheduled services reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International for the first half of 1990 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by over 6%, while international passenger-kilometres increased by about 7% over the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

In February 1990, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased by less than 1% from February of 1989.

Preliminary data for the first quarter of 1990 show an increase of nearly 6% in total enplaned and deplaned cargo on major scheduled services over the same period in 1989.

The number of passengers travelling on transborder scheduled services totalled over two million during the fourth quarter of 1989, up 5% compared to the fourth quarter of 1988. On an annual basis, transborder scheduled passengers recorded a 2% increase in 1989 compared to 1988.

The Vol. 22, No. 9 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
July 1990

Preliminary monthly operational and financial data for July 1990 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services for the first seven months of 1990 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 5.9%, while international passenger-kilometres increased by 5.3% over the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for July 1990 will be available in the October issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia
July 1990

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 601 000 cubic metres of lumber and ties in July 1990, a decrease of 7.1% from the 2 801 200 cubic metres produced in July 1989.

January to July 1990 production was 20 476 100 cubic metres, a decrease of 3.4% from the 21 193 600 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The July 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Steel Exports
August 1990 (Preliminary)

Data on preliminary steel exports for August 1990 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, August 1990 (41-001, $5/$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓**Canadian Economic Observer**, September 1990.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/US$260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/US$310.00).

✓**Coal and Coke Statistics**, June 1990.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

✓**The Labour Force**, August 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179.00; United States: US$21.50/US$215.00; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251.00).

✓
Migration Between the United States and Canada, 1880-1984
Catalogue number 91-530E
(Canada : $15.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 20, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

A Portrait of Children in Canada
1976-1989

Children aged 14 years and under are profiled in this chartbook which depicts their demographic, social, and economic conditions along with some of the characteristics of their parents and the households and dwellings in which they live.

More than 40 illuminating colour charts, supported by text, provide an insight into the situation of Canada's children by exploring, among other things, their demographic and cultural characteristics, living arrangements, education, health, and economic conditions.

A Portrait of Children in Canada (89-520, $40) is now available. See "How to order Publications."

For more information on this publication, see page 6 of today's *DAILY* or contact Jack Scott (613-951-2556).

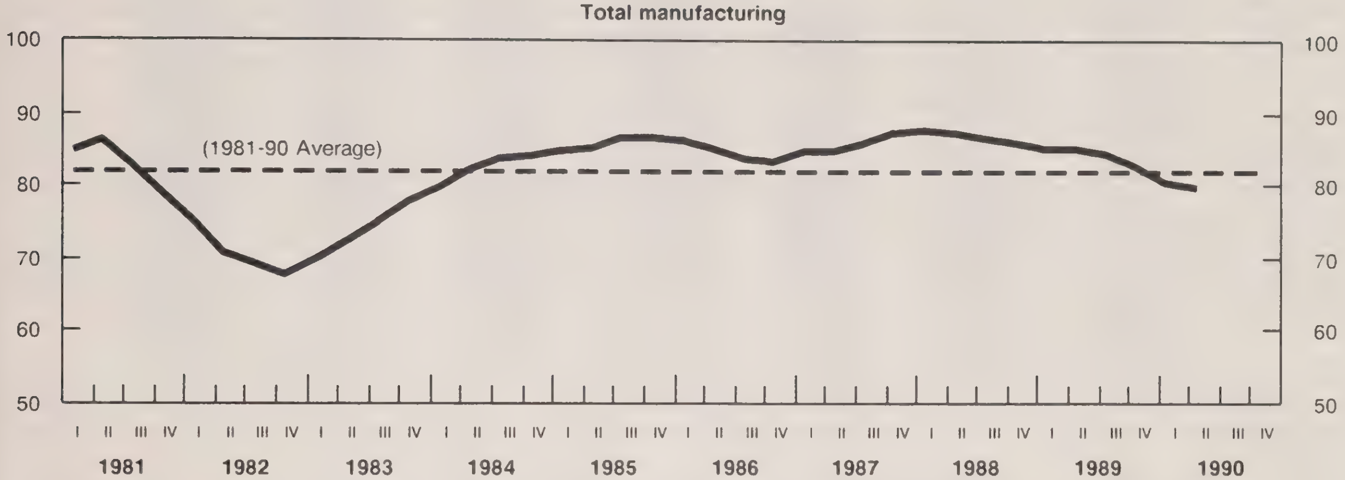
MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1990



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Second Quarter 1990

Capacity utilization in manufacturing industries edged down 0.6% to 79.7% in the second quarter, as growth in production was outpaced by growth in plant capacity. The increase in production was concentrated in a small number of industries while plant capacity growth was widespread. Capacity utilization rates have dropped steadily from a peak of 87.6% in the first quarter of 1988.

In non-durable goods manufacturing industries, the capacity utilization rate dropped 1.2% in the second quarter to 81.5%.

- Large declines in capacity utilization were recorded in leather products (5.5%) and clothing (3.8%) industries, as production declined in the face of reduced consumer demand.

The utilization rate for durable goods producers remained unchanged from the first quarter of 1990.

> *Note to Users*
>
> *The capacity utilization rates have been revised to reflect historical revisions to Gross Domestic Product.*

- The growth in capacity utilization in the transportation industries (7.7%) and the primary metals industries (2.2%) reflected increased production in anticipation of work stoppages.

- With the decline in construction activity, capacity utilization fell by 2.6% in the wood industries and by 3.4% in the non-metallic mineral products industries. This was the third consecutive decline in both production and capacity utilization in these industries.

- With the current investment boom showing signs of waning, capacity utilization dropped 3.6% in the machinery industries and 4.1% in the electrical and electronic products industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For further information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

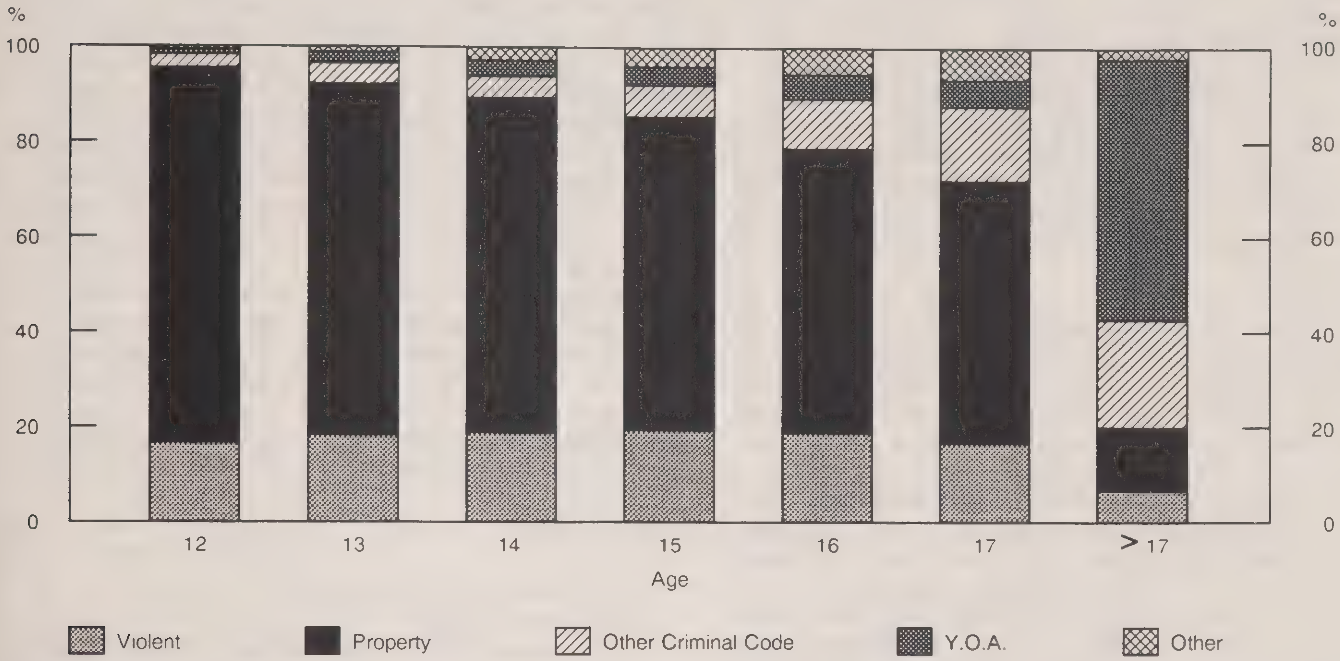
Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Second Quarter 1990 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	QII 1990	QI 1990	QIV 1989	QIII 1989	Quarterly % Change QII 1990/ QI 1990	QI 1990/ QIV 1989	QIV 1989/ QIII 1989
Total Manufacturing	**79.7**	**80.2**	**82.3**	**84.2**	**-0.6**	**-2.6**	**-2.3**
Durable Manufacturing Industries	**78.1**	**78.1**	**81.0**	**83.3**	**0.0**	**-3.6**	**-2.8**
Wood Industries	83.4	85.6	86.7	89.6	-2.6	-1.3	-3.2
Furniture and Fixtures	66.2	69.0	72.8	77.2	-4.1	-5.2	-5.7
Primary Metals	88.3	86.4	89.1	94.0	2.2	-3.0	-5.2
Fabricated Metal Products	76.6	76.8	79.2	79.8	-0.3	-3.0	-0.8
Machinery	69.0	71.6	74.0	75.9	-3.6	-3.2	-2.5
Transportation Equipment	71.3	66.2	72.2	74.7	7.7	-8.3	-3.3
Electrical and Electronic Products	83.6	87.2	89.9	91.0	-4.1	-3.0	-1.2
Non-metallic Mineral Products	80.3	83.1	83.8	85.6	-3.4	-0.8	-2.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	75.8	75.6	76.2	77.6	0.3	-0.8	-1.8
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	**81.5**	**82.5**	**83.7**	**85.1**	**-1.2**	**-1.4**	**-1.6**
Food Industry	80.4	80.9	81.3	81.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4
Beverage Industry	75.1	75.8	77.4	77.1	-0.9	-2.1	0.4
Tobacco Products	65.6	65.8	70.2	72.0	-0.3	-6.3	-2.5
Rubber Products	85.1	85.4	88.9	92.3	-0.4	-3.9	-3.7
Plastic Products	72.0	73.3	75.7	79.2	-1.8	-3.2	-4.4
Leather and Allied Products	73.5	77.8	78.6	78.4	-5.5	-1.0	0.3
Primary Textiles	87.1	86.9	86.8	88.6	0.2	0.1	-2.0
Textile Products	76.0	75.6	77.5	80.2	0.5	-2.5	-3.4
Clothing Industry	75.2	78.2	81.3	82.0	-3.8	-3.8	-0.9
Paper and Allied Products	86.8	86.7	88.9	91.6	0.1	-2.5	-2.9
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	74.8	78.3	79.8	82.1	-4.5	-1.9	-2.8
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	89.5	93.1	91.4	90.8	-3.9	1.9	0.7
Chemicals and Chemical Products	89.0	89.3	89.0	89.4	-0.3	0.3	-0.4

■

Young Persons Found Guilty in Youth Courts by Most Serious Charge and Age, 1989-90



Comment: 17% of 17 year-old young offenders were charged with a violent offence as their most serious charge, 55% for a property offence, 16% for an "Other Criminal Code" offence, 6% for a Y.O.A. offence, and 7% for other federal statute offences.
Note: Data exclude Ontario. "Other" refers to drug-related and other federal statute charges.

Youth Court Statistics

1989-90 (Preliminary Data)

In 1989-90, just under 113,000 federal statute charges were brought against young persons in Canada (excluding Ontario). These charges involved approximately 58,000 cases and more than 37,000 young persons. Youth courts have primary responsibility for the administration of the Young Offenders Act (YOA) covering young people charged with federal offences and aged between 12 and 17 years.

Highlights

- Of all young persons who appeared before the courts in 1989-90, 83% were male. Slightly more than half (55%) of all young persons were 16 or 17 years of age, another one-third (32%) were 14 or 15, and 11% were 12 or 13 years of age.
- The majority (62%) of young persons who appeared before the courts faced property offences as their most serious charges. Violent offences, as their most serious charges, accounted for 18%, other Criminal Code offences for 10%, offences under YOA for 6%, and drug-related charges for 4%.
- About 80% of persons who appeared before youth courts were found guilty of at least one charge. About 16% had proceedings stayed or withdrawn, 4% were found not guilty or had charges dismissed, and less than 1% were transferred to adult court or incurred other decisions.
- The conviction rate for young persons charged with drug-related offences was 86% whereas those charged with a YOA offence were less likely to be found guilty (65%).

- The proportion of young offenders convicted of property offences declined with age. With 12-year-old offenders, 79% were convicted for a property offence; with 17-year-olds, this proportion dropped to 55%.

- Half of the young persons found guilty received probation as their most serious disposition. Fines were given to 14%, 11% received a secure custody order, 10% an open custody order, and 7% a community service order. Other dispositions and absolute discharges accounted for 7%.

This *Juristat Bulletin* is the fifth in a series prepared by the Youth Justice Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. The Youth Court Survey (YCS) generates statistical information on three types of counts: charges, cases and persons. The YCS is intended to be a census of Criminal Code and other federal statute charges heard in youth courts in provinces and territories participating in this survey. Please note that Ontario is not covered in the analysis presented in the *Juristat*; also, other jurisdictions may be under-reporting their charge counts. Therefore, data collected by the YCS must be interpreted as indicative rather than definitive measures of volume and case characteristics.

The *Juristat Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 13 (85-002, \$3.90/\$78.00), *Youth Court Statistics,* 1989-90 (Preliminary Data) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), or the Youth Justice Program (613-951-6649), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

A Portrait of Children in Canada

1976-1989

While Canada's population is becoming increasingly "aged," the proportion classified as children (those aged 14 and under) continues to shrink. Furthermore, the socio-economic conditions in which children are raised have changed considerably in recent years.

More children today are living outside the "traditional" setting of a husband-wife family. Between 1976 and 1986, for example, the proportion of children living in husband-wife families dropped, while the percentage in lone-parent families increased. Similarly, the proportion of children in husband-wife families where both parents worked full-time/full-year rose substantially. Nonetheless, the percentage of children living in a low-income setting showed relatively no improvement over this period. Indications are also that more children than ever are living in large urban areas and are living in households with entertainment facilities such as video recorders and compact disc players. More children outside Quebec are enrolled in French immersion programs than previously.

A Portrait of Children in Canada, 1976-1989, a new publication released today, uses more than 40 colour charts, supported by text, to provide an insight into the situation of Canada's children by exploring, among other things, their demographic and cultural characteristics, living arrangements, education, health, and economic conditions.

Highlights

- In Canada, the proportion of children in the population declined from 30% in 1971 to 21% in 1986 when they numbered some 5.4 million, distributed almost equally among the age groups 0 to four years, five to nine years, and 10 to 14 years.

- The proportion of children living in husband-wife families declined from 89% in 1976 to 85% in 1986, while the proportion of children in lone-parent families increased from 9% to 13% during the same period.

- In 1988-89, three in every four children aged 0 to 15 years were living in households which had video recorders, while one in every five children were in households with home computers.

- Aboriginal children in Canada in 1986 numbered approximately 260,000, of whom 39% were of North American Indian origin, 34% were a combination of Indian and some other non-aboriginal origin, 8% were of Métis origin and 4% were of Inuit origin.

- There were some 146,600 children enrolled in French immersion programs (outside Quebec) in 1987-88, compared with only 53,300 in 1980-81, an increase of 175%.

- In 1988, about 836,000 children (representing 15.7% of all children) were living in low-income census families. The comparable figures for 1981 were slightly lower: 830,000 children corresponding to 15.6% of the total.
- Total licensed or provincially-approved spaces in daycare centres and family daycare centres reached 298,100 in March 1989, some 34,500 more than in 1988 and a tenfold increase since 1973.
- In 1981 and 1988, one or both parents of roughly 26% of children in husband-wife families were unemployed at some time during the year. In approximately 4% of the cases, both parents experienced some unemployment.

A Portrait of Children in Canada (89-520, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information on this publication, contact Jack Scott (613-951-2556), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels

1988-89

Highlights

- In 1988-89, more than half of eligible students in public elementary-secondary schools outside Quebec were enrolled in second language programs (regular and immersion), up from one-third in 1970-71. This represents an increase of 468,000 second language students during a period when eligible elementary-secondary school enrolment declined by 317,000 students.
- Over 1.9 million students attending English schools were enrolled in second language French courses (regular and immersion) in 1988-89.
- Typically, 1988-89 participation rates in second language programs were lowest in Grades 1 and 2 and rose steadily in successive grades to a high in the late elementary or early secondary years.
- In 1970-71, there were virtually no French immersion students outside Quebec; by 1988-89, 12% of all second language students and 6% of eligible students were enrolled in immersion programs.
- The number of French immersion programs and the enrolment in these programs have grown simultaneously, the latter increasing annually by between 10% and 20% over the past five years.
- Overall, from 1970-71 to 1988-89, enrolment in minority language programs dropped 21% (from 196,000 to 154,000).
- Enrolment in English schools in Quebec has decreased steadily, dropping 57% from 249,000 to 106,000 between 1970-71 and 1988-89.

The publication *Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels*, 1988-89 (81-257, $26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further informationon this release, contact Jim Seidle, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

June 1990

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent in June 1990 amounted to 7.6 million cubic metres, down 6.2% from June 1989 and the 16th decrease in the last 17 months. Exports climbed 1.1%, but this was only the third increase since January 1989. Imports were also up, 11.4% over the June 1989 level. Year-to-date figures show production and exports down 4.1% and 3.8% respectively, while imports were up 10.3% over the 1989 period. Refinery receipts were running at 0.2% above the level of the first six months of 1989.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 7.2 billion cubic metres, increased 3.3% from June 1989, the 15th increase in the last 17 months. Exports were up 9.2%, while Canadian sales were off 6.3% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, production was up 1.3%, exports up 6.2%, and domestic sales down 5.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The June 1990 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006 $10/$100) will be available the last week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	June 1990	% Change from June 1989	January-June 1990	% Change from January-June 1989
		(thousands of cubic metres)		
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	7 617.8	-6.2	46 475.0	-4.1
Exports	3 288.8	1.1	18 289.1	-3.8
Imports	2 299.6	11.4	15 103.7	10.3
Refinery receipts	6 800.8	-4.7	43 667.5	0.2
		(millions of cubic metres)		
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	7 246.6	3.3	49 275.5	1.3
Exports	3 169.3	9.2	19 528.1	6.2
Canadian sales	2 974.7	-6.3	30 412.4	-5.2

■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index
August 1990

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) showed no change in August from July's figure of 117.0. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 3.5% to 117.0 from 113.0.

The table below shows wage rates for carpenters, electricians and plumbers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958, 2033 to 2038.

The third quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]
August 1990 (in dollars)

	Trades					
	Carpenter		Electrician		Plumber	
	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements
St. John's	16.29	19.74	19.15	23.36	19.09	23.59
Halifax	18.69	21.79	21.51	26.49	21.17	26.49
Saint John	17.38	20.15	15.51	27.06	19.24	25.19
Montreal	20.66	24.41	21.67	25.61	21.67	25.53
Ottawa	21.41	26.32	21.93	27.74	21.63	27.56
Toronto	21.97	27.70	22.56	28.19	22.64	28.46
Thunder Bay	22.98	26.35	22.45	27.05	21.84	27.22
Winnipeg	19.47	21.97	22.80	25.93	22.79	26.31
Regina	18.26	20.85	19.52	22.62	18.75	22.54
Edmonton	20.25	23.91	17.00	20.22	21.25	25.66
Vancouver	22.45	28.14	23.28	29.06	21.65	29.14

1 *Rates are available for other trades and other cities. Basic Rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products
August 1990

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.75 billion cigarettes in August 1990, a 2.8% decrease from the 3.86 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1989. Production for January to August 1990 totalled 30.05 billion cigarettes, down 6.7% from a revised 32.22 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1989.

Domestic sales in August 1990 totalled 4.45 billion cigarettes, an increase of 1.4% over the 4.39 billion cigarettes sold in August 1989. Year-to-date sales for 1990 totalled 30.23 billion cigarettes, down 4.5% from the 1989 cumulative amount of 31.66 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the August 1990 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains
July 1990

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from July 1989, except in the case of wheat, durum and rye where marketings increased. Deliveries for July 1989 and July 1990 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1989	1990
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1157.6	1430.4
• Durum wheat	234.5	244.0
• **Total wheat**	**1392.1**	**1674.4**
• Oats	126.1	86.8
• Barley	875.4	629.5
• Rye	42.2	53.5
• Flaxseed	40.4	5.9
• Canola	400.0	279.2
• **Total**	**2876.2**	**2729.3**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The July 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending September 15,1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 15,1990 totalled 159 248 tonnes, an increase of 0.4% from the preceding week's total of 158 653 tonnes, but down 44.5% from the year-earlier level of 286 816 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 9 421 764 tonnes, a decrease of 15.5% from 11 143 714 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)
July 1990

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for July 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The July 1990 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Soft Drinks
August 1990

Data on soft drinks for August 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,$2.70/$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division ■

Selected Financial Indexes
August 1990

August 1990 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72), will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Exports by Country, January-June 1990.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $82.75/$331.00; United States: US$99.25/US$397.00; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463.00).

System of National Accounts – Canada's Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $27.50/$110.00; United States: US$33.00/US$132.00; Other Countries: US$38.50/US$154.00).

Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 81-257
(Canada: $26.00; United States: US$31.00; Other Countries: US$36.00).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 13, **Youth Court Statistics**, 1989-1990.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.90/$78.00; United States: US$4.70/US$94.00; Other Countries: US$5.45/US$109.00).

A Portrait of Children in Canada, 1976-1989.
Catalogue number 89-520
(Canada: $40.00; United States: US$48.00; Other Countries: US$56.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 21, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

A Statistical Portrait of Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada

The Council of Ministers of Education (Canada) and Statistics Canada are pleased to announce the release of a joint publication entitled *A Statistical Portrait of Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada.*

This publication is the first public report by the recently established Canadian Education Statistics Council. The Statistics Council, which was established by a Protocol between the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada and Statistics Canada, comprises the deputy ministers responsible for education in the provinces and territories and the Chief Statistician of Canada.

The publication represents a consensus among the provinces and territories on the most significant statistics on Canada's elementary and secondary education systems that can be developed from currently available data. It focuses on the overall trends for Canada and, for the first time, highlights comparisons jointly developed by the provinces and territories. The data include the general demographics of school age children, various enrolment and teaching patterns, and information on the financing of elementary and secondary education in Canada.

For further information on this release, contact (613-951-9039), Education, Culture and Tourism Division or Council of Ministers of Education, 252 Bloor St. West, Room 5-200, Toronto, Ontario, M5V 1V5. Telephone: (416-964-2551).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: September 24 - 28

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Trade

July 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased 0.8% in July to $16.3 billion, following a 0.9% gain in June. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales increased 1.0% in July.

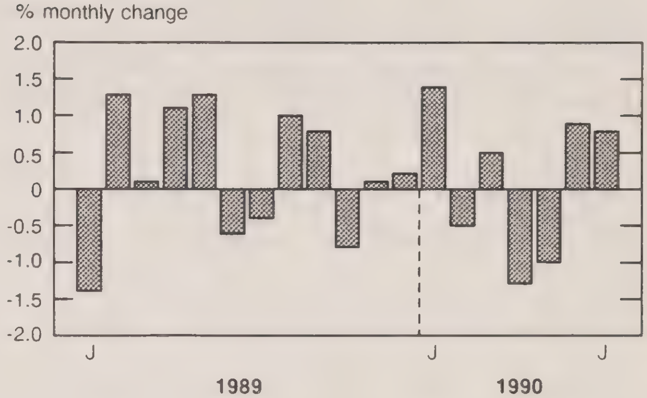
- Except for the gains in June and July, retail sales have been relatively weak during 1990. In the last two months, sales increased on average by about 0.9% a month, compared to an average decline of 0.2% in the first five months.

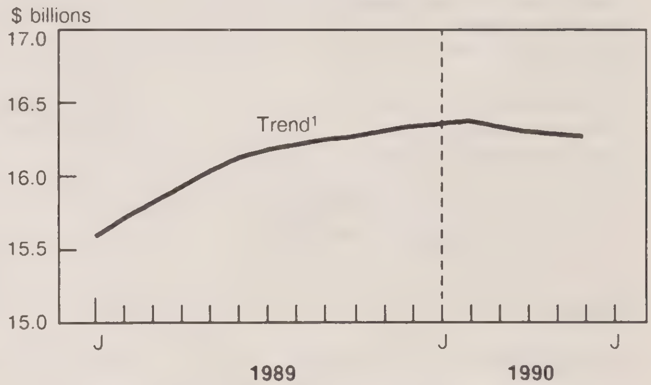
- The July increase was broadly based, with 12 of the 16 trade groups recording higher sales. The most significant sales increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by supermarkets and grocery stores (2.4%) and general merchandise stores (1.1%).

- The three largest trade groups have now registered two consecutive monthly gains. In the last two months, general merchandise stores recorded an average increase of 1.5%, compared to an average decline of 0.5% in the first five months. Supermarkets and grocery stores sales increased on average by 1.2% per month, compared to an average gain of 0.1% in the January to May period. Motor vehicle dealers' sales rose by 1.1%, following an average 0.8% decline in the first five months.

- Eight provinces posted sales increases in July, ranging from 2.3% in Ontario to 0.7% in both Prince Edward Island and Alberta. Declines were recorded in Quebec (-0.5%) and New Brunswick (-0.5%). Combined, the Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded a decline of 4.9%.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted





[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first seven months of 1990 amounted to $109.9 billion, up 2.4% over the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted) and 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories).

The July 1990 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $14.40/$144) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *Preliminary trade group estimates on a quarterly basis, for the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, are now available. Tabulations cover the period first quarter 1989 to second quarter 1990. Trade group information for the remaining provinces and the territories will be released at a later date.*

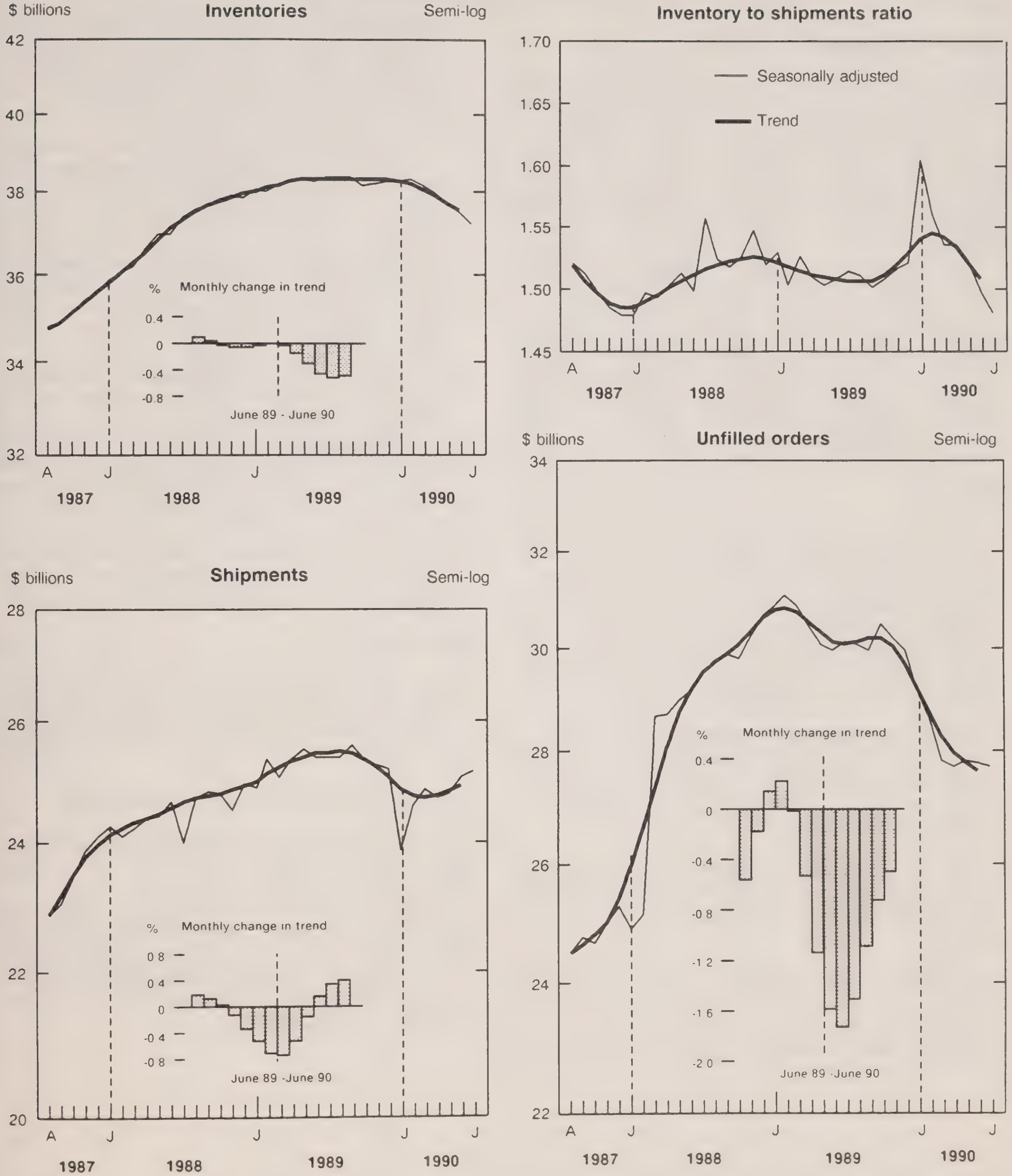
Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

July 1990

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	July 1989	June 1990 r	July 1990 p	July 1990/ July 1989	July 1989	April 1990 r	May 1990 r	June 1990 r	July 1990 p	July 1990/ June 1990	July 1990/ July 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,515	3,742	3,533	0.5	3,442	3,509	3,473	3,476	3,559	2.4	3.4
All other food stores	304	328	313	2.9	292	306	301	309	304	-1.5	4.1
Drug and patent medicine stores	695	805	784	12.7	729	792	803	812	817	0.6	12.0
Shoe stores	154	180	150	-2.3	172	169	161	170	171	0.7	-0.7
Men's clothing stores	146	195	152	3.8	181	181	181	184	190	3.3	5.2
Women's clothing stores	283	363	307	8.6	317	348	341	353	349	-1.2	9.9
Other clothing stores	322	364	315	-2.2	379	379	374	377	376	-0.4	-0.9
Household furniture and appliance stores	779	755	703	-9.7	798	755	755	744	732	-1.6	-8.3
Household furnishings stores	218	220	211	-3.2	215	211	210	206	207	0.8	-3.6
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,583	4,042	3,694	3.1	3,625	3,512	3,512	3,585	3,593	0.2	-0.9
Gasoline service stations	1,248	1,244	1,279	2.5	1,158	1,187	1,195	1,180	1,187	0.6	2.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	984	1,095	1,022	3.9	945	993	981	972	979	0.7	3.6
General merchandise stores	1,557	1,692	1,521	-2.3	1,756	1,731	1,686	1,718	1,736	1.1	-1.1
Other semi-durable goods stores	601	715	649	8.0	608	672	664	665	670	0.7	10.2
Other durable goods stores	445	475	439	-1.4	466	468	469	467	470	0.5	0.7
All other retail stores	1,049	1,108	1,078	2.8	956	1,006	958	987	1,001	1.4	4.8
Total, all stores	**15,883**	**17,322**	**16,151**	**1.7**	**16,040**	**16,220**	**16,064**	**16,205**	**16,340**	**0.8**	**1.9**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**12,300**	**13,280**	**12,457**	**1.3**	**12,415**	**12,708**	**12,552**	**12,621**	**12,747**	**1.0**	**2.7**
Department store type merchandise	5,200	5,764	5,231	0.6	5,622	5,706	5,644	5,697	5,718	0.4	1.7
Regions											
Newfoundland	288	316	305	6.1	286	296	286	296	299	0.8	4.5
Prince Edward Island	75	74	73	-3.1	67	66	65	65	66	0.7	-2.0
Nova Scotia	528	564	545	3.3	525	530	521	537	546	1.7	4.0
New Brunswick	407	457	419	2.9	403	410	413	419	417	-0.5	3.5
Quebec	3,908	4,280	3,892	-0.4	3,932	3,957	3,917	3,961	3,942	-0.5	0.3
Ontario	6,009	6,454	6,037	0.5	6,083	6,038	6,019	5,993	6,128	2.3	0.7
Manitoba	553	624	576	4.1	572	584	585	588	595	1.3	4.2
Saskatchewan	501	573	526	5.2	507	520	505	524	535	2.0	5.6
Alberta	1,561	1,749	1,625	4.1	1,583	1,638	1,604	1,638	1,650	0.7	4.2
British Columbia	2,005	2,180	2,106	5.1	1,972	2,107	2,084	2,071	2,098	1.3	6.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	48	50	46	-5.2	44	46	47	45	43	-4.9	-2.5
Yukon	22	22	20	-9.8							
Northwest Territories	26	28	26	-1.3							

■

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, July 1990



Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

July 1990

Seasonally Adjusted

Canadian manufacturers' shipments rose for the third month in a row in July. The increase in shipments may be partly related to the threat of strikes in the motor vehicle and primary metal industries. Manufacturers also maintained tight control on inventories as the level continued to decline. Unfilled orders declined for the eighth time in the last nine months.

The short-term trend for shipments rose for the third consecutive month, mainly due to increases in the trends for transportation equipment and chemical products industries. The trend for manufacturing shipments excluding transportation equipment showed no change from the previous month following 10 monthly declines. The unfilled orders trend continued to fall, but at a slower pace. The trend for inventories decreased for the fifth month in a row.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *With the release of July 1990 data, a change has been made, from the use of projected seasonal factors to the recalculation of the factors each month using the most current data. This change has contributed to revisions to April, May and June 1990 seasonally adjusted data. In future, the new procedure should normally reduce the size of revisions to seasonally adjusted data.*
>
> *The appendix in the March 1990 issue of catalogue 31-001 contains estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1987.*

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** increased 0.4% to $25.1 billion in July 1990, the third increase in a row. Increases for transportation equipment, refined petroleum products and primary metal were partially offset by decreases for electrical and electronic products, food, fabricated metals, wood and paper industries.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased by 0.7% to $37.2 billion. Primary metal and refined petroleum and coal products industries accounted for most of the July decrease. The trend for inventories has been declining for the last five months.

- The **inventories-to-shipments ratio** decreased from 1.50 in June to 1.48 in July. The trend has decreased from 1.55 in February 1990 to 1.51 in June.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased by 0.3% to a level of $27.7 billion. Decreases in transportation equipment industries, machinery and other manufacturing industries were partly offset by increases in primary metal and fabricated metal products industries. The trend for unfilled orders declined for the eighth month in a row, but has slowed from monthly decreases of -1.7% in February to -0.5% in June.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** increased 0.2% to a level of $25.0 billion, the fourth increase in a row. The trend has continued to increase since February 1990.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative shipments for the first seven months of 1990 were estimated at $172.9 billion, 2.2% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the July 1990 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), now available.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact Mark Marcogliese (613-951-9834) or Michel Labonté (613-951-3508) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

July, 1990.

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
1989								
July	22,580	38,132	30,181	22,647	25,352	38,360	30,111	25,503
August	25,165	38,370	30,020	25,004	25,376	38,355	30,046	25,311
September	26,272	37,988	29,624	25,875	25,580	38,362	29,920	25,455
October	26,552	37,842	29,954	26,883	25,333	38,173	30,494	25,907
November	26,012	37,865	29,590	25,647	25,229	38,216	30,177	24,912
December	22,926	37,681	29,095	22,431	25,161	38,255	29,927	24,911
1990								
January	22,546	38,406	29,103	22,555	23,856	38,237	29,139	23,068
February	23,117	38,944	28,861	22,875	24,564	38,316	28,619	24,044
March	26,276	38,646	28,374	25,789	24,844	38,135	27,803	24,028
April	24,452	38,456	28,210	24,288	24,706	37,926	27,687	24,590
May	26,752	37,883	28,406	26,947	24,749	37,659	27,799	24,861
June	26,408	37,340	27,845	25,847	25,031	37,467	27,778	25,010
July	22,870	36,829	27,645	22,670	25,131	37,188	27,694	25,048

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
1989										
July	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.51	1.51	0.5	-0.2	1.0	0.5
August	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.51	1.51	-0.2	0.1	-0.8	0.4
September	0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	1.50	1.51	-0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0
October	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	1.51	1.51	1.9	0.0	1.8	-0.6
November	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	0.0	1.51	1.52	-1.0	-0.5	-3.8	-1.1
December	-0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.0	1.52	1.53	-0.8	-1.1	0.0	-1.3
1990										
January	-5.2	-0.7	0.0	0.0	1.60	1.54	-2.6	-1.6	-7.4	-1.1
February	3.0	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	1.56	1.55	-1.8	-1.7	4.2	-0.6
March	1.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	1.53	1.54	-2.9	-1.5	-0.1	0.1
April	-0.6	0.2	-0.5	-0.5	1.54	1.53	-0.4	-1.1	2.3	0.6
May	0.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.5	1.52	1.52	0.4	-0.7	1.1	0.8
June	1.1	0.4	-0.5	-0.5	1.50	1.51	-0.1	-0.5	0.6	0.7
July	0.4	*	-0.7	*	1.48	*	-0.3	*	0.2	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

■

Provincial Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1990/91 Estimates and 1989/90 Revised Estimates

Highlights

- On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, total government expenditure for all provinces except Manitoba in 1990/91 is expected to be $137.9 billion, a growth of 7.2% over the 1989/90 revised estimate of $128.6 billion.

- Total government revenue for all provinces except Manitoba in 1990/91 is estimated to be $136.4 billion. This represents an increase of 7.7% from the 1989/90 revised estimate of $126.7 billion.

- Health, education, and social services expenditures as well as debt charges represent the bulk (74.6%) of total provincial expenditures in 1990/91. Individually the breakdown is as follows:

Function	Share of Total Expenditures
• Health	26.9%
• Education	19.6%
• Social Services	16.3%
• Debt Charges	11.8%

- Personal income taxes, transfers from other levels of government, general sales taxes, return on investment and corporation income taxes represent 70% of total provincial revenue. The contribution of each of these revenue sources is as follows:

Source	Share of Total Revenue
• Personal Income Taxes	26.8%
• Transfers from other	
• Levels of Govt.	17.5%
• General Sales Tax	13.5%
• Return on Investment	7.3%
• Corporation Income Taxes	4.9%

Note to Users:

At the time of release, the 1990/91 Estimates for Manitoba were not available.

The data also reflect the exclusion of the Quebec Pension Plan and the Toronto Area Transit Authority from the series coverage for the first time. Detailed data prior to 1989/90 are currently being revised to incorporate these changes.

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because they each reflect the policies and structures of the applicable government. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as consistent national aggregates.

Hence, FMS data may not accord precisely with figures released from government Public Accounts, Budgets, financial statements and other reports.

- A province-by-province analysis shows that, of those provinces with general sales taxes, Ontario relies the most on that tax (18.2% of estimated total Ontario revenues in 1990/91). Saskatchewan relies the least on sales taxes, receiving 10.4% of its estimated total revenue from this source. (Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories impose no general sales taxes.)

- These estimates are based on the 1990 provincial budgets and other financial statements. Included in these estimates are data for departments, agencies, boards and commissions but revenues and expenditures of government enterprises are excluded.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2751-2763.

For further information on this release, contact Terry Moore (613-951-8561), or Pierre Doucet (951-1820), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 7, 1990

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 14.3% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 7.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 7.4% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.5% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Direct Selling in Canada

1988

Highlights

- Direct sales to Canadian household consumers totalled $2,955.0 million in 1988, an increase of 7.2% from 1987 sales of $2,757.1 million. (Direct sales refer to the retail marketing of consumer goods by channels other than retail stores.)
- The main commodities sold by direct sellers were books, newspapers and magazines ($822.0 million); food products ($530.8 million); cosmetics and jewellery ($298.8 million); and electrical appliances and household cleaners ($191.1 million). Other commodities accounted for $1,112.3 million.

The 1988 issue of *Direct Selling in Canada* (63-218, $22) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Roeske, Retail Trade Section (613-951-9236), Industry Division. ■

Hygiene Products of Textile Materials Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the hygiene products of textiles materials industry (SIC 1994) totalled $400.3 million, up 1.5% from $394.5 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5436.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 34-251.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Adhesives Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the adhesives industry (SIC 3792) totalled $243.5 million, up 7.7% from $226.0 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6881.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 46-250.

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

July 1990

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for July 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The July 1990 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

August 1990

Estimates on the accumulated long term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at August 1990 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey Methodology – A Journal of Statistics Canada, June 1990.
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: $30.00; United States: US$36.00; Other Countries: US$42.00).

Financial Flow Accounts, Second Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $12.50/$50.00; United States: US$15.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$17.50/US$70.00).

The Dairy Review, July 1990.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171.00).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 1990.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173.00; United States: US$20.80/US$20.80/$208.00; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242.00).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, July 1990.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, July 1990.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Primary Iron and Steel, July 1990.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Retail Trade, June 1990.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Estimates of Labour Income, January-March 1990.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90.00; United States: US$27.00/US$108.00; Other Countries: US$31.50/US$126.00).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin , Vol. 14, No. 7, **The Provincial Distribution of R&D in Canada,** 1979-1988.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 24 - 28

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1990
24-25	Wholesale Trade	July 1990
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	July 1990
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1990
27	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1990 (Final Data)
27	Building Permits	July 1990
28	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	July 1990
28	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1990
28	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1990
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1990
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1990
28	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 24, 1990 — For release at 10:00 a.m.

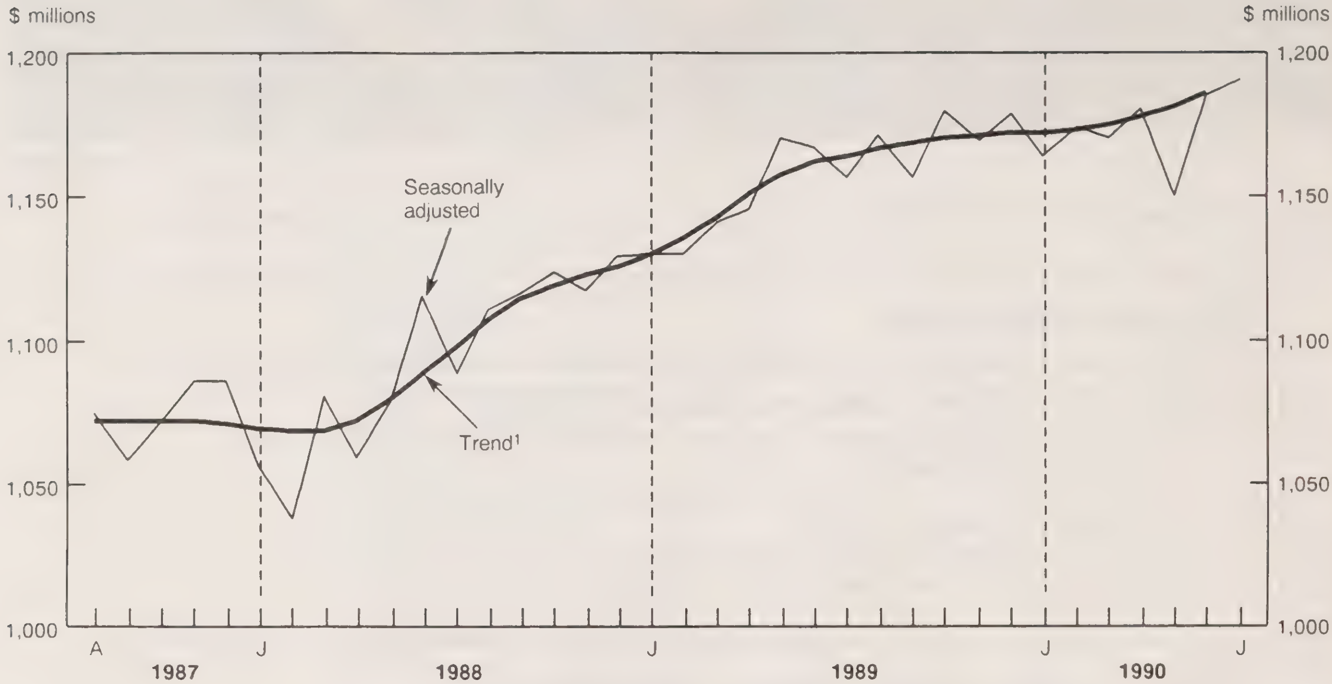
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Department Store Sales, Canada



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Department Store Sales and Stocks
July 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales including concessions totalled $1,191 million in July 1990, an increase of 0.5% over the previous month's revised total of $1,185 million.

- In spite of relatively strong growth in June and July, department stores registered only modest overall sales growth in the first seven months of 1990. During this period, sales advanced on average by about 0.2% on a monthly basis.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,861 million at the end of July, a gain of 1.2% over the June 1990 revised value of $4,805 million. This advance constitutes the second consecutive monthly increase.

- The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.08:1 in July, a slight decline from the average ratio of 4.09:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112, levels 1-3, series 4, 5,6.

Order the July 1990 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130), available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

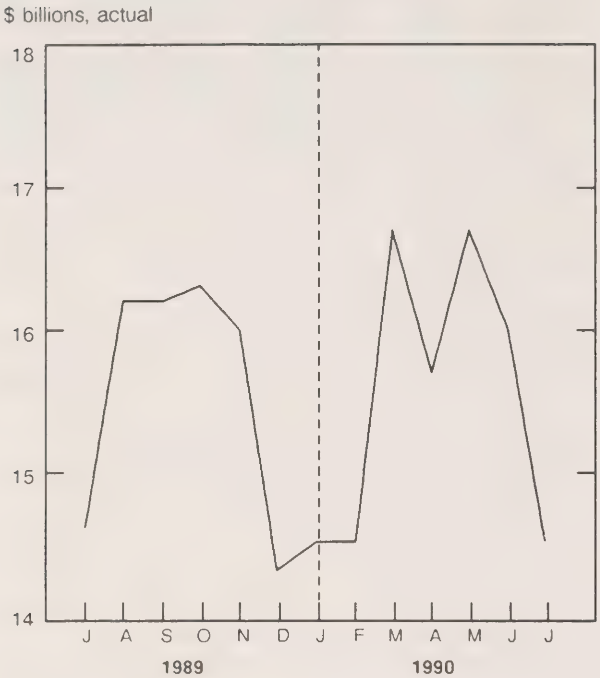
For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ☐

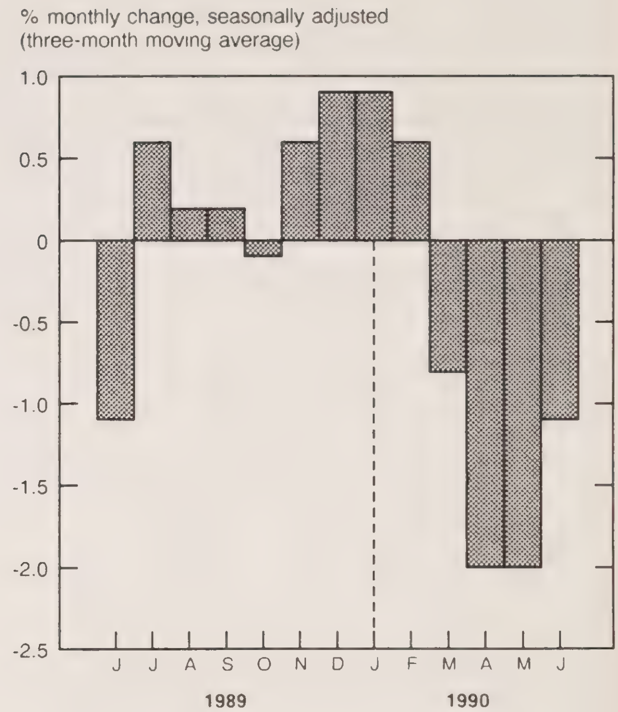
Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	July 1989	June 1990	July 1990	July 1990/ July 1989	July 1989	April 1990 r	May 1990 r	June 1990 r	July 1990p	July 1990/ June 1990	July 1990/ July 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Total Sales	974.9	1,164.8	990.0	1.5	1,156.2	1,180.6	1,149.8	1,185.3	1,191.1	0.5	3.0
Total Stocks	4,467.8	4,537.0	4,630.6	3.6	4,719.1	4,796.2	4,767.3	4,804.7	4,861.0	1.2	3.0
Stock to Sales Ratio	4.58	3.90	4.68		4.08	4.06	4.15	4.05	4.08		

p *Preliminary*
r *Revised*

Wholesale Merchants Sales





Wholesale Trade
July 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted Sales – July 1990

- In July, wholesale merchants' sales were $14.5 billion, a decrease of 0.5% from the same month a year earlier. The downward trend continued as year-over-year sales decreases were recorded by wholesalers for the fifth consecutive month.

- The overall decline between July 1989 and July 1990 sales was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by whole-salers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-15.7%) and wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-7.5%). Wholesalers of other products (farm and paper products; agricultural supplies; industrial and household chemicals; etc.) reported a significant gain of 16.8°o.

- Regionally, four provinces posted sales decreases, ranging from -4.0% in New Brunswick to -2.8% for Quebec.

Year-to-date

- In the first seven months of 1990, cumulative sales were estimated at $108.6 billion, 1.1% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales – June 1990

- Wholesale merchants' sales on a seasonally adjusted basis were down 1.1% from the previous month, to $15.2 billion in June 1990. Sales declined for the fourth consecutive month.

- Eight of the nine trade groups registered lower sales. The trade groups having the most significant dollar impact on the overall sales decreases were wholesalers of other machinery,

equipment and supplies (-3.1%), wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-3.7%) and wholesalers of lumber and of building materials (-1.8%).

- Regionally, declines were registered in seven provinces, ranging from -3.4% in Yukon and Northwest Territories to -0.8% for Ontario. A notable gain of 2.1% was recorded in Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 648 and 649.

The July 1990 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division.

Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region

July 1990

Trade Group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	July 1989	June 1990 r	July 1990 p	July 1990/ 1989	June 1989	March 1990 r	April 1990 r	May 1990 r	June 1990 p	June 1990/ May 1990	June 1990/ 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,469	3,621	3,592	3.5	3,467	3,618	3,569	3,558	3,541	-0.5	2.2
Apparel and dry goods	419	258	363	-13.4	432	397	397	372	356	-4.3	-17.5
Household goods	446	498	468	4.9	516	567	558	543	534	-1.6	3.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,657	1,815	1,564	-5.6	1,777	1,770	1,736	1,695	1,685	-0.6	-5.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,225	1,157	1,033	-15.7	1,308	1,279	1,238	1,191	1,147	-3.7	-12.3
Lumber and building materials	1,718	1,783	1,589	-7.5	1,612	1,574	1,553	1,533	1,505	-1.8	-6.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	420	407	399	-5.2	388	383	383	381	379	-0.5	-2.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,161	3,758	3,085	-2.4	3,715	3,859	3,741	3,656	3,541	-3.1	-4.7
Other products	2,052	2,733	2,397	16.8	2,223	2,502	2,459	2,398	2,473	3.1	11.2
Total, all trades	**14,568**	**16,032**	**14,491**	**-0.5**	**15,438**	**15,949**	**15,636**	**15,328**	**15,162**	**-1.1**	**-1.8**
Regions											
Newfoundland	157	168	166	5.4	163	157	158	159	159	0.6	-2.3
Prince Edward Island	35	37	37	4.5	37	39	39	37	37	0.0	0.6
Nova Scotia	388	432	407	5.0	395	413	407	402	398	-1.0	0.6
New Brunswick	280	287	269	-4.0	286	274	270	269	266	-0.9	-6.8
Quebec	3,537	3,861	3,437	-2.8	3,819	3,976	3,834	3,749	3,691	-1.5	-3.3
Ontario	5,899	6,470	5,729	-2.9	6,272	6,361	6,294	6,177	6,127	-0.8	-2.3
Manitoba	486	566	523	7.7	503	522	514	512	523	2.1	3.9
Saskatchewan	511	542	530	3.6	516	522	514	510	519	1.8	0.7
Alberta	1,371	1,617	1,395	1.7	1,456	1,498	1,507	1,488	1,463	-1.7	0.5
British Columbia	1,881	2,031	1,976	5.1	1,982	2,150	2,104	2,028	2,004	-1.2	1.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22	20	22	-3.3	16	19	18	17	16	-3.4	2.2

r Revised figure
p Preliminary figure

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

July 1990

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 13.8% to 1 397 595 cubic metres in July 1990 from 1 621 625 cubic metres after revisions in July 1989.

Stocks on hand at the end of July 1990 totalled 2 220 808 cubic metres, a decrease of 6.0% compared to 2 362 681 cubic metres in July 1989.

Year-to-date production in 1990 amounted to 12 980 915 cubic metres, a decrease of 4.0% compared to 13 526 291 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The July 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

August 1990

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 173 642 thousand square metres in August 1990, a decrease of 11.6% from a revised 196 529 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to August 1990 domestic shipments totalled 1 396 061 thousand square metres, down 6.6% from the 1 494 316ʳ thousand square metres for the same period in 1989.

The August 1990 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

September 1, 1990

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of September 1 amounted to 29 470 tonnes as compared with 30 330 tonnes last month and 31 665 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).*

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

August 1990

The situation report for August is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

User's Guide

1986 Census

Two *User's Guide to 1986 Census Data* are presently available, one concerning data on income (ISBN 0-660-13344-X, $23 Canada/$24 other) and a second, concerning data on age, sex and marital status (ISBN 0-660-13339-3, $23 Canada/$24 other).

For more information, please contact Sonia Thériault (613-951-0490), Census Operations Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, August 1990.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, August 1990.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Refined Petroleum Products, June 1990.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 5, **Full-time Enrolment in Trade and Vocational Programs in Canada**, 1987-88.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00: United States: US$5.90/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69.00).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 25, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Domestic Travel

First Quarter 1990

Domestic travellers recorded 26.4 million trips in the first three months of 1990, 1% more than in the first three months of 1988 and 21% above the number recorded 10 years earlier in 1980.

Whereas the marginal increase over 1988 was similar for same-day and overnight travellers, the 10-year change from 1980 showed a 50% increase to 12.5 million for same-day travel, but only a 3% rise to 13.9 million for overnight trips.

The microdata file of the first quarter survey will be available during October.

More information on the findings of the Canadian Travel Survey will be published in the autumn issue of *Travel-log* (87-003), to be released next month.

For additional information, contact Pierre Hubert (613-951-1513), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

August 1990

Manufacturers shipped 2 661 118 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in August 1990, down 19.3% from the 3 297 621 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 1.4% from the 2 698 855 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of August 1990 totalled 23 561 912 square metres, a decrease of 9.2% from the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The August issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,$5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

August 1990

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 15,649,014 light bulbs and tubes in August 1990, a decrease of 3.9% from the 16,289,166 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1990 amounted to 152,950,940 light bulbs and tubes, up 1.1% over the 151,233,119 sold during the same period in 1989.

The August 1990 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

√ **Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin**,
June 1990.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 26, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

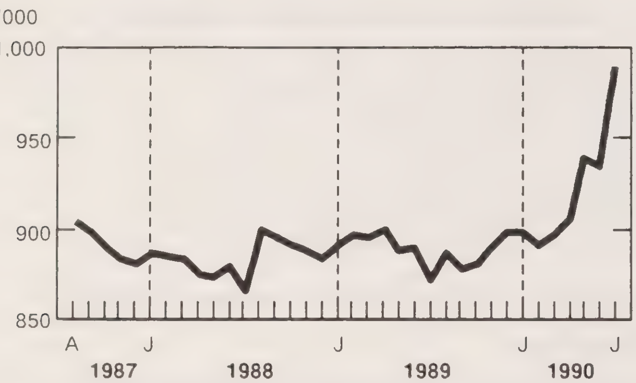
July 1990

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended July 21, 1990, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 991,000, up 5.9% from the previous month.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between June and July, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits rose sharply in Quebec (9.3%), Ontario (8.2%), Saskatchewan (7.5%) and Manitoba (6.6%). Smaller advances were observed in the Northwest Territories (3.4%), Prince Edward Island (3.2%), Nova Scotia (2.9%), British Columbia (2.5%) and Alberta (2.4%). While there was no change in New Brunswick, decreases occurred in the Yukon (-1.1%) and in Newfoundland (-4.6%).

- In July, total benefit payments (adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days) increased 4.4% to $1,137 million. The number of benefit weeks advanced 1.1% to 4.8 million.

Unadjusted

- In July 1990, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,004,000, up 13.8% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 18.7% to 496,000, and the number of female beneficiaries increased 9.3% to 509,000.

- Benefits paid during July totalled $963 million[2], up 26.1% from July 1989. Part of this increase is attributable to a greater number of working days available in July 1990 as compared with the previous July. Since January 1990, $7,973 million has been paid to beneficiaries, an 11.3% increase over the same period last year. For the same period, the average weekly payment increased 7.3% to $230.74, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 3.7% to 34.6 million.

- A total of 317,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in July, up 16.6% from the same month a year earlier. Since the start of 1990, 1,926,000 claims have been received, an increase of 11.2% compared with the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should also be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

The July 1990 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for May, June and July 1990 will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

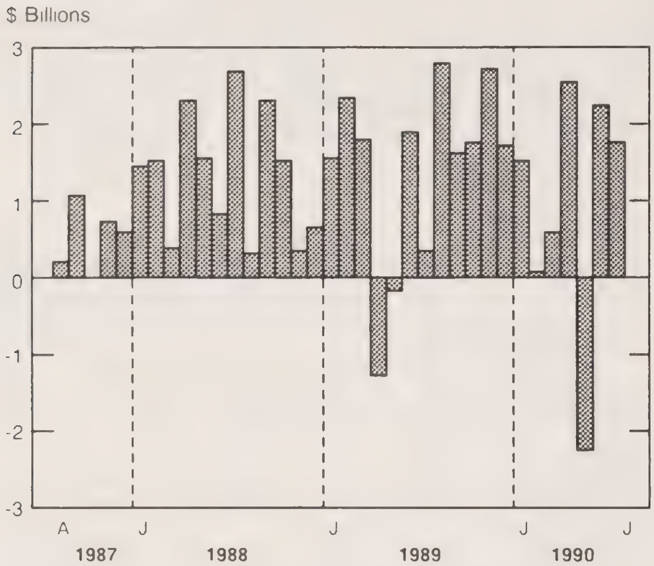
	July 1990	June 1990	May 1990	July 1989	July 1990/ June 1990
	Seasonally adjusted				% change
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,136,958	1,088,871	1,046,618	967,211	4.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,790	4,737	4,648	4,394	1.1
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**991p**	**936p**	**939r**	**872**	**5.9**
					July 1990/ July 1989
	Unadjusted				% change
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	962,792	918,919	1,167,894	763,610	26.1
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,270	4,094	5,074	3,650	17.0
Average weekly benefit ($)	225.46	224.44	230.16	209.23	7.8
Claims received (000)	**317**	**254**	**249**	**272**	**16.6**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,004p	964p	1,079r	883	13.8
Regular benefits	880p	822p	910r	767	14.7

	January to July		1990/1989
	1990	1989	% change
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	7,972,863	7,164,534	11.3
Weeks of benefit (000)	34,553	33,324	3.7
Average weekly benefit ($)	230.74	215.00	7.3
Claims received (000)	**1,926**	**1,732**	**11.2**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,143p**	**1,097**	**4.2**

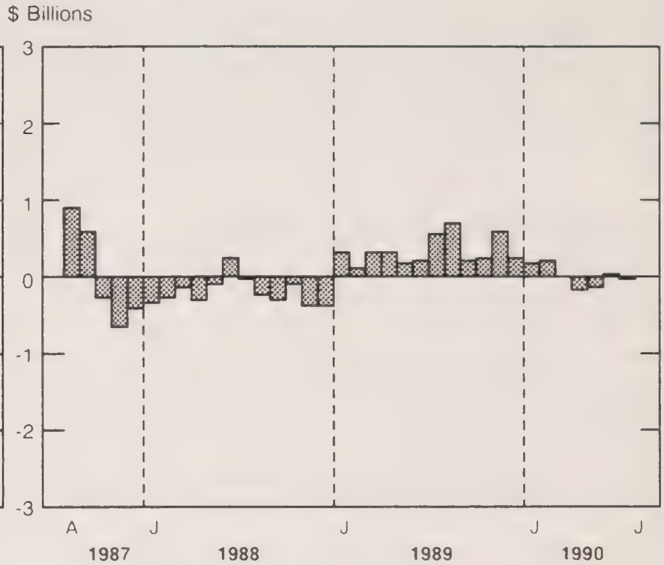
p *Preliminary figures*
r *Revised figures*

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)

Canadian Bonds



Canadian Stocks



Security Transactions with Non-residents

July 1990

Canadian Securities

For the second consecutive month, non-residents invested substantially in Canadian bonds on a net basis, their investment in July 1990 totalling $1.7 billion. This contrasted with the pattern of erratic net investments which had prevailed earlier in the year. In the current month, the net foreign investment was largely channelled into the secondary market ($1.2 billion), where there had been no major foreign net investment since late 1989.

Some 60% of the net investment in the secondary market came from Japan. The balance of the net investment was widespread geographically. Canadian long-term interest rates and their corresponding differentials with U.S. rates remained stable during July, following a steady decline after peaking in April 1990.

Foreign investment in new issues of Canadian bonds dropped by more than one-half to $1.2 billion in July. The decline was in Government of Canada issues as non-residents shifted some of their investment from the primary to the secondary domestic market. In the current month, some two-thirds of new issues represented a few large U.S. dollar issues in the U.S. market by corporate and provincial issuers. Retirements declined to $0.7 billion from $1.1 billion in the previous month.

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks declined modestly by $24 million in July, reversing a net increase of similar magnitude in June. For the fourth consecutive month, non-residents were net sellers of Canadian outstanding stocks. The net disinvestment in July, which amounted to $64 million, was entirely due to U.S. investors. The gross value of trading in Canadian stocks with non-residents, which has been on a general downtrend in 1990, slipped to its lowest level since December 1986. This coincided with a 20% decline in trading activity on the Toronto Stock Exchange in July.

Foreign Securities

Residents increased their holdings of foreign bonds by $198 million in July, bringing their net investment to more than $600 million over the past two months. Residents also increased their holdings of foreign stocks by $98 million in July, following a net disinvestment totalling almost $600 million in the previous three months. The net investment went to both U.S. stocks ($38 million) and overseas stocks ($60 million). The gross value of trading in foreign stocks by residents declined for the second consecutive month.

The July 1990 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + /net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities					Foreign Securities		
	Bonds			Stocks	**Total**	Bonds	Stocks	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Total bonds					
	$ millions							
1990								
February	-89	170	82	224	306	584	43	627
March	-421	991	570	-2	568	431	-38	393
April	610	1,955	2,565	-166	2,400	-701	127	-574
May	-2,282	53	-2,229	-130	-2,359	282	396	679
June	494	1,740	2,234	29	2,263	-433	49	-384
July	1,193	549	1,742	-24	1,718	-198	-98	-297
January to July								
1989	3,312	3,169	6,481	1,898	8,378	453	-179	273
1990	103	6,351	6,454	59	6,513	-680	371	-310

[1] *Net of retirements.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Financial Statistics of Education

1986-87

Total spending on education reached $37.1 billion in 1986-87. After recording the smallest annual rise in six years in 1984-85 (6.5%), expenditures rose 7.6% in 1985-86 and 7.3% in 1986-87.

As a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), education spending grew consistently from 1950-51 and peaked at 8.6% in 1970-71. Thereafter, this indicator dropped and then fluctuated between 7.2% and 7.6%. For 1986-87, the proportion was 7.3%.

The share of total government expenditures allocated to education rebounded to 14.4% in 1986-87 after having dropped continuously for 15 years to a low of 13.9% in 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Over 90% of total education costs are consistently funded by the three levels of government; fees and other private sources of funds make up the remainder.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00590101, 00590102, 00590203-00590207, 00590301, 00590303, 00590305 and 00590306.

The 1986-87 issue of *Financial Statistics of Education* (81-208, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Railway Operating Statistics, June 1990.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60/US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Gas Utilities, June 1990.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, July 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Financial Statistics of Education, 1986-87.
Catalogue number 81-208
(Canada: $39.00; United States: US$47.00; Other Countries: US$55.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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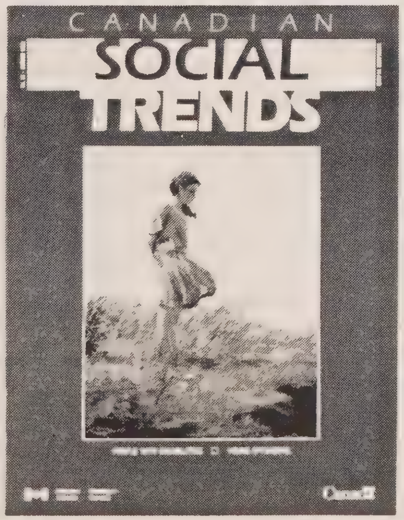
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 27, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2.)



Canadian Social Trends

The Autumn 1990 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* released today presents a review of changes in the Canadian labour force during the 1980s. Prominent amongst its findings is the fact that the service industries now account for more than two-thirds of all workers.

This issue also contains articles on the 1.8 million Canadians with disabilities in 1986. Other topics covered include a profile of the Indo-Chinese in Canada, an article on the declining number of children in Canada, discussion of the characteristics of young offenders, changes in occupations held by women, and a profile of women in school administration. In addition there is an article containing new information on the characteristics of people who live in cooperative housing across Canada.

Canadian Social Trends (11-008E, 4 issues $34) is available from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

Further information is available from the editors (613-951-2560).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

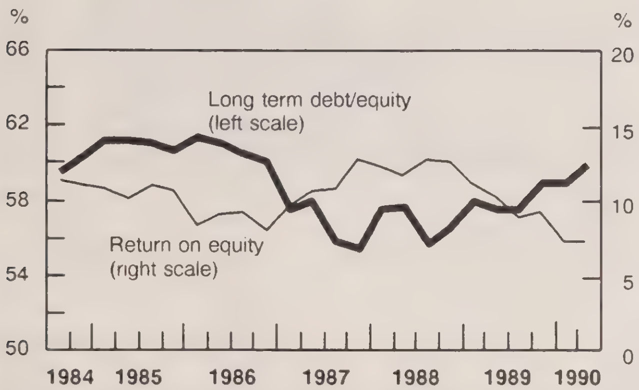
Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1990

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

Revised estimates for the second quarter of 1990 show that operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations fell 24% ($1.4 billion) to $4.6 billion. This decrease followed a 4% profit slide in the first quarter of 1990 and decreases averaging 12% in the final three quarters of 1989.

Industrial Corporations – Financial Ratios



Sales declined 0.3% for the second consecutive quarter, to a level of $238.8 billion. Quarterly sales increases averaged 0.7% in 1989 and 2.3% in the 1987-88 period.

The profit decline was widespread as 35 of the 46 industry groups registered lower profits, while only 10 increased and one remained unchanged. The largest operating profit declines were in mineral fuels ($449 million), paper ($325 million) and petroleum and coal ($182 million). The most notable increase in profits occurred in the transportation industry ($187 million).

Pre-tax corporate profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) were down 4.3% in the second quarter following a 12.4% decline in the first quarter. The current $9.8 billion level of pre-tax profits is the lowest since the final quarter of 1986 and is well below the high of $14.3 billion attained in the third quarter of 1988.

Balance Sheet Data Summary – Corporations with Assets Exceeding $10 Million (Unadjusted for Seasonality)

Total assets in the second quarter of 1990 increased $5.4 billion to $625.2 billion. This followed a $9.1 billion asset rise in the first quarter, and increases ranging from $7.3 billion to $17.8 billion in the 1989 quarters. Inventories declined $0.9 billion, contributing to the second quarter slowdown in asset growth. This was the first quarterly decline in inventory levels since 1986. Long-term corporate investments increased only $0.4 billion following advances averaging $2.2 billion in the five previous quarters. The growth in fixed assets slowed to $5.1 billion compared to an average of $6.4 billion in the three previous quarters.

On the liability side, short-term paper and banker's acceptances showed strength for the second consecutive quarter, rising $2.0 billion. Bonds outstanding was little changed for the second quarter in a row after increasing significantly in the final three quarters of 1989. In total, liabilities increased $4.7 billion following a $5.1 increase in the first quarter and a much larger $8.0 billion average quarterly rise in 1989. Share capital expanded only $1.6 billion in the quarter, down from the first quarter increase of $2.6 billion.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity (Annualized): Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, remained at 7.1% for the second consecutive quarter following average returns of 9.7% in 1989 and 12.1% in 1988. Although operating profits were down significantly in the quarter, higher dividend income and capital gains allowed the return on equity ratio to remain at first quarter levels.

Long-term Debt to Equity: This solvency indicator rose to 59.9% in the second quarter from 58.9% in the first quarter and the 57.9% average in 1989. The second quarter increase in this ratio was due to slower equity growth relative to the expansion of debt. Total shareholders' equity (including retained earnings) advanced only $0.7 billion in the quarter, far below the $3.6 billion average increase in the four previous quarters. On the other hand, long-term debt was up $2.9 billion, compared to a $2.6 billion rise in the first quarter and increases averaging $3.1 billion in 1989.

The second quarter 1990 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, $50/$200) will be available in the first week in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1990
($ billions)

	2nd Q 1990	1st Q 1990	4th Q 1989	3rd Q 1989
A. Corporations with Assets exceeding $10 million				
Current Assets	171.6	172.5	172.0	172.1
Short-term investments	20.1	21.1	21.2	21.5
Accounts Receivable	73.1	72.4	71.9	72.4
Inventories	65.2	66.1	65.5	65.0
Current Liabilities	145.7	143.8	142.2	137.3
Bank Loans	21.4	20.7	20.0	20.9
Accounts Payable	74.5	74.6	76.1	72.5
Short-term commercial paper and bankers' acceptances	25.5	23.5	21.8	20.9
Working Capital (Current Assets minus current liabilities)	25.9	28.7	29.8	34.8
Long Term Investments	117.8	117.4	116.0	114.8
Fixed Assets	310.3	305.2	299.0	293.1
Total Assets	**625.2**	**619.8**	**610.7**	**603.0**
Long Term Debt	145.6	142.7	140.1	137.0
Bank Loans	34.8	34.1	33.6	33.4
Bonds	66.7	66.6	66.7	62.0
Shareholders Equity	243.1	242.4	238.4	238.2
Share Capital	115.2	113.6	111.0	111.3
Retained Earnings	111.7	112.8	112.0	112.5
Capital Expenditures	10.6	10.1	14.2	11.4
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	136.9	136.4	137.8	138.1
Operating profits	2.4	3.6	3.8	4.9
Pre-tax Profits	6.6	6.8	8.2	8.3
After-tax profits	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.1
Ratios				
Return on Equity (After-tax Profits/Equity)%	7.1%	7.1%	9.0%	8.6%
Long Term Debt/Equity %	59.9%	58.9%	58.8%	57.5%
B. All Asset Sizes				
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	238.8	239.5	240.3	240.3
Operating profits	4.6	6.0	6.3	7.3
Pre-tax profits	9.8	10.2	11.7	11.8
After-tax profits	6.5	6.7	7.8	7.6

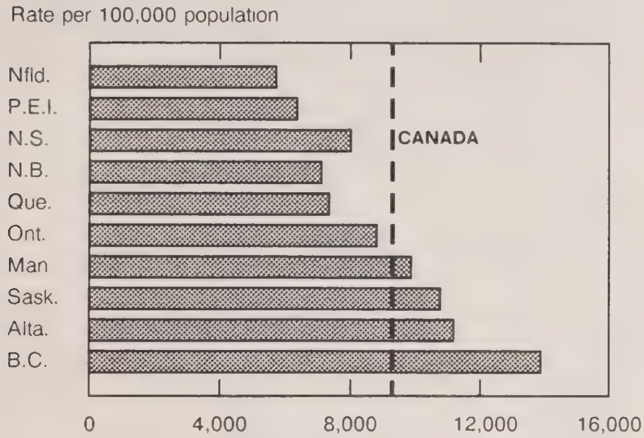
■

Canadian Crime Statistics

1989

There were over 2.4 million Criminal Code offences reported to police in 1989. The 1989 crime rate (9,274 Criminal Code offences per 100,000 population) increased by less than 1% from the previous year.

Criminal Code Offence Rate, Canada and the Provinces, 1989



Provincial Comparisons

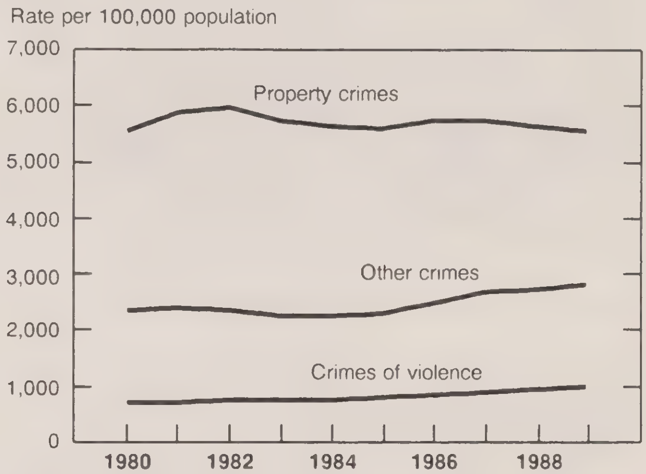
Among the provinces, British Columbia showed the highest crime rate at 13,855 offences per 100,000 population, followed by Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The lowest crime rates once again were found in the Atlantic region, with Newfoundland the lowest at 5,714. This pattern is consistent over time.

All provinces experienced increases in their crime rates, except for Manitoba (down 7%), Saskatchewan (down 5%) and Alberta (down 1%). The largest increase occurred in Newfoundland, up 10%. The crime rate for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick increased for the fifth year in a row, and Quebec recorded its sixth consecutive increase.

Violent Crime

Violent crimes account for approximately 10% of all Criminal Code offences. The 1989 violent crime rate increased for the twelvth consecutive year, an increase of 6% from 1988. Within violent crime, homicides increased 13%, sexual assaults were up 6%, other assaults increased 6% and robberies rose by 5%. The only violent crimes to show a decrease were attempted murders (down 2%) and abductions (down 6%).

Criminal Code Offence Rate by Category, 1980-1989, Canada



Property Crime

Property crimes continued to represent close to 60% of all Criminal Code offences. The 1989 property crime rate decreased for the second year in a row, a decrease of 2% from 1988. Within property crime, break and enters decreased 4%, thefts of motor vehicles increased 11%, thefts over $1,000 rose 7%, thefts under $1,000 dropped by 3%, and frauds decreased by 3%.

Approximately three-quarters of all violent offences in 1989 were solved by police, compared to just over one-quarter of property offences.

Other Criminal Code Offences

Other Criminal Code offences represent the remaining 30% of total Criminal Code offences, and increased by 4% overall in 1989. Some examples within this group: arsons dropped by 9%, weapons offences showed no change, and mischief offences rose by 2%.

Drug Offences

In 1989, the rate of narcotic and drug offences increased by 13% over the previous year. Cocaine offences rose by 50% and now represent one-quarter of all drug offences. Cannabis offences, although unchanged between 1988 and 1989, still accounted for 60% of drug offences in 1989. Ten years ago, cannabis offences comprised nearly 90% of drug offences.

Young Offenders

Young offenders (aged 12-17) represented 22% of all persons charged with Criminal Code offences. They accounted for 12% of persons charged with violent offences and 30% of property offences.

Gender

Females accounted for 17% of the number of adults charged with Criminal Code offences. Women represented 10% of those charged with violent offences, compared to 23% for property offences.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2200 and table 00150202.

The 1989 issue of *Canadian Crime Statistics* (85-205, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Final Crime Statistics for Canada

1989

	Average 1979 - 1988r		1988r		1989	
	Number of Actual Offences[1,2]	Rate [3]	Number of Actual Offences [1]	Rate [3]	Number of Actual Offences [1]	Rate [3]
Crimes of Violence	183,280	735	232,501	897	248,992	950
Property Crimes	1,403,380	5,644	1,457,095	5,623	1,445,748	5,514
Other Crimes	591,548	2,377	700,565	2,704	736,688	2,810
Criminal Code (total)	**2,178,208**	**8,756**	**2,390,161**	**9,224**	**2,431,428**	**9,274**
Federal Statutes on Drugs	62,413	252	59,466	229	67,882	259
Other Federal Statutes	43,620	176	37,041	143	40,373	154
Provincial Statutes	408,194	1,647	367,848	1,420	361,467	1,379
Municipal Bylaws	90,605	364	101,561	392	98,973	377
Total	**2,783,039**	**11,195**	**2,956,077**	**11,408**	**3,000,123**	**11,443**

r *Revised Figures*
1 *Actual offences are those reported or known to the police. for which their investigation established that an actual offence did occur*
2 *Because of rounding, the averages may not add to the Canada total*
3 *Rates are calculated on the basis of 100.000 population using June 1, population estimates. and have been rounded to remove the decimal*

Building Permits

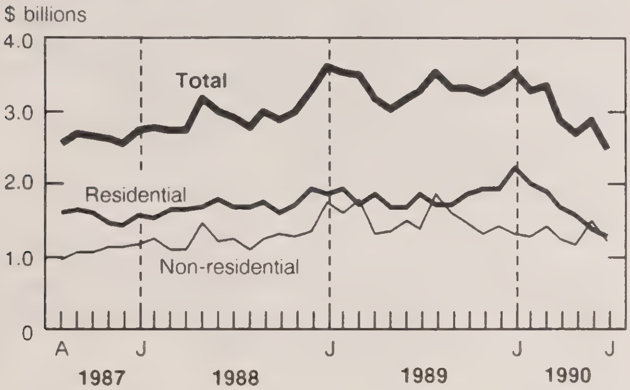
July 1990

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 14.5% in July to $2,469.8 million, from $2,887.7 million in June. This drop originated from both construction sectors, residential and non-residential.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



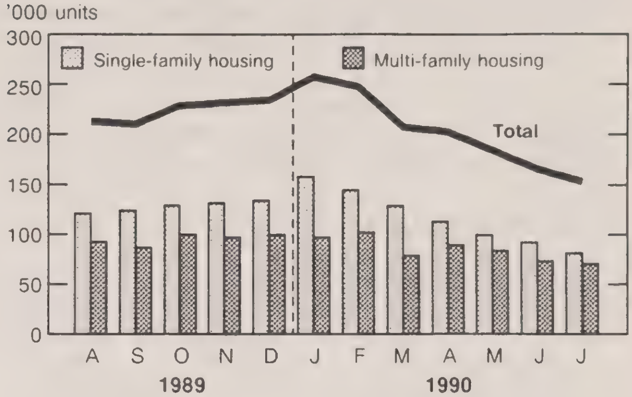
Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits continued its downward trend in July (-8.4%) to a level of $1,270.5 million, from $1,387.7 million in June.
- Both the single-family sector, which decreased 10.9% to $875.4 million, and, to a lesser extent, the multi-family dwelling sector, which decreased 2.6% to $395.1 million, were responsible for this decrease.
- On a regional basis, only the Atlantic region and British Columbia reported gains in the value of residential building permits in July.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

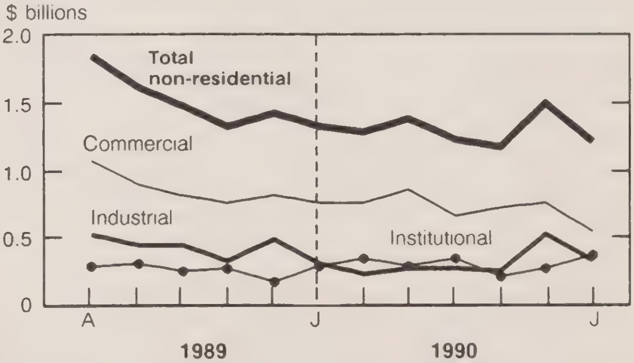


Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

- For the seventh consecutive month, the number of dwelling units authorized was down in July (-10.5%) to 152,496 units at an annual rate (81,564 single detached and 70,932 multiple dwellings), the lowest level since March 1985.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits dropped 20.0% in July to $1,199.3 million, from a level of $1,500.0 million in June.

- The institutional sector was the only component still up in July, showing an increase of 45.2% to a level of $359.9 million. The industrial sector fell 40.1% to $305.9 million and the commercial sector decreased 28.0% to $533.5 million.

- The Prairies and British Columbia were the only regions to register gains in the value of non-residential building permits in July.

Short-term Trend

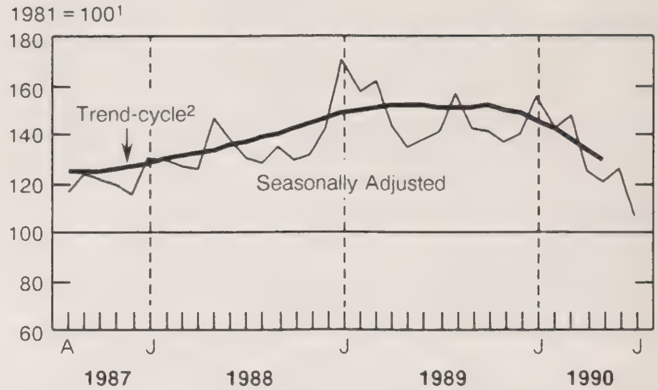
- Since the beginning of the year, an accelerating decline has been observed in the short-term trend (excluding engineering projects). The important decrease posted in May (-3.2% to a level of 129.0) was comparable to the monthly decrease registered in July 1982.

- The trend index of residential permits registered a 4.3% drop to a level of 141.6 while the non-residential trend index decreased 1.7% to 115.7.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The July 1990 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001), ($22/$220) is scheduled for release the second week of October.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend*

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2585), for analysis information Louise Marmen (613-951-2583), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending September 22, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 22, 1990 totalled 162 642 tonnes, an increase of 2.1% from the preceding week's total of 159 248 tonnes but down 41.7% from the year-earlier level of 278 888 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 9 584 406 tonnes, a decrease of 16.1% from 11 422 602 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Household Furniture Products

First Two Quarters 1990

Statistics Canada began this year to collect and publish quarterly data on shipments of selected household furniture products by Canadian manufacturers. For the quarter ending March 31, 1990, shipments of selected household furniture products totalled $272.3 million. For the quarter ending June 30, 1990, the total was $285.2 million, an increase of 4.7% over the first quarter.

Manufacturers' shipments of selected household furniture product for the first two quarters of 1990 are now available. Data for the province of origin as well as exports are also available.

The March 1990 and June 1990 issues of *Shipments of Household Furniture Products* (35-007, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Canadian Social Trends**, Autumn 1990.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $34.00; United States: US$40; Other Countries: US$48).

✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, August 1990.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

✓ **Electric Power Statistics**, 1989 Actual, 1990-1999 Forecast.
Catalogue number 57-204
(Canada: $27.00; United States: US$32.00; Other Countries: US$38.00).

✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours**, June 1990.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/US$462.00; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539.00).

✓ **Canadian Crime Statistics**, 1989.
Catalogue number 85-205
(Canada: $37.00; Other Countries: US$44.00).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 28, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

July 1990 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

The economy remained stalled in July when GDP edged ahead by 0.1% to a level 0.1% below December 1989. Output of services advanced 0.2% while goods production fell 0.1%. Excluding manufacturers of motor vehicles and primary metals, where production was affected by actual and impending strikes, GDP was unchanged in July.

Services-producing Industries

Following a 0.1% increase in June, output of services advanced a further 0.2% in July. Gains in finance, insurance and real estate, business services, and retail trade more than offset decreases in transportation and wholesale trade.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry posted a 0.3% gain in July following declines of 0.2% and 0.1% in May and June, when activity by security brokers and real estate agents was falling. Although activity by both picked up in July, it remained substantially below levels of several months earlier.

A 0.3% increase in output of business services was led by a 1.7% increase in activity by business professionals such as lawyers and accountants.

Retail trade grew 0.5% in July, with narrowly based gains by food and general merchandise stores partly offset by lower sales of furniture and appliances. Sales of furniture and appliances have declined about 10% since last year, paralleling the generally weak new and resale housing markets.

Wholesale trade fell 0.7% in July and has declined 6.3% since February 1990. Widespread spending cutbacks were led by declines in machinery and equipment and motor vehicles.

Output by the transportation and storage industry fell 0.7% in July. Lower railway, air, and truck transport accounted for most of the decline, with reduced shipments of lumber and grain products leading the drop in railways.

Goods-producing Industries

Goods production fell 0.1% in July following a gain of 0.1% in June. Construction and logging and forestry were the only major goods producers to record lower output in July. Manufacturing output rose 0.6%, continuing to be sustained by higher rates of production by two industries faced with imminent strikes. Mining and utilities also recorded higher output in July.

Construction output fell 2.7% in July following declines of 1.2% in June and 2.3% in May. This was the largest monthly drop since July 1986. The weakness was concentrated in residential construction which gathered downward momentum, falling 8.7% in July following declines averaging 4.6% in the previous two months. The drop in residential construction was dominated by lower construction of single family dwellings. Output of non-residential construction fell 1.9%.

The weakness in construction was also reflected in logging and forestry, where output fell 2.7% in July and has declined 3.8% since July 1989. Manufacturers of wood products reduced output by 3.0% in July and by 10.1% since July of last year.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, gains were recorded by pulp and paper (2.3%), printing and publishing (2.0%), primary metals (2.2%), transportation equipment (1.4%) and chemical industries (2.4%).

The 2.2% advance in output of primary metals followed gains of approximately 5% in each of May and June. Higher production of iron and steel continued to dominate the primary metals industry, but in July this was partly offset by a substantial decline in non-ferrous smelting and refining. Output of iron and steel soared 16.2% in July following advances of 11.3% in May and 4.7% in June. This was the largest monthly increase in the last few years and occurred in advance of anticipated strikes, which materialized at the beginning of August. The decline in non-ferrous smelting and refining was due to strike activity already under way. A 6.5% increase in output of motor vehicles in July preceded anticipated strikes which began in September.

Excluding strike-related activity, manufacturing output rose 0.2% in July.

The July increase in output for the printing, publishing and allied industries was the first monthly advance since February 1990, and only the fifth in the past year.

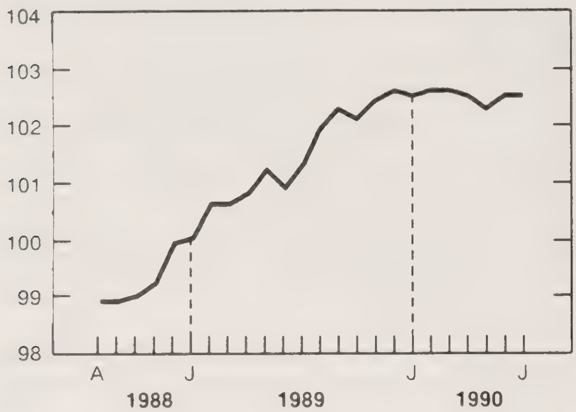
A 0.6% increase in mining output in July followed a decline of 0.7% in June. Although gold production increased 11.9% on the strength of firming prices and growing exports, output of other metals, especially nickel, fell by almost an equal amount in dollar terms.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

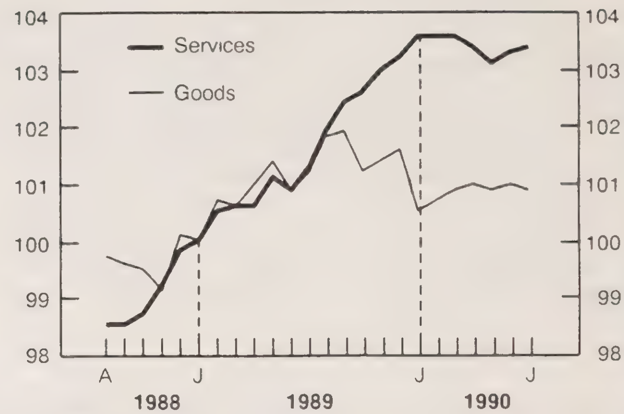
Total Economy

Index (January 1989 = 100)



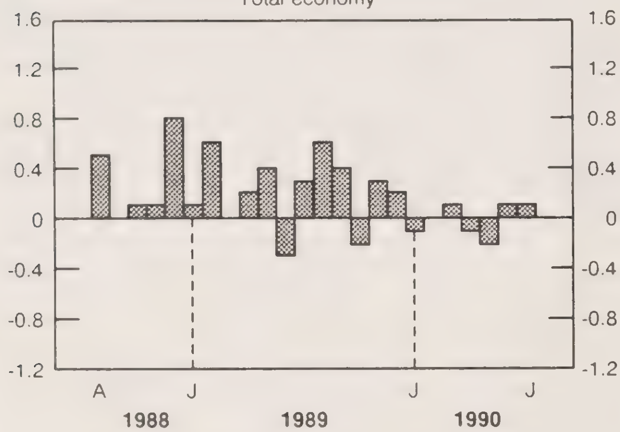
Goods and Services

Index (January 1989 = 100)



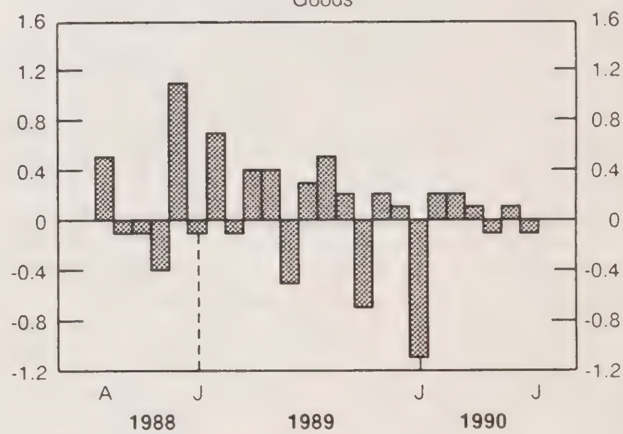
% change

Total economy



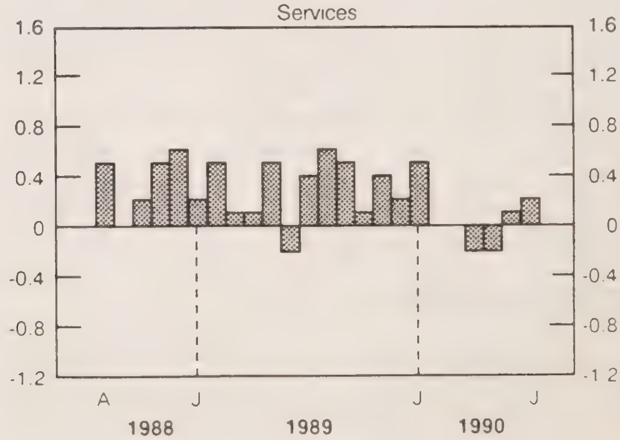
% change

Goods



% change

Services



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

Order the July 1990 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121), scheduled for release in October 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1989	1990			
	July	April	May	June	July
Total Economy	**505,445.5**	**511,776.0**	**510,914.7**	**511,524.0**	**511,907.4**
Business Sector	**416,980.4**	**421,490.4**	**420,398.7**	**420,824.4**	**420,993.0**
Goods	**177,230.2**	**176,799.6**	**176,672.4**	**176,868.0**	**176,688.2**
Agriculture	9,484.5	10,088.4	10,082.4	10,132.8	10,189.2
Fishing and Trapping	850.1	1,130.4	1,119.6	1,124.4	1,138.8
Logging Industry	2,750.9	2,761.2	2,701.2	2,722.8	2,648.4
Mining Industries	19,633.2	19,794.0	19,686.0	19,543.2	19,652.4
Manufacturing Industries	95,431.8	92,053.2	92,919.6	93,670.8	94,215.8
Construction Industries	32,841.5	35,234.4	34,426.8	34,029.6	33,112.8
Other Utility Industries	16,238.2	15,738.0	15,736.8	15,644.4	15,730.8
Services	**239,750.2**	**244,690.8**	**243,726.3**	**243,956.4**	**244,304.8**
Transportation and Storage	22,840.6	22,779.6	22,699.2	22,708.8	22,545.6
Communication Industries	17,497.0	18,686.4	18,776.4	18,963.6	19,080.0
Wholesale Trade	28,174.5	27,898.8	27,405.6	27,218.4	27,015.6
Retail Trade	31,577.9	31,369.2	31,028.4	31,164.0	31,309.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	78,737.8	79,916.4	79,761.6	79,707.6	79,942.8
Community, Business and Personal Services	60,922.4	64,040.4	64,055.1	64,194.0	64,411.6
Non-business Sector	**88,465.1**	**90,285.6**	**90,516.0**	**90,699.6**	**90,914.4**
Goods	**937.8**	**957.6**	**940.8**	**925.2**	**927.6**
Services	**87,527.3**	**89,328.0**	**89,575.2**	**89,774.4**	**89,986.8**
Government Service Industry	32,716.3	33,204.0	33,337.2	33,418.8	33,475.2
Community and Personal Services	51,756.8	53,028.0	53,142.0	53,259.6	53,403.6
Other Services	3,054.2	3,096.0	3,096.0	3,096.0	3,108.0
Other Aggregations					
Goods Producing Industries	178,168.0	177,757.2	177,613.2	177,793.2	177,615.8
Services Producing Industries	327,277.5	334,018.8	333,301.5	333,730.8	334,291.6
Industrial Production	132,241.0	128,542.8	129,283.2	129,783.6	130,526.6
Non-durable Manufacturing	44,034.5	43,549.2	43,569.6	43,450.8	43,838.6
Durable Manufacturing	51,397.3	48,504.0	49,350.0	50,220.0	50,377.2

Employment, Earnings and Hours

July I990 (Unadjusted Data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary July 1990 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $514.04, an increase of 0.2% from June. Earnings increased by 5.3[2] ($25.97) over July 1989.

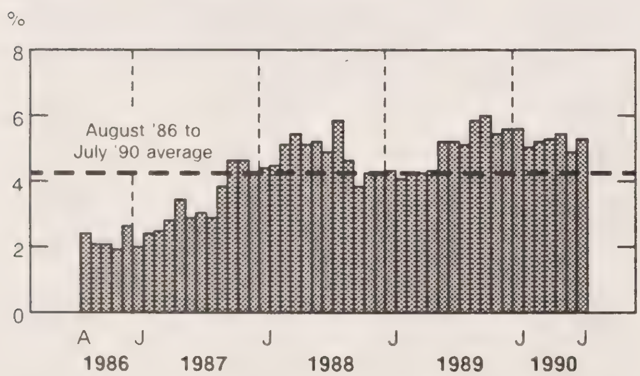
Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,261,000, down 130,000 (-1.2%) from the June 1990 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the seventh consecutive month and was 193,000 (-1.9%) lower than in July 1989.

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In July, the year-over-year growth in earnings was 6.1% in the goods-producing industries, led by increases in construction (6.9%) and in manufacturing (6.1%).

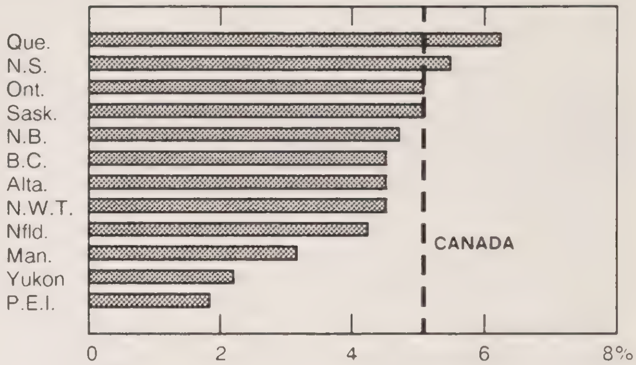
Year over-year percent change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate - Canada



- The year-over-year increase in earnings in the service-producing industries was 5.5% in July. This growth rate was similar to the year-over-year increases recorded since November 1989.

- The year-over-year growth in earnings in finance, insurance and real estate (+0.7%) remained the weakest of all service-producing industries.

Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings
July 1989 - July 1990



Number of Employees

- Employment in goods-producing industries recorded its eighth consecutive year-over-year decline, down 6.7% from July 1989.

- Forestry (-11.8%), mines, quarries and oil wells (-4.5%), manufacturing (-6.9%) and construction (-5.8%) all registered year-over-year declines in employment.

- The employment level in service-producing industries was virtually unchanged from a year ago (-0.1%), continuing the deceleration recorded since November 1989.

- Commercial services[3] showed a year-over-year decline in employment (-3.4%) for the sixth consecutive month. Both services to business management and accomodation and food services contributed to this decline.

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1 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

2 *Not adjusted for inflation.*

3 *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare..*

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In July 1990, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 32.1, down from 32.5 a year ago.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.2 in the goods-producing industries and 29.0 in the service-producing industries. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.3 in the goods-producing industries and 29.3 in the service-producing industries in July of last year.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $12.67, up 5.3% from a year ago. Hourly earnings were estimated at $15.09 in the goods-producing industries and $11.10 in the service-producing industries.

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- Only Prince Edward Island (3.1%), New Brunswick (0.7%), Alberta (0.2%) and British Columbia (1.6%) recorded year-over-year increases in employment.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in Prince Edward Island (1.9%) decelerated for the third consecutive month, and recorded its smallest year-over-year change since March 1989.
- British Columbia recorded its smallest year-over-year increase in employment (1.6%) since February 1988.
- Alberta registered its fourth consecutive month of deceleration in employment growth (0.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The July 1990 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) will be available at the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. ☐

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

July 1990
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	July 1990p	June 1990r	July 1989	July 1990/89	January-July 1990/89	January-December 1989/88
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial Aggregate	**10,261.3**	**10,391.2**	**10,454.5**	**-1.8**	**-0.5**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,604.8**	**2,596.8**	**2,790.3**	**-6.6**	**-4.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	62.1	62.0	70.3	-11.8	-12.8	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	151.7	152.8	158.8	-4.5	-3.1	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,841.4	1,866.2	1,977.7	-6.9	-5.1	0.8
Construction	549.6	515.8	583.4	-5.8	1.5	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,656.5**	**7,794.3**	**7,664.3**	**-0.1**	**0.7**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	860.8	878.7	861.3	-0.1	3.1	3.4
Trade	1,874.4	1,905.1	1,871.3	0.2	0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	650.9	651.4	659.7	-1.3	0.7	0.4
Community, business and personal services	3,544.8	3,635.6	3,551.9	-0.2	0.1	3.4
Public administration	725.5	723.5	720.0	0.8	1.7	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	156.2	153.7	164.1	-4.8	2.7	2.9
Prince Edward Island	40.2	40.3	39.0	3.1	0.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	302.6	302.2	308.3	-1.9	1.1	4.9
New Brunswick	234.2	237.3	232.6	0.7	0.6	3.4
Quebec	2,506.3	2,560.8	2,577.6	-2.8	-1.9	1.0
Ontario	4,184.2	4,209.0	4,310.2	-2.9	-1.7	2.3
Manitoba	390.6	399.1	392.6	-0.5	-1.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	297.7	308.2	297.8	-0.0	0.7	0.8
Alberta	984.3	985.2	982.8	0.2	2.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,132.6	1,163.8	1,115.2	1.6	3.3	4.5
Yukon	11.4	11.1	12.8	-11.1	-3.6	6.8
Northwest Territories	20.9	20.4	21.5	-2.4	0.3	2.1

p *preliminary estimates*
r *revised estimates*
* *all employees*

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded
July 1990
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	July 1990p	June 1990r	July 1989	July 1990/89	January-July 1990/89	January-December 1989/88
		Dollars			Year-over-year % change	
Industrial Aggregate	**514.04**	**513.09**	**488.07**	**5.3**	**5.2**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**620.23**	**622.08**	**584.58**	**6.1**	**5.6**	**5.4**
Forestry	605.94	632.33	624.57	-3.0	2.8	6.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	849.76	853.31	803.00	5.8	6.0	6.5
Manufacturing	597.12	602.69	562.56	6.1	5.4	5.1
Construction	635.93	622.52	594.94	6.9	6.4	6.3
Service-producing industries	**477.91**	**476.77**	**452.94**	**5.5**	**5.5**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	657.07	641.66	624.93	5.1	2.3	4.1
Trade	374.84	373.25	357.78	4.8	5.1	5.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	543.39	540.43	539.50	0.7	2.9	4.2
Community, business and personal services	440.12	443.26	412.04	6.8	6.7	4.9
Public administration	657.50	660.18	616.94	6.6	6.9	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	487.31	483.49	466.60	4.4	2.8	4.9
Prince Edward Island	413.80	410.20	406.23	1.9	6.6	5.6
Nova Scotia	461.87	460.00	437.01	5.7	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	464.08	465.39	442.57	4.9	5.1	5.1
Quebec	502.34	504.11	471.67	6.5	5.0	4.2
Ontario	538.57	536.14	511.53	5.3	5.6	5.5
Manitoba	462.09	461.44	447.17	3.3	4.7	5.5
Saskatchewan	447.78	447.82	425.45	5.2	4.3	3.5
Alberta	513.85	510.58	490.73	4.7	5.5	4.7
British Columbia	511.85	513.45	488.97	4.7	4.8	5.4
Yukon	603.34	604.56	590.02	2.3	8.0	5.2
Northwest Territories	707.35	699.10	675.41	4.7	5.6	6.9

p *preliminary estimates*
r *revised estimates*
* *for all employees*

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Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1990

Property and Casualty Insurers

Property and casualty insurers reported a profit before income taxes and extraordinary items of $332 million in the second quarter of 1990. This compares to a profit of $335 million in the same quarter of 1989 and a profit of $421 million in the second quarter of 1988.

The underwriting loss grew to $253 million in the second quarter of 1990, compared to a loss of $189 million a year earlier and a loss of $44 million for the second quarter of 1988.

Net investment income rose to $585 million, compared to $524 million a year earlier and $465 million for the second quarter of 1988.

Investment Funds

Sales of investment funds increased to $3.8 billion in the second quarter of 1990, compared to $3.1 billion a year earlier. Redemptions were almost unchanged at $3.2 billion, compared to $3.3 billion the year before. Consequently, sales outpaced redemptions by $663 million, in contrast to a year earlier when redemptions outpaced sales by $185 million.

Total assets of funds at market value were $35.6 billion in the second quarter of 1990, compared to $32.8 billion registered a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797,3800-3809,3815,3820,3834-3845,3849,3857-3859 and 3886.

Order the second quarter 1990 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006, $44/$176), available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512) or Garry Somers (613-951-2637), Quarterly Financial Statistics Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Financial Institutions

Second Quarter 1990

	Second Quarter 1990	Change from First Quarter 1990	Change from Second Quarter 1989	
		millions of dollars		%
Trust Companies				
Mortgages	81,216	2,302	10,057	14.0
Total assets	125,459	2,701	12,149	10.7
Deposits	112,165	2,589	10,707	13.0
Mortgages Companies				
Mortgages	102,391	3,581	16,376	19.1
Total assets	124,897	2,867	19,425	18.4
Deposits	106,824	2,172	18,556	21.0
Financial Corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and Commercial	6,168	531	128	2.0
Consumer	9,009	242	659	7.9
Wholesale financing	4,246	-387	93	2.2
Personal loans	1,212	-6	198	17.8
Total assets	24,504	348	1,269	5.3
Finance Leasing Corporations				
Lease contracts outstanding	5,635	112	657	13.0
Total assets	6,430	129	643	10.6
Investment Funds				
Total assets:				
Cost	34,378	696	2,595	8.7
Market	35,631	96	881	2.7
Total Portfolio:				
Cost	33,360	672	2,596	8.9
Market	34,613	72	882	2.9
Property and Casualty Insurance Companies				
Net premiums earned	3,272	86	228	7.5
Underwriting gains	-253	174	-64	...
After-tax income before extraordinary transactions	246	162	13	...
Total assets	30,733	1,016	2,124	7.5

Further information will be contained in the publication Financial Institutions, Second Quarter 1990. ($44.00/$176.00 per year)

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

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Industrial Product Price Index

August 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged up 0.1% to 109.2 in August 1990, from July's revised level of 109.1. This slight increase follows a 0.4% decrease in July 1990. The largest index increases this month were shown by primary metal products (2.7%) followed by an estimated 1.2% increase for petroleum and coal products. These were partially offset by decreases for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (-0.7%), paper and paper products (-0.6%) and lumber,sawmill and other wood products (-0.8%). The 1.2% increase in August of the Canadian dollar versus its U.S. counterpart and its impact on prices of exported goods and products affected mainly autos, trucks and other transportation equipment and paper and paper products.

Since August 1989, the IPPI has fallen 0.3%. Since December 1989, the year-to-year rate has remained negative, except for February (0.1%). The intermediate goods index continued to show a negative rate of annual change for an eleventh consecutive month, with -1.5% in August. This was largely due to declines in prices of non-ferrous base metals, pulp and chemical products, which contributed to keep a negative annual rate of change for first-stage goods for a thirteenth consecutive month (-5.8% in August). On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates hovering around 2.5% for the last 12 months, though in August the rate was 1.7%, and it was 1.8% in July 1990. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.5%.

Highlights

- Following an increase of 0.5% in July 1990, the primary metal products index rose 2.7% in August. Increases of 23.7% for nickel products and 6.0% for copper and copper alloy products led the way. No major component registered a decline this month though the 0.1% increase in iron and steel products moderated the overall increase. The primary metal products index, which had shown in January 1990 a year-to-year change of -17.9%, was down by only 5.0% in August, with decreases ranging from 19.2% for nickel products to 1.7% for iron and steel products and only 1.4% for other non-ferrous metal products. Only copper and copper alloy products rose over the last 12 months, up 5.2%.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index rose 1.2% during the past month, largely as a result of higher prices for fuel oil. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 3.9%.

- The index for paper and paper products showed a decrease of 0.6% in August, reflecting the downward effect of the exchange rate on export prices for newsprint paper and also a 1.3% drop in the index for the pulp group. The downward movement of the pulp price index was largely responsible for the 2.5% decline in the paper and paper products price index over the last 12 months.

- The index for lumber, sawmill and other wood products posted a drop of 0.8% in August 1990, due mainly to declines for lumber and timber, down 1.0%, and veneer and plywood, down 3.8%. This reflected lower prices for softwood lumber in British Columbia (-1.5%) and for Douglas fir plywood (-7.5%) and plywood, other than Douglas fir (-4.2%). Over the last 12 months, the index for lumber, sawmill and other wood products declined 3.0%, reflecting the same downward movements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The August 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available towards the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index August 1990[2]	August 1990/ July 1990	August 1990/ August 1989
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index --Total	**100.0**	**109.2**	**0.1**	**-0.3**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**110.1**	**0.0**	**-0.5**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**110.6**	**0.2**	**-1.5**
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	119.1	1.3	-5.8
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	108.2	-0.1	-0.1
Finished goods	**39.6**	**107.0**	**-0.1**	**1.7**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	112.6	0.0	2.6
Capital equipment	10.4	105.6	-0.3	1.5
All other finished goods	19.3	105.0	0.0	1.4
Aggregation by Commodities				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	108.9	-0.2	2.8
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	112.6	-0.4	-0.4
Beverages	2.0	116.7	-0.1	3.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	120.8	0.0	5.1
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.0	-0.5	0.1
Textile products	2.2	109.7	0.1	1.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	112.6	0.5	2.4
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	107.8	-0.8	-3.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.5	0.0	3.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	120.9	-0.6	-2.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	121.5	0.4	2.8
Primary metal products	7.7	116.9	2.7	-5.0
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.3	0.1	0.6
Machinery and equipment	4.2	113.4	-0.1	1.6
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	95.5	-0.7	-1.0
Electrical and communication products	5.1	111.0	0.1	0.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.5	-0.1	0.7
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	95.6	1.2	3.9
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	112.8	0.0	-2.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	109.5	0.4	1.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	82.8	2.6	-3.0

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

August 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) increased 4.2% between July and August 1990 to a preliminary level of 107.3, due primarily to a 16.1% increase for mineral fuels. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component decreased by 0.2%. The most significant contributor to the increase in mineral fuels was a sharp increase in crude mineral oil prices of 17.5% which occurred after five consecutive months of decreasing prices. The crude mineral oil price change was greater between July and August 1990 than it has been between any two months for over three years.

Other contributors to the monthly change in the RMPI were:

- A decline in the vegetable products index of 3.6%, due primarily to a 7.5% decrease for grains.
- A decline in the wood index of 2.5%, due in large part to a 3.7% decrease for logs and bolts.
- The non-ferrous metals index increased 5.3%. Most components in this index went up.

Annual Change

Between August 1989 and August 1990, the RMPI decreased 0.5%, and the RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 1.3%. Five of the seven components of the RMPI decreased. Some of the more significant decreases in prices were:

- A 9.2% decrease in vegetable products due mostly to a 15.2% decrease in grain prices, and price decreases for raw tobacco (3.9%) and unrefined sugar (20.7%).
- A 3.4% decline in the wood index and a drop of 5.2% in the index for ferrous metals.

While most components of the RMPI fell over the year, the total RMPI showed only a modest decrease of 0.5% as prices rose for mineral fuels (1.3%) and animal and animal products (3.4%).

- Of the three mineral fuels components, natural gas experienced no change, coal declined 2.8%, and crude mineral oil increased 1.5%.
- In the animal and animal product category, prices of hogs increased 14.7% while fish prices increased 10.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index August 1990[1]	% Change August 1990/ July 1990	% Change August 1990/ August 1989
Raw Materials total	**100**	**107.3**	**4.2**	**-0.5**
Mineral fuels	32	100.4	16.1	1.3
Vegetable products	10	97.0	-3.6	-9.2
Animal and animal products	25	107.5	-0.6	3.4
Wood	13	121.1	-2.5	-3.4
Ferrous materials	4	92.3	-0.5	-5.2
Non-ferrous metals	13	122.4	5.3	-0.6
Non-metalic minerals	3	103.0	0.1	-0.8
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	110.4	-0.2	2.6

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Focus on Culture

Fall 1990

The Fall issue of *Focus on Culture* contains articles on the acquisitions budgets of Canadian museums, government spending on culture in 1988-89 and on the rise in popularity of the compact disc.

Highlights

- Of total expenditures of $372 million in 1987-88, Canadian museums reported spending $11 million on artifacts.
- In 1988-89, the federal, provincial and municipal governments (combined) spent $5.3 billion on culture, an increase of 8% over the previous year.
- A total of $1.9 billion was spent on culture in Ontario (36% of total government budgets for culture), while spending in the Atlantic region reached $346 million (6.5% of all governments' cultural budgets).
- The compact disc garnered a 26% share of the recording market in 1988-89, compared with 22% in 1987-88 and 12% in 1986-87. With the rise of the compact disc, the traditional vinyl formats (albums and singles) saw their dominant position in 1983-84 of 59% of the market fall to 22% in 1988-89.

The Fall issue (Volume 2, Number 3) of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Renée Langlois, (613-951-1566), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

July 1990

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 339 kilotonnes in July 1990, down 8.7% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 39 852 kilotonnes, down 1.7%.
- Exports in July rose 15.7% from July 1989 to 3 130 kilotonnes while imports fell 31.4% to 1 056 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 18 833 kilotonnes, 1.7% below last year's level.
- Coke production decreased to 274 kilotonnes, a difference of 25.9% from July 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The July 1990 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $9/$90) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

July-August 1990

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the months of July and August 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The August 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Prepared Flour Mixes and Cereal Foods Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the prepared flour mixes and cereal food industry (SIC 1052) totalled $762.7 million, up 7.1% from $711.9 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5388.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 32-250.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Wine Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the wine industry (SIC 1141) totalled $349.5 million, up 18.3% from $295.5 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5405.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 32-251.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Lubricating Oil and Grease Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the lubricating oil and grease industry (SIC 3612) totalled $362.3 million, up 4.2% from $347.6 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6867.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 45-250.

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Pharmaceutical and Medicine Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the pharmaceutical and medicine industry (SIC 3741) totalled $3,979.2 million, up 9.3% from $3,639.5 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6876.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 46-250.

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Paint and Varnish Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the paint and varnish industry (SIC 3751) totalled $1,877.2 million, up 26.1% from $1,488.7 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6877.

The data for this industry will be released in Catalogue 46-250.

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas, June 1990.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, July 1990.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), August 1990.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales, Including Concessions, by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1990.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Focus on Culture, Fall 1990.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.25/$25.00; United States: US$7.50/US$30.00; Other Countries: US$8.75/US$35.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1990

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
1-5	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1990
3	Help-wanted Index	September 1990
3	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 7 - September Crop Production Estimates	
5	Labour Force Survey	September 1990
9	New Housing Price Index	August 1990
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1990
10	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1990
11	Farm Product Price Index	August 1990
11	Department Store Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1990
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1990
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	August 1990
19	The Consumer Price Index	September 1990
22	Retail Trade	August 1990
23	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 1990
23	Wholesale Trade	August 1990
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1990
24	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	July 1990
25	Building Permits	August 1990
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	August 1990
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1990
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1990
31	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1990
31	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1990
31	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1990
31	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1990
31	Major Release Dates	November 1990

The November 1990 release schedule will be published on October 31, 1990. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.